NOTICE OF MEETING

CABINET

Tuesday, 9th February, 2021, 6.30 pm – MS Teams meeting (View it Here) This web link will go live at the meeting start time.

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 24 below. New items of exempt business will be dealt with at Item 29 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** *[25]* **: Exclusion of the Press and Public.** No representations with regard to these have been received.

<u>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.</u>

6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 20)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 19 January 2021 as a correct record.

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

8. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Standing Orders.

9. DRAFT WALKING & CYCLING ACTION PLAN CONSULTATION (PAGES 21 - 152)

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

Cabinet are requested to provide approval to consult on a Draft Walking & Cycling Action Plan.

10. RENAMING OF ALBERT ROAD RECREATION GROUND (PAGES 153 - 200)

[Report of the Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods. To be introduced by the Leader of the Council.]

Report on the consultation with local residents about the proposal to rename Albert Road Recreation Ground to O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground.

11. 2021/22 BUDGET AND 2021-2026 MTFS REPORT (PAGES 201 - 428)

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

Following public consultation and Scrutiny Review, this report will set out the details of the proposed budget for 2021/22 and MTFS through to 2025/26, including savings, growth and capital proposals. The report will also set out details of funding for 2021/22 and if available the remainder of the planning period and highlight areas of risk. The report will be for onward approval by Full Council on the 22 of February, and will include the details of the council tax resolution.

12. LOCAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE FUND (PAGES 429 - 438)

[Report of the Director for Customers, Transformation and Resources. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment.]

Cabinet are requested to agree the policy for Local Welfare Assistance Fund.

13. DEBT STRATEGY (PAGES 439 - 464)

[Report of the Director for Customers, Transformation and Resources. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment]

It is recommended that Cabinet:

a) Agree the approach to reducing debt amongst Haringey residents set out in the Debt Strategy.
b) Authorise officers to undertake consultation with external stakeholders on the Debt Strategy [with a view to final publication in June].

14. DEBT REDUCTION POLICY (PAGES 465 - 478)

[Report of the Director for Customers, Transformation and Resources. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment.]

It is recommended that Cabinet:
a) Agree the approach to reducing debt amongst Haringey residents set out in this report.
b) Approve the Debt Reduction Policy, which sets out our approach to debt owed to the Council, and note that officials will return with a further action plan.

15. ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS - DETERMINED ARRANGEMENTS FOR 2022/23 (PAGES 479 - 566)

[Report of the Director of Children's Services. To be introduced by the Deputy Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families]

Following public consultation held between November 2020 and January 2021, Cabinet is asked to determine the admission arrangements for admission to community nursery, primary, junior and secondary schools and to St Aidan’s Voluntary Controlled school and for sixth form admission for the year 2022/23.

16. ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE (PAGES 567 - 704)

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

Cabinet are asked to approve the Asset Management Plan 2020 – 2025 Update - February 2021, previously agreed at February 2020 Cabinet.

17. NEIGHBOURHOOD MOVES SCHEME (PAGES 705 - 742)

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

Following consultation, Cabinet will be asked to agree an amendment to the Council's Allocations Policy to allow for the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme to be applied for new Council homes built or acquired by the Council, allowing Secure Tenants living nearby first priority for these homes.

18. CONTRACT VARIATION WITH CENTRAL NORTH WEST LONDON NHS FOUNDATION TRUST (CNWL) FOR THE CONTRACT FOR LOATS 1A - GENITO-URINARY MEDICINE (GUM) SERVICES (PAGES 743 - 754)

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

Contract variation to the service which covers the need to implement new tariffs and align the contract to financial years, implementation of an addendum to the integrated sexual health specification in regards to commissioning responsibilities of PrEP transferring to Local Authorities and other local service changes specific to Barnet, Camden & Islington.

19. AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR THE PROVISION OF BUNDLED HOURS HOME SUPPORT AND REABLEMENT SERVICE (PAGES 755 - 786)

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

Award of contract for small number of providers to deliver Home Support & Reablement bundled hours across the different localities Borough wide.

20. COMMERCIAL PROPERTY PORTFOLIO REVIEW - INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY STRATEGY AND PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF THIRD PARTY INTEREST (PAGES 787 - 798)

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

Cabinet is asked to approve the Commercial Property Portfolio review including the approval to pursue the acquisition of a number of third party industrial interests.

21. APPROVAL OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AT ANTILL ROAD CAR PARK - LAND BETWEEN 39-41 ANTILL ROAD N15 (PAGES 799 - 808)

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

The report will ask Cabinet to 1) Approve the appointment of the recommended contractor to complete a development of one new Council rented home at Antill Road N15, 2) approve the appropriation of the land at Antill Road from housing purposes to planning purposes and back from planning purposes to housing purposes after practical completion under the relevant Sections of the Local Government Act 1972 and 1985, 3) Approve the use of the Council's powers under Section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 to override easements and other rights of neighbouring properties infringed upon the development.

22. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES (PAGES 809 - 814)

To note the minutes of the following:

Cabinet Member Signing 15 January 2021.

23. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS (PAGES 815 - 824)

To note the significant and delegated decisions taken by Directors in January 2021.

24. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 3 above.

25. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

Note from the Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

Items 26, 27, 28 , 29 ,allow for consideration of exempt information in relation to items 19, 20, 21, 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

26. AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR THE PROVISION OF BUNDLED HOURS HOME SUPPORT AND REABLEMENT SERVICE (PAGES 825 - 842)

As per item 19.

27. COMMERCIAL PROPERTY PORTFOLIO REVIEW - INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY STRATEGY AND PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF THIRD PARTY INTEREST (PAGES 843 - 856)

As per item 20.

28. APPROVAL OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AT ANTILL ROAD CAR PARK - LAND BETWEEN 39-41 ANTILL ROAD N15 (PAGES 857 - 858)

As per item 21.

29. EXEMPT MINUTES (PAGES 859 - 860)

To approve the exempt minutes of Cabinet on the 19th of January 2021.

30. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at Item 3 above.

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

Monday, 01 February 2021

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Agenda Item 6

MINUTES OF MEETING Cabinet HELD ON Tuesday, 19th January, 2021, 6.30pm

PRESENT:

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

ALSO ATTENDING: Cllr Ogiehor

398. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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

399. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies for absence.

400. URGENT BUSINESS

There were no items of urgent business.

401. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Bull declared an interest in respect of item 11 on the agenda – Housing Asset Management Strategy – as he was a Homes for Haringey leaseholder.

Councillor Chandwani declared an interest in respect of item 11 on the agenda – Housing Asset Management Strategy – as she was a Homes for Haringey leaseholder.

Both Councillor Bull and Councillor Chandwani indicated that they would not vote in respect of this item.

Councillor Ibrahim declared a personal interest in respect of items 14 and 22 on the agenda – Major Works: Noel Park (tenanted properties) as she had a relative who was a tenant of Farrant Avenue. Councillor Ibrahim advised that she leave the meeting for the consideration of this item.

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

None.

403. MINUTES

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 8 December 2020 be approved as an accurate record of the meeting.

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

None.

405. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

None received.

406. EXPANSION OF FREE SCHOOL MEALS ELIGIBILITY

The Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families was pleased to introduce the report which sought approval to an expansion of eligibility for free school meals to defined groups of primary school pupils who were not currently eligible for free school meals from Summer Term 2021.

The Deputy Leader spoke about the underlying principle of creating fair access to food and how this new policy would help 800 children per day have a free school meal. The Deputy Leader emphasised that this provision was even more important at this time with the pandemic and families impacted by loss of employment and having to make unfair choices between paying bills and buying food.

The importance of healthy nutrition for supporting learning was highlighted as well as the importance of making an investment in children's future, in the borough, whilst tackling poverty and inequality.

In response to a question from Cllr Ogiehor, it was noted that the composition of food parcels was created by the government and schools were asked to follow this guidance. The Council were very clear on having provision of free school meal vouchers to provide families with a choice of foods. Therefore, the type of issues expected recently with the oddly assembled parcels would not be encountered.

RESOLVED

To agree:

1.The implementation of an expanded Free School Meals (FSM) offer for the following priority groups of children:

(i) Children aged 7-10 in families who live in temporary accommodation, Council housing, or social housing and claim Universal Credit or legacy benefits but who are not currently eligible for FSM.

(ii) Children aged 7-10 in families who claim Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) to help cover housing costs while experiencing financial hardship who are not currently eligible for FSM.
(iii) Children aged 7-10 in families with no recourse to public funds.
(iv) Children whose parent(s) may temporarily find themselves in financial need.

2. The expanded FSM provision for the period April 2021 to April 2023 in accordance with MTFS 2021/2026.
3. The discretionary FSM fund for schools, as set out at para.6.15.
4. That the above recommendations are subject to Full Council approval of the annual budget for 2021/2022 and MTFS 2021/2026.
5. The period of the expanded FSM provision be subject to review and evaluation, the findings of which will be brought back to Cabinet for a further decision prior to budget setting in April 2023.

Reasons for decision

This proposal expands free school meal eligibility to approximately an additional 650 children between the ages of 7 and 10. These children live in families who are structurally disadvantaged as a result of high housing costs, low incomes, and gaps in the benefits system. They are:

- Children aged 7-10 in families who live in temporary accommodation, Council housing, or social housing and claim Universal Credit or legacy benefits but who are not currently eligible for FSM.
- Children aged 7-10 in families who claim Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) to help cover housing costs while experiencing financial hardship who are not currently eligible for FSM.
- Children aged 7-10 in families with no recourse to public funds.

The discretionary element will fund an additional 25,000 meals over the course of the school year which would be over and above those benefiting from the expanded eligibility criteria described above. This would be sufficient for an average of 140 pupils per day. It is likely that these will be hot meals in school rather than vouchers.

Taken together, the expanded eligibility and the discretionary fund can be expected to support 790 children per day.

The additional FSM support approach recommended in this report has been built into the 2021/26 MTFS plans for the next two financial years. The financial section below describes the budget provision made. The Council's position in future years will be reviewed before the end of the two-year period as part of the Council's business planning and budget/MTFS setting. This will take account of the Council's financial position; the experience gained and learnings from the review and evaluation of the impact of the policy; and any changes to the national policy landscape in relation to the level of support for an expanded national provision of free school meals.

Alternative options considered.

<u>Do Nothing</u>

The Council would not take steps to expand free school meal eligibility for children in Haringey primary schools. This would curtail the possibility of achieving the policy objective. It would mean that the Council would not meet the Borough Plan commitment referenced at para.6.7.

Universal Free School Meals at Key Stage 2

The national arrangement is that government provides funding to schools for them to provide free school meals based on an eligibility criteria. While there has been some exceptional additional funding for local authorities via the Winter Grants scheme grant, which has allowed this Council to fund some additional meals support in school holidays during this covid affected period, local authorities are not specifically funded to support free school meals, but expanded free school meals are important for our borough because of the disadvantages we face. Because of this and despite the funding pressure on the Council, it is putting in more money for the expansion of the free school meals provision.

407. UPDATE ON THE COUNCIL'S HOUSING DELIVERY PROGRAMME

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal introduced the report which sought approval for the addition of three new sites of Council-owned land to the housing delivery programme, and to the progress made to date on delivering new Council homes for Council rent.

The Cabinet Member advised Members that ,as of the start of 2021, construction was underway on 343 Council homes, and the Council were on course to have 1000 on site by 2022. The Housing Revenue Account business plan made provision for 3088 homes by 2030, with 1600 Council homes at Council rent by 2025.

In response to a question from Councillor Ogiehor, it was confirmed that the current forecast was that 220 homes would be completed and habitable by March 2022.

Officers responded to questions from the Cabinet:

- From a standing start position, there were now 26 members of staff in the Housing Delivery Team, and the team would expand to meet the demand for delivering Council housing.
- 1000 completions would be reached by May/June 2024 and the latest by 2025 based on current forecasts.
- On track to deliver 1600 completions by 2025
- The starts on homes will be 1000 by March 2022 across 70 sites with a start in every ward.
- There were a number of different factors which had impacted the delivery due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The main concern was the Health and Safety of all staff during the pandemic, so work had been carried out to ensure that works in the pipeline could still be delivered without putting anyone at risk.
- Sustainable building programme to continue into the future.
- Edith Road would be delivered as a zero-carbon scheme. Zero-carbon principles would be used across the board when designing schemes and whilst not every development would be zero-carbon, measures would be taken to mitigate any impact.

RESOLVED

1. To agree to add three new sites of Council-owned land to the housing delivery programme in order that their feasibility and capacity for the delivery of new Council homes can be determined, as set out in paragraphs 6.39 to 6.47.
2. To note the progress made to date on delivering new Council homes for Council rent, as set out in part 6.
3. To notes the impact to date of the Covid-19 crisis on the housing delivery programme, as set out in paragraphs 6.8 to 6.15, and future risks to the programme associated both with the pandemic and the exit from the European Union, as set out in paragraphs 6.55 – 6.75.

Reasons for decision

The Borough Plan commits to delivering 1,000 Council homes at Council rents by 2022 as the first step in a new era of Council homebuilding.

Adding new sites to the programme ensures that the Council is building up a pipeline of new sites to deliver a long-term sustainable housing programme.

Alternative options considered.

Not to add new sites to the programme
This option was rejected because identifying new sites on which to continue building homes is necessary to deliver a new era of Council homebuilding.

408. HOUSING ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal introduced the report which sought approval to a 5-year housing asset management strategy. This document set out set out the Council's plans for investing £360m in Council homes over the next 5 years. This investment would enable all Council tenant's homes to meet Decent Home's standards, ensure the safety of residents living in Council homes, complying with the required and emerging building safety requirements, as well as help deliver the Council's carbon reduction targets through plans for energy efficiency in Council housing stock.

The Cabinet Member continued to outline the mechanisms being put in place to achieve the objectives of the strategy as well as increased customer focus as well and increased oversight and scrutiny of performance in delivery of the improvement works.

[Cllrs Chandwani and Bull did not vote on this item as they had declared an interest at item 4.]

RESOLVED

To approve the updated Asset Management Strategy 2020 to 2025. (Attached at Appendix 1 of the report.)

Reasons for decision

The existing Asset Management Strategy for the Council's housing stock was produced in 2018 and requires updating. This is to ensure that it reflects current Council priorities and is aligned to the 10-year Financial Plan approved by Cabinet in February 2020.

Alternative options considered.

The option of not updating the Asset Management Strategy was considered and rejected. This is because the current strategy is no longer able to set the strategic framework for making decisions regarding investment in the Council's housing stock. The updated strategy will provide the necessary guidance for implementing plans to meet the Decent Homes Standard and ensure the health and safety of residents living in Council owned homes.

409. PARKS AND LEISURE DPS RENEWAL

The Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Sustainability introduced the report which sought approval to renew the Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) for Parks and Leisure for a period of seven years from 29 January 2021.

The DPS was an approved list of suppliers registered on a categorised computerised system through which suppliers were offered the opportunity to bid against other suppliers for the work on offer. In a normal year, 375 procurements were made, with 98% to SME's. The renewal of the DPS would help to support the Council's Community Wealth Building agenda.

Officers responded to questions from Councillor Ogiehor:

- Of the £2.4m of expenditure across the Park and Leisure category in 2019/20, 98% was spent with SMEs (65% in London (26% North London) and a further 9% of which was in borough).
- Currently, the Council were drawing up a list of potential suppliers in the borough with the aim of significantly increasing the amount of money that stays in the borough.
- Businesses were able to join the DPS at any time, so local companies could be encouraged to join to bid for contracts at any point in the seven years. There was a process to complete in order for a supplier to become accredited and they would need to sign up to taking forward certain specifications for works and meet required terms and conditions.
- It was a requirement of the new DPS that all suppliers pay the London Living Wage.
- In terms of sustainability there was a need to produce certain processes and procedures and information to sign up to the terms of the sustainability code and further information on this could be supplied to Cllr Ogiehor outside of the meeting.

RESOLVED

1. To approve, pursuant to CSO 9.04.1 (a Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) may be used to carry out procurements in accordance with Regulation 34 of the Public

Contract Regulations) and CSO 9.07.1 e) (The award of any contract valued £500,000 (five hundred thousand pounds) or more is a 'key decision'), to renew the DPS for Parks and Leisure for a period of seven years from 29 January 2021.

2. To award a DPS for the Parks and Leisure provision in the value of £20m over the seven-year term.

Reasons for decision

The Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) is a supplier e-sourcing tool and a compliant route to market under the Public Contract Regulations, which enables suppliers to enrol, accredit and be approved to bid for Council contracts.

The Council's overall spend for Parks and Leisure over the past financial year was in the region of £2.4m. Renewing these DPSs will not incur any additional license fees, as the Council already holds an enterprise license.

The DPS provides a compliant route to market for Parks and Leisure, which ensures transparency in the procurement process, equal treatment of suppliers and ensures that the requirements of both the Public Contract Regulations 2015 and the Council's Contract Standing Orders (CSO) can be met.

The use of the existing DPS represents good value for money for the commissioning of these services. The DPS has enabled the service to commission works 19.06% below the average market rate for the service.

Purchasing outside of a DPS would require a resource intensive approach, whereby each requirement would be commissioned separately and would require suppliers to go through the accreditation checks for each opportunity. Previously framework agreements were used but these excluded many local SMEs from meeting the criteria to qualify under a framework. In addition, a framework does not allow for suppliers to join at any time and prevents new start-ups and entrants from accessing Council contracts during the term of the framework.

A DPS is beneficial in that; it enables supply chain expansion as suppliers can join at any time during its lifetime, unlike a traditional framework where only suppliers at inception remain within it until expiry. This means that the supply chain can be renewed and replenished throughout its term, which lends itself to more competition and therefore better value for the Council and its users.

The DPS is an efficient route to market for both the Council and the supply chain; importantly it enables access to Council opportunities for SMEs. Of the £2.4m of expenditure across the Park and Leisure category in 2019/20, 98% was spent with SMEs (65% in London (26% North London) and a further 9% of which was in borough). In addition, our top three suppliers, by spend, although not based in the borough employ staff who live in the borough and buy materials from suppliers based in Haringey. Once suppliers are accredited, they can apply for multiple contract opportunities and do not need to undertake separate tender processes for the services they are accredited for. This is particularly important, as resource intensive tender processes may duplicate effort and are often barriers to entry for small and

medium sized enterprises. Therefore, the DPS is seen as the best route for the Council to grow the Haringey supplier base within these categorise.

A DPS enables the Council, to undertake time efficient tender processes, which facilitates speed of award and service delivery. We currently undertake around 375 individual procurements each year in these categories. The DPS streamlines the Councils procurement/commissioning, contract management and finance processes, which can be undertaken under the one system.

Importantly, renewing the DPS will have minimal impact on the existing supply chain as suppliers will only need to confirm there is no change in their qualification status except for their financial standing, which will be reviewed again. This will provide Officers an opportunity to devise any additional questions and amend the category structure to further support emergent purchasing strategies over the coming years.

Moreover, awarding this DPS aligns with agreed procurement & commissioning strategies, including payment of LLW and allow more SME's to join the DPS.

Strategic Procurement will support the replenishment of the Parks and Leisure supply chain by stimulating the market by conducting suitable market engagements to identify, enrol and accredit suitable economic operators through the renewal process in time for commencement on 29th January 2021.

Alternative options considered.

Do Nothing
This option would require the Council to seek alternate procurement arrangements incurring significant additional costs and resource effort to facilitate procuring over 375 requirements per year, each needing the supplier to re-present accreditation requirements, that will then need to be evaluated.

Establish a framework for Parks and Leisure
This option was discounted in preference to the use of a DPS for commissioning these services. This is primarily due to the restrictions applied to the duration of a framework and the limitation of suppliers only being able to be admitted at the point of establishment of the framework. In comparison to a framework, a DPS enables an unlimited number of suppliers to join at any time; provided they meet the accreditation and enrolment criteria. The call off process from a framework is much more administratively intensive than that of a DPS.

410. CONTRACT EXTENSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SUBSTANCE MISUSE SERVICES CONTRACT (CYPS) TO ALLOW FOR NEW CONTRACT TO START 1ST DECEMBER 2021

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Health introduced the report which sought agreement under Contract Standing (CSO) 10.02.1 (b), for the extension and variation of the contract held by Humankind for the Children, Young People and Families Substance Misuse to enable an 8-month extension of the contract to 30th November 2021.

The Cabinet Member expressed that most young people in Haringey lived lives free of substance misuse. However, if a child or young person developed a problem it was important that they and their family had access to specialist young people and family focused support.

It was noted that the current service, Insight Platform, played a central role in identifying substance misuse problems early. For those identified with a problem it provided a whole family service. Its universal level outreach service provided impressive outcomes for young people leaving the service.

The Cabinet noted the procedural procurement reasons for the proposal to extend the current service. The Cabinet Member emphasised the importance of the service remaining in place to create stability for vulnerable families and continuity for young people.

Following questions from Councillor Ogiehor and Cllr Hearn, the following information was provided:

- The inspection of the provider in 2017 had been positive and it was likely that further visits had not been taken forward by the CQC as this was not a priority organisation for them to focus on.

- The number of re- referrals were small and would likely be part of the recovery process for the young person. However, the numbers would be provided for inclusion in the minutes.

- The provider had not been collating data on the sexual orientation and disability and this had been rectified with training provided by the Council. This would allow data returns on all protected characteristics to be provided to Public Health England as it was a mandatory requirement.

RESOLVED

To agree to the extension and variation of the contract with Humankind Charity for the provision of Children, Young People and Families Substance Misuse services – as allowed under Contract Standing Order 10.2.1 (b) for a period of up to 8 months from 1st April to 30th November 2021 at a maximum value of £190,000 The total cost over the life of the contract is therefore, £760,000.

Reasons for decision

In March 2020 Cabinet agreed extension and variation of the existing contract, to bring its end date in line with the completion of the Innovation Fund Project for Children of Alcohol Dependent Parents (CADP). The CADP for which the Council receives external grant funding, is due to end on the 31st of March 2021. CADP is logistically being delivered within the service we are seeking to extend.

It is proposed that Cabinet extend the current contract for 8 months to allow sufficient and reasonable timeframe to prepare documentation and service provider submissions.

Alternative options considered.

The Council is not mandated to provide this service. It could decide to no longer commission this service for its residents. However, there is high demand for this service and no alternative project /programme to refer children, young people, and families into. The commissioning of this service is in line with the Council's intention to ensure every child thrives.

The Council could decide not to extend the contract for the 8 months period. However, given the impact of a second wave of the pandemic during winter months, it is unlikely that the market would be able to respond to a tender before March 2021. Providers of these types of services are themselves facing staffing issues, are having to find new ways of working with residents and are dealing with complex safeguarding issues.

411. MAJOR WORKS: NOEL PARK (TENANTED PROPERTIES)

(Councillor Ibrahim left the meeting for the consideration of this item).

The Leader introduced the report which sought approval for the award of a contract to Engie Regeneration Limited to carry out external major works on the Noel Park Estate.

The report set out the proposed works which would improve the housing conditions of the homes that had not yet benefitted from the Decent Homes programme on the Noel Park Estate and would include the replacement of the bathrooms, kitchens, windows, and roofs, and rewiring and safety works within the homes.

The work would be carried out in two phases. The recommendation in the report was to commence phase one of the works, which would involve renovations to the Council tenanted properties on the estate. Phase two would bring forward proposals to improve the condition of properties owned by leaseholders and in buildings containing both leaseholder owned and Council owned homes.

Officers responded to questions from Councillor Ogiehor:

- The professional fees for a larger housing project, such as this, were standard for this type of work and covered areas such as legal fees, project management and onsite clerk of works. The AD for Housing offered to provide a breakdown of the costs relating to the professional fees in writing to Cllr Ogiehor.
- There had been a lot of engagement with residents and it was made clear that this was now a good time to improve their homes. The level of responses did not impact on whether this was a good proposal to take forward.

- There were changes in circumstances over the years with these proposals, including a significant change in the removal of asbestos with increased costs to ensure safety. Previous proposals had included turning kitchens into bathrooms

and dining rooms into kitchens, but this was not taken forward as there would a significant reduction in living space.

- The pilot project to remove 4 pods, completed in 2012, had not cost £25k per property as previously reported. When considering the detail of the overall costs, this had been £68k per property. Therefore, taking account build cost inflation over the years, the building costs for this project, and the overall cost per Pod were in line with expected costs for works concerning modular extensions.
- New approach to the improvement works provided value for money and would update each property with new windows, roofs, and doors, as well as the modular extension.

Further to considering the exempt information at item 419,

RESOLVED

1. Pursuant to the Council's Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.1 (d), for Cabinet to approve the award of contract for Phase 1 of the works on the Noel Park Estate to Engie Regeneration Limited for the replacement of bathroom pod extensions including bathroom suites and associated works, construction of kitchen extensions, renewal of kitchens, roof replacement and repairs, window and door replacement, rewiring, boiler replacement and central heating installation works, fire protection works, brickwork and concrete repairs and external decoration to tenanted properties on the Noel Park Estate. This will be for the sum of £11,331,675. Phase 1 will include houses and purpose-built flats occupied by tenants only.
2. Pursuant to the Council's Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.3, for Cabinet to approve the issue of a letter of intent for an amount of up to, but not exceeding, £1,133,167.50. This represents 10% of the contract sum.
3. For Cabinet to approve the total professional fees of £855,541.46, which represents 7.55% of the contract sum.
4. For Cabinet to note the total project cost of £12,187,216

Reasons for decision

Homes for Haringey requires Cabinet approval to award the contract for the replacement of bathroom pod extensions including bathroom suites and associated works, construction of kitchen extensions, renewal of kitchens, roof replacement and repairs, window, and door replacement, rewiring, boiler replacement and central heating installation works, fire protection works, brickwork and concrete repairs and external decoration. This will enable the essential safety works to commence and for properties to be brought up to the Decent Homes Standard. This is following a tender process undertaken with Haringey Council's Procurement team via the London Construction Programme (LCP) framework and processes.

The tender process was carried out in accordance with the framework requirements that incorporate price and quality, when evaluating tenders, we review based on 60% quality and 40% price. Engie Regeneration Limited scored the highest in relation to these criteria in the associated Lot 3 (NH3) Housing, Lot 3 enables 8 contractors to

review and submit tender proposals ensuring we have value for money across the marketplace.

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 construction works on Noel Park Estate. Homes for Haringey sought support and advice from Haringey's Strategic Procurement team and determined the London Construction Programme Major Works LCP framework as being the optimum route to the market. This was due to the LCP framework being leasehold compliant, value for money and offering speed of access to quality checked contractors.

The Council undertook an analysis in February 2020 to compare the costs of a permanent modular built extension against a traditional brick-built extension.

This is the primary alternative to the use of a modular solution. It demonstrates that excluding decant costs, it would cost an additional £7,308 per property to install a traditional brick-built extension as opposed to a modular construction. The choice of a traditional brick-built construction would also result in further increases in cost due to the extended time required to build a traditional brick-built extension. Resident leaseholders would potentially face additional costs as a need to vacate their property during the works due to the temporary removal of essential facilities, the bathroom could potentially be decommissioned for circa 3 months. Non-resident leaseholders may also incur loss of rental income as they would likely be required to vacate rented properties during the period of the works. Decanting residents, while necessary in some cases, does also cause disruption to the lives of the residents, especially those with school age children.

The pods are now beyond the end of their useful life. If the Council does not undertake the proposed works it will not be able to deliver the planned capital investment works to bring these properties up to the Decent Homes Standard, in accordance with the Asset Management Strategy 2020-25.

By delivering this project in two phases, we are able to start the works on the solely tenanted dwellings, while keeping our committed consultation with the affected leaseholders. Homes for Haringey will proceed with Phase 1 where the buildings are occupied by only Council tenants, whilst preparing Phase 2.

To maintain best value from each resource required to deliver this project, phase 2 will come for decision at a later date. If Phase 2 is agreed and awarded to Engie, the mobilisation works undertaken during phase 1 can be utilised preventing additional associated costs.

412. EXTENSION OF HOUSING RELATED SUPPORT CONTRACTS-SINGLE HOMELESS- PATHWAY OF SHORT TERM SUPPORTED HOUSING

(Cllr Ibrahim returned to the meeting for this item)

The Cabinet Member for Adults and Health outlined the Council's commitment to end street homelessness in the borough and ensuring vulnerable people have access to high quality supported accommodation to help rebuild their lives.

The Council currently commissioned and directly delivered a range of supported accommodation for single adults that provided person-centred and tailored support. The Cabinet Member recommended that these contracts should be extended, as set out in the report, to offer vulnerable residents' continuity and security while a new service model was co-designed and put in place in 2021.

In response to a question from Cllr Ogiehor , it was noted that there was a range of support in place for people on the single homeless pathway. The contract extensions allowed the Council to continue to work with the current providers. The Council recognised that no one agency could meet the varied needs of users of there was whole system approach being taken forward and awareness that support continued, once the vulnerable adult was moved to accommodation.

Further to considering the exempt information at item 420,

RESOLVED

To approve, in accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 10.02.1(b), the variation and extension of the following single homeless contracts for a period of up to 14 months as outlined below:

(i) St Mungo's Community Housing Association Ltd for the Assessment an Engagement Service at a total additional cost of £508,908. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 7 years and 2 months will be £3,764,269 including proposed extension.

(ii) St Mungo's Community Housing Association Ltd for the provision of a Specialist Substance Misuse and Offender Service and Complex Needs Service at a total additional cost of £789,974. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 6 years and 11 months will be £5,863,768 including proposed extension.

(iii) St Mungo's Community Housing Association Ltd for the provision of Women's Complex Needs Service and Northumberland Park Pilot Service at a total additional cost of £322,979. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 4 years and 2 months will be £997,879.00 including proposed extension.

(iv) St Ignatius Housing Association Ltd for the provision of a Move Through Service at a total additional cost of £145,470 and a reduction of units from 57 to 50. The aggregated value of the contract over a period of 7 years and 2 months will be £1,203,492 including proposed extension.

(v) Variation of contacts to include provision for the Councils to claw back funding from providers who do not fulfil the staffing requirement of their contract.

Reasons for decision

It is in the Council's overall interest to agree to the extension of the current contracts whilst a tender process is completed. The current contracts were awarded for a period

of four years with option to extend for an additional two years until January 2021. An open tender process was planned early this year in order to and ensure new contracts would be put in place before the expiry of current contracts and a supplier engagement event held in March 2020. However, the tender process was delayed due to disruptions caused by Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, as the existing resources were diverted to support vulnerable residents and ensure business continuity. Furthermore, the impact of the pandemic on homeless service providers and supported housing services led to a number of limitations to the supply market as providers focused their efforts on managing the situation which meant that a tender process would be onerous for bidders and would not be an efficient use of Council resources.

An award of the contract to St Mungo's and St Ignatius for up to 14 months is required to avoid disruption to the delivery of support and accommodation to vulnerable adults as well as extra time required to undergo virtual consultations and stakeholder feedback, which will inform the service specification of the Single Homeless Pathway contracts and address the needs and gaps identified in the last 12 months.

The total award of the FHSG funding of £322,979 in contracts with St Mungo's meets the Council's strategic commitment to deliver early intervention to people in crisis, preventing homelessness. The FHSG is a ring-fenced grant from Central Government, to be used for 'work to prevent or deal with homelessness'. Future funding allocations will be closely linked to boroughs ability to prevent homelessness at scale.

Given the above reasons, it is paramount to extend all seven (7) existing contracts to allow sufficient time to undertake a competitive procurement process. It will also allow time to smooth transition and mobilisation of contracts.

Performance has been evaluated as good throughout the contract period. Performance returns are completed and submitted on time and targets are met.

Alternative options considered.

There is only a statutory requirement to provide housing for single homeless people where they are identified as vulnerable and in priority need under Section 189 of the Housing Act (1996 amended 2002). However, Haringey like all London boroughs recognises the human, social and economic costs associated with homelessness and the need to ensure that people are adequately supported to recover from it and prevent future instances. Therefore, it is not deemed in the best interests of homeless individuals or the Council to cease the current contracts for the provision of supported housing services.

Deliver the services in house – St Ignatius and St Mungo's have established agreements and leases with the current landlords. For the Council to take over existing leases and deliver the service in-house, we would need considerably more time to undergo due diligence and negotiations with the landlords, however with the planned redesign of the single homeless pathway insourcing is the preferred option for all services in the pathway and therefore will be robustly explored where it is advantageous for residents and the Council.

Procurement of new contracts was considered; however, this would not facilitate sufficient time to draw on recent service reviews to redesign the service and then engage with the market to identify best value and best practice.

413. APPROVAL OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AT SCALES ROAD N17

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal introduced the report which sought approval for the delivery of four new Council homes for Council rent, on Council land. To facilitate this development, Cabinet was asked to approve the use of the Council's powers to appropriate the land for planning purposes and to override any easements.

The approval of these four new homes, one of which would be fully accessible for wheelchair users, would result in a total of 359 new Council homes under construction across 15 sites in 11 wards by the end of February 2021.

Further to considering the exempt information at item 421,

RESOLVED

1. To approve the appointment of NFC Homes Limited to undertake the new build works to provide a total of four Council rented homes at Scales Road for a total contract sum of £841,813.00 and to approve the client contingency sum set out in the exempt part of the report.
2. To approve the appropriation of the land at Scales Road (edged red in the plans attached at Appendix 1) from housing purposes to planning purposes under Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 as it is no longer required for the purpose which it is currently held, and for the purpose of carrying out development as set out in paragraphs 6.1 to 6.22 of this report.
3. To approve the use of the Council's powers under Section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 to override easements and other rights of neighbouring properties infringed upon by the Scales Road development, under planning permission Ref: HGY/2020/1809.
4. To delegate to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning, after consultation with the Director of Finance and the Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal, authority to make payments of compensation as a result of any infringement arising from the development and the recommendation 3.1.3, within the existing scheme of delegation.
5. To approve the appropriation of the land at Scales Road (edged red in the plans attached at Appendix 1) from planning purposes back to housing purposes under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1985, after practical completion of the development on 31 March 2022.

Reasons for decision

On 9 July 2019 Cabinet included the land at Scales Road in the Council's housing delivery programme. The development scheme has subsequently been granted planning consent and is ready to progress to construction. This report therefore marks the third, and final, Member decision to develop on this site.

Following a formal tender process, NFC Homes Limited has been identified to undertake these works.

The appropriation of the land at Scales Road ('the Site') for planning purposes is required as it will allow the Council to use the powers contained in Section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 ('HPA') to override easements and other rights of neighbouring properties. This will prevent injunctions that could delay or prevent the Council's proposed development. Section 203 HPA converts the right to seek an injunction into a right to compensation. Engagement with the community has not given rise to any suggestions that third-party rights would be infringed by the development; and it is believed that any potential infringement of third-party rights would not give rise to any breach of rights to private and family life. The Site will need to be appropriated back from planning purposes to housing purposes on completion of the development to enable the Council to use the land for housing and let four new Council homes at Council rent.

The new development at Scales Road will also allow the Council to secure the boundary of the Site and improve security for new and existing residents, alleviating the anti-social behaviour currently attracted to the Site by the dilapidated pram sheds.

Alternative options considered.

It would be possible not to develop this Site for housing purposes. However, this option was rejected as it does not support the Council's commitment to deliver a new generation of Council homes.

This opportunity was procured via a direct appointment from the London Construction Programme (LCP) Major Works 2019 Framework Agreement, the recommended route for a contract of this value. An alternative option would have been to run a competitive tender from the LCP, but this option was rejected due to limited interest from the framework contractors.

The Council could continue with the scheme without appropriating the Site for planning purposes, but this would risk the proposed development being delayed or stopped by potential third-party claims. By utilising the powers under Section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (HPA 2016), those who benefit from third party rights will not be able to seek an injunction since those rights or easements that are overridden are converted into a claim for compensation only. The Council recognises the potential rights of third parties and will pay compensation where a legal basis for such payments is established. The housing delivery team actively engaged with local residents about the development of this Site as they proceeded through the feasibility and design stages and any comments or objections raised were taken into consideration by Planning Committee in reaching its decision. For these reasons, this option was rejected.

The Council could decide not to appropriate the land for housing purposes upon practical completion of the building works. This option was rejected because it would prevent the Council from being able let these homes on secure tenancies at Council rent.

414. APPROVAL OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AT TUDOR CLOSE N6

The Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal was pleased to introduce the report which sought approval to develop a new-build scheme in Highgate on Council land, at 1- 42 Tudor Close N6 5PR, to build a three-storey block of flats with six new homes at social housing rent, one of which will be fully accessible for wheelchair users.

The Cabinet Member outlined that this required appropriation of the site from housing purposes to planning purposes under Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 and referred Cabinet to the consultation carried under section 105 of the Housing Act 1985 and to the wider community engagement (as set out in paragraphs 6.5 to 6.25).

Further to considering the exempt information at item 422,

RESOLVED

1. To consider the responses both to the consultation carried out on this proposed scheme in line with section 105 of the Housing Act 1985 and to the wider community engagement (as set out in paragraphs 6.5 to 6.25).
2. To approve the appropriation of the site at Tudor Close (edged red on the plan attached at Appendix 1) from housing purposes to planning purposes under section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 as it is no longer required for the purpose which it is currently held, for the purpose of carrying out development as set out in part 6 of this report.
3. To approve the use of the Council's powers under section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 to override easements and other rights of neighbouring properties infringed upon by the Tudor Close development, under planning permission Ref: HGY/2020/1460.
4. To delegate to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning, after consultation with the Director of Finance and the Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal, authority to make payments of compensation as a result of any infringement arising from the development and the recommendation 3.1.3, within the existing scheme of delegation.
5. To approve the appropriation of the site at Tudor Close (edged red on the plan attached at Appendix 1) from planning purposes back to housing purposes under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1985, after practical completion of the development on 24 November 2022.
6. To approve the appointment of NFC Homes Limited to undertake the new build works to provide a total of six Council rented homes at Tudor Close for a total contract sum of £1,701,067.00 and to approve the client contingency sum set out in the exempt part of the report.

Reasons for decisions

Cabinet included the site at Tudor Close in the Council housing delivery programme on 13 November 2018 with the intention of directly delivering homes on the site. This

scheme has subsequently been granted planning consent and is ready to progress to construction.

The use of powers at section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 (LGA) allowing the Council to utilise the powers at section 203 Housing and Planning Act 2016 (HPA) on the site would also overcome potentially enforceable third-party rights that may prevent the construction of the development. The power under section 203 HPA 2016 will instead convert those rights into a right for compensation for the loss of that right.

To appropriate the land from planning purposes for housing purposes on completion of the development will enable the Council to then offer these homes for rent thereby helping to meet the demand for affordable housing in the borough.

NFC Homes Limited has been identified to undertake these works by a formal procurement process.

Alternative options considered.

It would be possible not to develop this site for housing purposes. This option was rejected as it would not support the Council's commitment to deliver a new generation of Council homes.

It would be possible to proceed to development without appropriation of the land as described 3.1.2 and 3.1.3. This option was rejected because it would risk the development being delayed in the event that neighbouring residents sought injunctions against it, and because our communities' need for Council homes is so urgent.

415. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES

RESOLVED

To note the minutes of the following:

Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee 20 October 2020
Urgent Decision 17 December 2020
Urgent Decision 21 December 2020
Cabinet Signing 21 December 2020

416. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS

RESOLVED

To note the delegated and significant actions taken by directors between November and December 2020.

417. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

There were no new items of urgent business.

418. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED

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

- 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.

419. EXEMPT - NOEL PARK PODS REPLACEMENTS & MAJOR WORKS PROJECT

As per item 411 and the exempt minutes.

420. EXTENSION OF HOUSING RELATED SUPPORT CONTRACTS-SINGLE HOMELESS- PATHWAY OF SHORT TERM SUPPORTED HOUSING - EXEMPT

As per item 412 and the exempt minutes.

421. EXEMPT - APPROVAL OF A CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT FOR NEW COUNCIL HOMES AT SCALES ROAD N17

As per item 413 and the exempt minutes.

422. EXEMPT - APPROVAL OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT AT TUDOR CLOSE N6

As per item 414 and the exempt minutes.

423. EXEMPT MINUTES

RESOLVED

That the exempt minutes of the meeting held on 8 December 2020 be approved as an accurate record of the meeting.

424. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

There were no new items of exempt urgent business.

CHAIR: Councillor Joseph Ejiofor

Signed by Chair ……..

Date ……

Report for: Cabinet 9 February 2021

Title: Draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP)

Report authorised by: David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning

Lead Officer: Maurice Richards, Transport Planning Team Manager
Neil Goldberg, Transport Planning

Ward(s) affected: ALL

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. Producing a Haringey Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) is a council commitment in the adopted 2018 Transport Strategy. The Transport Strategy states:

'This Strategy provides the overarching high-level statement of our ambitions for transport and highlights our key commitments over the next 10 years. The detailed actions of our key programmes and proposals are set out in a series of associated 'action plans' which will outline how the ambitions will be achieved. The proposed Action Plans which will follow the adoption of this strategy are:

- *Walking and Cycling Action Plan,*
- *Parking Action Plan,*
- *Sustainable Transport and Travel Action Plan; and*
- *The Local Implementation Plan.*

These Plans will outline actions and set targets to help deliver the Outcomes listed in Section 4 of this Strategy'

1.2. The WCAP is needed to ensure the adopted Transport Strategy is delivered by setting policies and targets, listing actions, and outlining a monitoring framework to monitor the success of the strategy. The WCAP will also be used to better target future Local Implementation Plan (LIP) funding from Transport for London (TfL) and other sources of funding and will assist transport planning discussions during the planning application process.

1.3. Haringey's WCAP sets out how the council will deliver the aspirations in the Mayor of London's 2018 Transport Strategy (MTS), the Haringey Transport Strategy, and the government's Cycling and Walking Plan. Our plan will enable more walking and cycling in the borough and fulfil our ambitions to have a reputation for being a walking and cycling borough both regionally and nationally. The WCAP will better enable us to bid for funding from TfL, the DfT and other sources to help deliver our priorities.

1.4. Our High Streets have been particularly affected by the Covid 19 outbreak and in some cases are struggling to survive. We intend to do everything we can to support them. The evidence is clear that adapting our streets to enable more people to walk and cycling makes them cleaner, healthier and more welcoming which encourages more people to shop locally. This WCAP will help our High Streets by increasing the uptake of walking and cycling to these areas and reducing car use which will ensure the future of our High Streets. The economic case for more cycling and walking to our High Streets is provided in section 3 of the WCAP.

1.5. The purpose of this report is to obtain approval to consult on the Draft WCAP.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. Transport is central to the success and prosperity of our residents and local businesses. Everyone whether a bus passenger or a pedestrian, cyclist, motorist or rail user engages with Haringey's transport infrastructure every day. Making the best use of our existing assets and spending money wisely to improve sustainability, social justice, safety, ease of movement and usage is one of the important roles for the council. Investment in transport programmes and infrastructure has a key part to play in supporting delivery of all our aspirations in the Borough Plan and in the Haringey Transport Strategy.

2.2. Haringey's adopted Transport Strategy (2018) sets the transport objectives to tackle air quality, improve quality of life and wellbeing and working towards a carbon zero borough. The Transport Strategy lists the following aspirations:

- Haringey has a reputation for being a walking and cycling borough both regionally and nationally
- That more journeys will be taken by walking and cycling
- That active travel will have improved the wellbeing of our residents, reducing obesity, and improving air quality
- To have a high quality accessible and wheelchair friendly public transport network meeting the needs of Haringey residents, visitors, and businesses.

3. Recommendation

3.1. To approve the draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP), and the WCAP Delivery Plan for public consultation in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The WCAP is needed to deliver the council's adopted Transport Strategy and to enable more trips in Haringey to be made by walking and cycling. The WCAP ensures clarity around the council's active travel priorities for managing our transport network and to support the delivery of the Borough Plan priorities for growth and regeneration, as well as improving health and environmental quality. The WCAP will further support the work Haringey has done to adapt and improve its transport system to respond to Covid-19. The WCAP will also help support the emerging New Local Plan to help shape new developments.

4.2. The absence of the WCAP runs the risk of decisions about investment in walking and cycling being made in an uncoordinated manner. The WCAP is particularly important to target resources effectively in light of TfL's currently very limited funds as a consequence of Covid-19.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. The council could rely on the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy and the Haringey Transport Strategy for setting priorities and decision making. However, while Haringey shares many of the same transport challenges as the rest of London, and its sub-region, the high level MTS fails to recognise variations in approach based upon local context, and therein, the weight to be afforded to the realisation of specific objectives and priorities. The Haringey Transport Strategy was adopted with the commitment to produce the WCAP in recognition of its high-level aspirations.

6. Background information

The Walking & Cycling Action Plan (WCAP)

6.1. Haringey needs a WCAP to deliver its ambitious Transport Strategy. Its preparation was a commitment in the Strategy to help drive the active travel agenda and to improve the health and well-being of residents and improve the environment from the effects of our transport system.

6.2. At the centre of the WCAP are 5 policies. The policy titles are:

1. Increasing active travel
2. People walking
3. People cycling
4. Delivering Low Traffic Neighbourhoods
5. Re-allocating road space to enable sustainable growth and to make walking and cycling safer

6.3. We are proposing to introduce a hierarchy of modes which will help deliver Haringey's sustainable transport future. This hierarchy will help the council plan its investment and funding. To make streets safer for walking and cycling in Haringey, the following modal priority is proposed:

a) Pavement users
b) Cycling
c) Public Transport
d) Electric Vehicles
e) Motor Vehicles

6.4. The WCAP identifies future transport schemes, their deliverability and cost, whether funding has been allocated for it and/or possible future sources of funding. The Wood Green and Tottenham regeneration areas have a greater focus to ensure the planned development and growth occurring in these areas is

supported by a sustainable transport system which reduces car use in favour of walking and cycling.

Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs)

6.5. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs) are area-based traffic management schemes that aim to reduce or remove non-residential motor traffic from residential areas. LTNs are introduced to support walking and cycling and to bring a wide range of benefits for everyone especially those who live, work or study in them.

6.6. The Covid-19 pandemic also had the positive effect of raising the appetite from the community and council for LTNs in Haringey. TfL is prioritising funding for LTNs across London in the Streetspace Plan. Building on the work we did in preparing Streetspace bids for Bounds Green, Bruce Grove/Tottenham and St Ann's/Green Lanes, the WCAP sets out a strategic borough-wide LTN vision including how we define and determine locations for LTN areas and provide guidance on planning LTN areas and suggested design features. Some of the criteria for determining LTN locations are set out in the Action Plan of the WCAP.

6.7. The WCAP also examines the advantages and disadvantages of LTNs as well as challenging some of the assumptions around traffic evaporation and modal filtering / restricting traffic.

The Delivery Plan

6.8. A key part of the WCAP is the Delivery Plan which identifies the projects and programmes Haringey will deliver through the life of the plan subject to the appropriate local engagement, detailed design and confirmed funding. The WCAP Delivery Plan, attached as Appendix 2, provides a costed road map to meeting the aims of the WCAP and outlines: the future cycling routes, Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, walking schemes, the School Streets programme, the council's behavioural change programme and delivering cycle parking. Funded for the delivery plan is discussed below.

Funding

6.9. Haringey's funding to support new cycling and walking infrastructure and programmes is largely from TfL. In a 'normal' year, Haringey receives £1.9m from TfL to deliver transport schemes. As explained earlier in the report, the funding from TfL has been re-geared towards the Streetspace Plan in response to Covid-19.

6.10. Future TfL funding for responding to Covid 19 and future transport schemes remains uncertain. We know TfL will need to make further savings as a result of the drop in income from social distancing but what this means for borough funding is unclear. The TfL funding situation is very fluid so having this WCAP in place will provide a clear strategic basis for bidding for future funding and will enable Haringey to respond quickly and comprehensively, when it becomes available.

6.11. We continue to explore opportunities for more funding from a range of sources and we will submit bids when they are identified. We do not commit to the delivery of projects in the WCAP delivery plan beyond those currently funded through the Streetspace Plan. The WCAP delivery plan is written to reflect the constrained and competitive nature of TfL funding. The WCAP includes all the programmes funded previously, and our aspirations for future work, in preparation for future funding.

6.12. A £5.1m Capital Programme fund to deliver a range of transport improvements in the borough was agreed by Cabinet on 8 December 2020 subject to consultation and final approval from Cabinet and Council in 2021. This funding using Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy (SCIL) will be used to deliver the WCAP and some unfunded projects in the WCAP delivery plan.

6.13. The WCAP commits to balancing the need for parking for loading and access and working with traders with our aspirations to increase walking and cycling and improve the economic viability of our high streets[1]. There is a risk that this could lead to a reduction of the Council's parking income levels and this potentially reduce further investment into future transport schemes. However, these will be evaluated on a scheme by scheme basis.

Engagement so far

6.14. Officers have engaged with neighbouring boroughs, businesses, residents, community groups (including disability/access groups) and TfL to develop a priority programme list of projects and an integrated walking and cycling network. The council used a 'commonplace' interactive online map to ask the community to make suggestions for where they think new temporary (and permanent) cycle routes and low traffic neighborhoods are needed in the borough. We wanted the community to tell us how we could make it easier and safer for people to walk and cycle locally, shop on their local high street, reach their local green spaces, schools and services, all while maintaining social distancing and avoiding an unacceptable increase in car use and congestion. The results of this commonplace exercise, which ran for four weeks until Friday 26 June 2020, have informed the WCAP and its priorities and programmes.

6.15. Another important engagement channel has been through the Haringey Transport Forum. This Forum has met since 2012 and provides a discussion group with residents and community groups on strategic transport topics. The WCAP was been presented to the Forum on three occasions in February, July and September 2020. Feedback from the Forum has helped develop the WCAP.

6.16. Cycling around the borough with council officers, Haringey Cycling Campaign and other stakeholders, including our neighbouring boroughs, has usefully helped inform the WCAP. Cycling the borough gave a real insight into the challenges and opportunities to cycling in Haringey.

[1] https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/economic-benefits-of-walking-and-cycling

7. Next Steps

7.1. Following approval for public engagement, we intend to consult for a minimum of 8 weeks and subject to the Pre-Election Period. A Communications & Engagement Plan will be drawn up to ensure input from Haringey's diverse communities. Depending on the rules around social distancing, we will adapt our consultation process to be virtual rather than hold workshops/exhibitions in public or face-to-face.

7.2. Following the public consultation, all responses received will be analysed and the WCAP amended, where necessary. The final WCAP will be reported to Cabinet for adoption later in 2021.

8. Contribution to strategic outcomes

8.1. The WCAP contributes to

- The delivery of the 2019 Borough Plan –

Place Priority –

The WCAP contributes to the overarching objective - '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'.
In outcome 9, objective b – to increase the levels of physical activity across the borough will be achieved through the WCAP by bringing about a shift from car use to walking and cycling by promoting the concept of 'active travel'
In outcome 9, objective c – to improve air quality, especially around schools will be achieved through the WCAP by reducing the impact of road traffic and increase active travel to and from schools.
In outcome 10, objective a – to provide safer and accessible public spaces for everyone will be achieved through the WCAP by making our highways safer and more accessible for cyclists and pedestrians, and those with disabilities.

People Priority –

The WCAP contributes to the overarching objective for a Haringey 'where all residents live well'. The WCAP will do this by making Haringey a healthier place to live, work and participate through enabling more walking and cycling across the borough.

Economy Priority -

The WCAP contributes to the overarching objective for 'a growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our business to thrive'. The WCAP will do this by making our high streets more cycling and pedestrian friendly and improving walking and cycling to our town centres which will benefit businesses and help restore vitality to local high streets and town centres.

- The Borough Plan Year 2 Delivery Plan which states that the WCAP will be subject to public consultation and "adoption in 2021".
- Meeting the outcomes of the adopted Haringey Transport Strategy.
- Supporting the outcomes of the existing and emerging New Local Plan, Air Quality Action Plan and draft Climate Change Action Plan.
- Supporting the priorities of the Good Economy Recovery Plan through re-opening and supporting our high streets and town centres, supporting businesses through recovery and renewal, and supporting residents into work and training.

9. Statutory Officers' comments (Chief Finance Officer [including procurement], Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities

Finance

9.1. The recommendation is for Cabinet approves the draft Haringey Walking and Cycling Action Plan for public consultation. The projects (as part of the action plan) will only go ahead once the full funding has been identified.

Strategic Procurement

9.2. No procurement implications.

Legal

9.3. The Head of Legal and Governance has been consulted on the preparation of this report and comments as follows.

9.4. The Walking and Cycling Action Plan is a non-statutory document that sets out the Council's policy and delivery plan to increase walking and cycling in the borough in line with the adopted Transport Strategy.

9.5. Regard has been had to relevant transport guidance when preparing the Walking and Cycling Action Plan and the Plan if approved following the consultation will help the Council achieve the Mayor of London's walking and cycling targets in his transport strategy for London.

9.6. The Walking and Cycling Action Plan is not a policy framework development document and so the approval of the Plan is a decision that can be taken by Cabinet in accordance with the Council's Constitution.

Equalities

9.7. 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.

9.8. 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.

9.9. The proposed decision is to approve the draft Haringey Walking and Cycling Action Plan for public consultation. The Action Plan is designed to deliver the council's adopted Transport Strategy, which was subject to an Equalities Impact Assessment, which is available at this link: www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/transport_strategy_eqia_2018.pdf.

9.10. The Walking and Cycling Action Plan takes into consideration the needs of residents who share the protected characteristics and includes measures to deliver improved outcomes for children and young people, people with disabilities, and people living in relatively deprived neighbourhoods. The full range of anticipated outcomes is set out in an Equalities Impact Assessment.

10. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 - Draft WCAP

Appendix 2- Draft WCAP Delivery Plan

Appendix 3 - Strategic Environmental Assessment screening

Appendix 4 – Equalities Impact Assessment

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Haringey Borough Plan 2019
www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/policies-and-strategies/borough-plan

Haringey Transport Strategy 2018 & EQIA
www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/haringeys-transport-strategy

Haringey Council

Draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan

(Draft for Public Consultation)

2021-2031

Foreword

The launch of our Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) comes at an important moment. Its development has coincided with a dramatic shift in the way lots of us use and look at our local street networks. Whilst this document was intended to support our bold and ambitious Transport Strategy and the wider aims of the Borough Plan in providing better infrastructure to support more walking and cycling, the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic has given a greater urgency to our action plan and the need not only to increase cycling and walking in Haringey but to ensure we respond to Covid 19 and the legacy it might create.

We adopted our Transport Strategy in 2018 with the ambition to become a walking and cycling friendly borough and enabling more journeys in the borough to be made by walking and cycling. This WCAP will ensure we deliver the Transport Strategy by setting policies and targets, listing actions, and outlining a monitoring framework to monitor the success of the Action Plan .

The Mayor of London in his 2018 Transport Strategy (MTS) set ambitious targets for the London boroughs, including 80% of all journeys in the Capital to be made by walking, cycling and public transport by 2041.The Haringey specific targets are set out in the document. We adopted these targets as part of the 2019-2022 Local Implementation Plan and this WCAP will help Haringey achieve these. Achieving these ambitious targets will mean that the council will need to make choices between space fo pedestrians, new cycle infrastructure and and the reallocating of roadspace, including rebalancing parking provision, particularly in our town centres and high streets where space is at a premium.

Since the outbreak of Covid-19, the council's Transport Strategy and this emerging WCAP have become important tools for responding to the virus, helping to deliver new pop up cycleways, pavement widening, and investing in pavement improvements, in town centres, school streets and developing plans for Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs) to support active travel and social distancing whilst the public transport system cannot operate at full capacity.

Our High Streets have been particularly affected by the Covid 19 outbreak and in some cases are struggling to survive. We intend to do everything we can to support them. The evidence is clear that adapting our streets to enable more people to walk and cycling makes them cleaner, healthier and more welcoming which encourages more people to shop locally. This WCAP will help our High Streets by increasing the uptake of walking and cycling to these areas and reducing car use which will ensure the future of our High Streets. The economic case for more cycling and walking to our High Streets is provided in section 3 of this WCAP.

We have worked with Transport for London, the emergency services, our neighbouring boroughs and other stakeholders to plan a network of safe cycle routes that link parts of the borough to town centres, schools, our parks and greenspaces and importantly into the wider London Cycleway network. Near schools we are introducing school streets, in the short term to provide more space to make socially distanced school walks and cycling possible. The WCAP will continue to support the council's recovery, renewal efforts and harness the opportunities presented from the legacy of Covid 19.

This WCAP is built on a solid foundation and knowledge of our existing network, analysis of it conducted prior to the Lockdown in early 2020, and the subsequent temporary measures

introduced to address the urgent need to provide more space for walking and cycling and protect residential areas from the potential increase in traffic. Our aim in the short term is to work with those who have funded our temporary solutions to make those that work permanently for our residents.

The WCAP schemes form the basis of an emerging high-quality network in Haringey making walking and cycling natural choices. This improved network will be built upon through the duration of the lifecycle of this action plan to implement the key improvements needed. A hierarchy of modes to help deliver Haringey's sustainable transport future in introduced in this WCAP. This hierarchy will help the council plan it's investment and funding. To make streets safer for walking and cycling in Haringey, the following modal priority is included:

a) Pavement users
b) Cycling
c) Public Transport
d) Electric Vehicles
e) Motor Vehicles

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1. Introduction

1.1. This is our draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) for 2021-2031. It is being drafted with input from a team of council officers, councillors, residents and community groups with support from cycling, walking and active travel design consultants.

1.2. This Action Plan sets out how the Council will enable more walking and cycling in the borough, in line with the Council's adopted 2018 Transport Strategy and fulfil our ambitions to have a reputation for being a walking and cycling borough both regionally and nationally

1.3. This Action Plan contributes towards social justice and supports businesses in Haringey. Enabling more cycling and walking is a social justice issue. as hostile, motor-centric streets disproportionately threaten those with the lowest levels of car access. For example, children in poor areas who lack gardens play in streets where cultural, legal and infrastructural norms leave them vulnerable. Those who contribute least to the problem suffer most from its impacts. More walking and cycling to our town centres will create better places with less traffic, more people, and cleaner air, and allowing businesses to flourish. Making our high streets and public places cycle and walking friendly will make them more vibrant, better places to live, to work, to invest in and to raise children in.

1.4. A key part of this Action Plan is the Delivery Plan which identifies the projects and programmes Haringey will deliver through the life of the Plan. The WCAP Delivery Plan, attached to this Plan as Appendix C, provides a costed road map to meeting the aims of the Action Plan and outlines: the future cycling routes, Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, walking schemes, the School Streets programme, the council's behavioural change programme and delivering cycle parking.

1.5. **Vision**

1.6. The vision for this Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) is simple: by 2031 we want:

- a reputation for being one of the best walking and cycling boroughs, both regionally and nationally
- walking and cycling are natural choices
- active travel to have improved the wellbeing of our residents, reducing obesity and improving air quality
- to reduce motor vehicles use for short trips with a shift to active travel

1.7. This action plan outlines how we will get there. Our aims and objections are as follows:

1.8. **People Walking**

- Haringey will have high quality local walking routes

- The borough will be easy to get around on foot, including improved signage and wayfinding
- Walking will be the natural choice for short trips in the borough
- People walking will be the focus of our town centres and shopping areas
- Footways will be of a high standard with even surfaces and free of street clutter
- Streets in the borough's shopping centres will be nice places to walk and spend time
- Main roads will be easy to walk along and safe to cross
- Street lighting will be of high quality throughout the Borough
- There will be places to rest, shade, biodiversity and things to look at
- Our streets, town centres and places of interest will be accessible by all

1.9. **People Cycling**

- Our cycle routes and facilities will be among the best in London
- We will have an extensive network of attractive and safe cycling routes covering all parts of the borough
- There will be high levels of cycling amongst residents from all backgrounds and communities in Haringey
- Cycling will be considered a safe form of transport for everyday journeys for people of all ages and abilities
- Every household in the borough will be able to access secure cycle parking facilities
- High quality cycle parking will be easy to find near to shops and town centres and other important locations
- Cycle training will be available for everyone who lives in Haringey who wants to learn
- Our streets, town centres and places of interest will be accessible by all
- Wayfinding and signage will make it easy to cycle in Haringey

1.10. **Healthy Streets**

1.11. The Healthy Streets approach is the underlying framework for the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy (MTS). This approach is a system of policies and strategies to put people, and their health, at the heart of decision making. Haringey has adopted the Healthy Streets approach to deliver this Action Plan and the improvements necessary to enable the borough to improve people's experience of walking, cycling and using public transport and also encourage fewer trips by car.

1.12. Healthy Streets can provide high-quality environments with enough space for walking, cycling and public transport use. Streets can be enhanced with seating, shade, trees and greenery, and reduced dominance of vehicles by designing for slower vehicle speeds. They can hold events and activities that entice people out to shop, play and socialise. Adopting the healthy streets approach will help Haringey work towards creating a healthier and more attractive street environment, increasing the number of people walking, cycling and using public transport and changing streets so that quality of life for all people is improved, enabling people to live well and also to reduce inequalities.

1.13. The Healthy Streets approach is not a quick fix to deliver change, it is a long-term plan for improving people's experiences of streets, helping everyone to be more active and enjoy the health benefits of an improved environment.

1.14. Figure 1 shows the ten indicators that are used to measure Healthy Streets. Using these evidence based indicators will help to ensure that streets are made to be more attractive places.



1.15. **Healthy High Streets**

1.16. In 2018 Public Health England adapted the Healthy Streets approach[1] for the context of High Streets. According to their report, good quality design and furniture in local high streets that provide accessible, safe, communal spaces foster social interaction and strong local economies and can be used to create healthier, safer and more cohesive local communities. This distinction between Healthy Streets and Healthy High Streets is supported by the WCAP which recognises the position High Streets play within communities and the important role they have in influencing the health of local communities and local economy.

1.17. According to Pubic Health England, High Streets should:

- be inclusive of people from all walks of life
- be easy to navigate, including crossings
- provide shade, shelter and places to stop and rest
- be walkable and provide options for cycling
- have low levels of noise and air pollution
- provide things to see and do
- have a health-promoting retail offer
- ensure people feel relaxed and safe
- consider the local context of the high street, its features and current use, and how all these factors interact with one another

1.18. **Haringey's targets for Walking and Cycling**

1.19. The MTS sets the following targets for Haringey:

- Mode share - 88 per cent of all trips in London to be made on foot, by cycle or using public transport by 2041 (77% in 2019)
- By 2041 81% of Haringey residents will live within 400m of the strategic cycle network (currently 17%)
- Physical activity - all Londoners to do at least the 20 minutes of active travel they need to stay healthy each day by 2041 (currently 32%)

1.20. As part of Haringey Local Implementation Plan 3 (2019/20 - 2021/22), Haringey adopted these targets. In addition, Haringey adopted a Vision Zero approach towards eliminating all road traffic deaths and serious injuries by 2041.

1.21. Of the 77% of trips by foot, cycle or public transport in 2019 mentioned above, cycling accounts for 3% of all trips in the borough whilst car (and motorcycle) accounts for 23% of all trips. Walking accounts for 36% and public transport for 38% of all trips in the borough.

1.22. Currently 17% of Haringey residents live within 400m of the strategic cycle network and 32% of the borough's population travel actively for at least 2 x 10 mins a day. Both these statistics show the scale of ambition needed in this WCAP to deliver the above targets.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-high-streets-good-place-making-in-an-urban-setting

2. Action Plan Policies to support walking and cycling

2.1. Policy 1 – Increasing Active Travel

a) Haringey will be a borough where walking and cycling will be the default choice of travel, by improving street environments, supporting accessible and inclusive streets and making it easier for everyone to get around on foot and bicycle, and promoting the benefits of active travel.

b) Haringey will reduce dependency on cars in the borough in favour of active, efficient, and sustainable modes of travel through the provision of high-quality walking and cycling infrastructure.

c) Haringey will use the Healthy Streets approach to put health at the heart of decision making and deliver coordinated transport and street improvements including Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, Liveable Neighbourhoods, new cycleways and footway improvements to enable more active travel.

d) Haringey will develop proposals to promote accessible, safer, and well-planned active travel opportunities to establish itself as one of the most cycling and pedestrian friendly boroughs in London.

e) Haringey will seek funding to deliver a range of behavioural change programmes to enable people to walk and cycle more in the borough, promote social inclusion.

f) Haringey will support active travel by reducing road user casualties, especially among younger and older pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users and to address the needs of mobility impaired users of all transport modes.

g) Haringey will ensure all active travel improvements improve the health and wellbeing of everyone and tackls the issues of social injustice and social inclusion by making sure everyone has access to safe and sustainable transport choices.

h) Haringey will address barriers to active travel through working in partnership with TfL, neighbouring boroughs, emergency services, transport operators, infrastructure providers, business, community, and other stakeholders, and the public to deliver this action plan.

2.2. **Policy 2 – Walking**

a) Haringey will unlock the walking potential in the borough by removing barriers enabling more people to travel part or all of their journey on foot, improve the experience of walking in Haringey and reduce car dependency by encouraging mode shift from the car to walking.

b) Haringey will create opportunities for new walking trips, particularly to, from and in town centres and improve walking access to transport interchanges, schools, parks and other destinations.

c) Haringey will reduce the impact of vehicle traffic and parking, making our streets better and safer places to walk and spend time. Trips to school will be targeted through the introduction of school streets to reduce car use and promote walking.

d) Haringey's streets will be improved for walking using TfL's Planning for Walking Toolkit to ensure our streets remove any disabling barriers for disabled people

2.3. **Policy 3 – Cycling**

a) Haringey will deliver improvements in cycle infrastructure to support more cycling in the borough to:
    a. create a cycling culture
    b. improve the health and wellbeing of residents
    c. address congestion and air quality issues
    d. ensure nobody is excluded from the benefits of cycling
    e. reduce the reliance on the car
    f. benefit businesses and help restore vitality to local high streets and town centres

b) Haringey will address the barriers to cycling to ensure everyone who wants to cycle for their journeys will be able to.

c) Haringey will create opportunities for growing and improving our cycle network to ensure our streets work better for people by reducing the dominance of the car.
Haringey will deliver high quality cycling routes, more cycle parking and cycling training.

d) Haringey will design cycle friendly streets and spaces which, as a minimum, meet the London Cycling Design Standards and the new national cycling infrastructure design standards, including the requirement to deliver streets which are coherent, direct, safe, comfortable and attractive.

2.4. **Policy 4 - Low Traffic Neighbourhoods**

a) Haringey will deliver a network of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods across the borough to:

    a) significantly reduce traffic volumes not only on the residential streets but across the borough
    b) achieve traffic evaporation with short trips previously undertaken by cars being switched to other sustainable modes
    c) increase physical activity through more walking and cycling
    d) provide healthy and safer routes to schools and other destinations
    e) benefit local businesses
    f) create new public space
    g) deliver improved air quality

b) Haringey will develop a borough wide vision for Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, taking into account the function of the street network, the availability of through routes and the location of key destinations in the borough

c) Haringey will prioritise Low Traffic Neighbourhoods based on where the approach will have the greatest impact, rather than where it will be easiest. This criteria-based approach will include the following considerations:

    a. Traffic and road danger reduction
    a. Potential for more walking and cycling
    b. Reduction in traffic volumes and vehicle speeds including mitigating against the displacement of traffic onto other local roads
    c. Enabling social distancing and space to meet
    d. Cycle connectivity
    e. Safe access to schools and local businesses
    f. Demographics/deprivation
    g. Deliverability
    h. CostCommunity group engagement
    i. General suitability/other characteristics

d) Haringey will work with local communities and groups to establish a network of initiatives to assist in the delivery of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods.

e) Haringey will work with the Emergency Services to ensure the Low Traffic Neighbourhoods are designed to minimise the disruption to access by emergency service vehicles.

f) Haringey will ensure the LTNs benefit everyone, not just those living the LTN areas.

2.5. **Policy 5 – Re-allocating road space to enable sustainable growth and to make walking and cycling safer**

a) To provide for future demand and to facilitate sustainable transport Haringey will re-allocate road space to make streets safer for walking and cycling according to the following modal priority:

   a. Pavement users
   b. Cycling
   c. Public Transport
   d. Electric Vehicles
   e. Motor Vehicles

b) Haringey will ensure decisions made on re-allocating road space will take into account the competing needs of streets and their users, particularly in our town centres, recognising a street functions as both a link and a place.

c) Haringey will where appropriate reallocate existing car parking and loading for high streets, town centres, schools and other locations, to:

   a. Enable more cycling and walking
   b. Improve public transport accessibility
   c. Facilitate access for freight and servicing including by cargo bike
   d. Support the viability of the town centres
   e. Make the existing road space more efficient

d) Haringey will seek to re-provide the reallocated car parking spaces from the locations listed in (c) onto adjacent streets where there is existing parking capacity to accommodate them. This approach does not prejudice the parking concessions for people with serious walking disabilities which are set out in the council's Disabled Parking Place Policy[2].

[2] https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/parking/dedicated-disabled-parking-bay

3. The Case for walking and cycling

3.1. **The Economic Case (including supporting our Town Centres and High Streets)**

3.2. Our dependence on the car imposes significant economic costs on society. These include: congestion; road casualties; physical inactivity and the ill health caused by it (e.g. obesity); pollution (and the associated damage to buildings, ecosystems, agriculture and health); as well as the geopolitical costs of maintaining fossil fuel supplies in an increasingly unstable global environment.

3.3. Cycling could substantially reduce these risks, while strengthening the local economy; supporting a local community wealth building approach, supporting local businesses and property values; boosting the economic productivity of a healthy and satisfied workforce; and enabling disadvantaged groups to gain skills and access employment opportunities. Walking and cycling will support the borough's Good Economy Recovery Plan in response to Covid-19 to connect people to new job opportunities and support our high streets.

3.4. According to Cycling UK[3]

- If cycle use increases from less than 2% of all journeys (current national levels) to 10% by 2025 and 25% by 2050, the cumulative benefits would be worth £248bn between 2015 and 2050 for England - yielding annual benefits in 2050 worth £42bn in today's money.
- In 2009, production losses due to mortality and morbidity associated with CVD (cardio vascular disease) cost the UK over £6bn, with around 21% of this due to death and 13% due to illness in those of working age. Physical activities like cycling help combat CVD.
- Occasional, regular and frequent cyclists contributed a 'gross cycling product' of c£3bn to the British economy in 2010. Around 3.6 million cycles ('units') are sold in GB each year.
- The average economic benefit-to-cost ratio of investing in cycling & walking schemes is *13:1*
- Academics who studied the cost benefit analysis used by Copenhagen to decide whether to build new cycling infrastructure, concluded that cars cost society and private individuals six times more than cycling.
- On average, cycle commuting employees take one less sick day per annum than non-cyclists and save the UK economy almost £83m.
- Although cyclists may spend less than car-borne shoppers per trip, their total expenditure is on average greater because they tend to visit the shops more often.
- On 9th Avenue (Manhattan), where a high quality cycle lane was rebuilt in late 2008, retail sales increased by up to 49%, compared to 3% borough-wide.

3.5. In June 2016, Arup published a report titled 'Cities Alive. Towards a walking world' [4].

[3] www.cyclinguk.org/campaigning/views-and-briefings/cycling-and-economy

Their report found that walkable environments are not just healthier but also wealthier. The research showed a positive correlations between improved walkability, raised local retail spend, enhanced value of local services and goods and the creation of more job opportunities. Their report references research commissioned by Living Streets which showed that making places better for walking can boost footfall and trading by up to 40%. Using sales tax receipts to compare retail activity before and after street redesigns, New York City's Department of Transportation has recently proved that transforming an underused parking area in a pedestrian plaza in Brooklyn has led to a dramatic increase of 172% in retail sales[5]. The Arup report also reminds the reader that walking is a free mode of transport and creating more walkable environments, together with investment in public transport, can reduce congestion costs and provide long-term transport solutions.

3.6. Good design and the reallocation of road space can help bring high streets to life; creating better places with less traffic, more people, and cleaner air, and allowing businesses to flourish. Making our high streets and public places cycle-friendly will make them more vibrant, better places to live, to work, to invest in and to raise children in.

3.7. There is evidence from across London and the UK of the boost in economic performance and retail vitality that people-friendly high streets can benefit from.

- People who access shops by walking or cycling tend to make more trips to the high street, which can lead to higher monthly spends than those who access shops by car.[6] They also tend to shop more locally, which supports local businesses and boosts the local area.[7]
- Improvements to public spaces have been shown to boost footfall by up to 40%.[8]
- High street walking and cycling projects have been shown to increase retail sales by up to 30%.[9]
- Cycle parking can deliver up to 5 times higher retail spend per square metre than the same area of car parking.[10]
- Cycle freight can be cheaper and faster for making deliveries in an urban area. It is estimated that businesses can save between 39% and 64% on the cost of making short deliveries compared to the cost of using a van.[11]

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[4] https://www.arup.com/perspectives/publications/research/section/cities-alive-towards-a-walking-world

[5] https://www.livingstreets.org.uk/policy-and-resources/our-policy/high-streets

[6] Cycling and the economy, Cycling UK, 2016 http://www.cyclinguk.org/campaigning/views-and-briefings/cycling-and-economy

[7] The Mayor's Vision for Cycling in London, GLA, 2013 https://www.london.gov.uk/file/1994

[8] The pedestrian pound: the business case for better streets and places, Living Streets, 2014 https://www.livingstreets.org.uk/media/1391/pedestrianpound_fullreport_web.pdf

[9] The pedestrian pound: the business case for better streets and places, Living Streets, 2014 https://www.livingstreets.org.uk/media/1391/pedestrianpound_fullreport_web.pdf

[10] The value of cycling: rapid evidence review of the economic benefits of cycling, Department for Transport, 2016 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-value-of-cycling-rapid-evidence-review-of-the-economic-benefits-of-cycling

[11] The value of cycling: rapid evidence review of the economic benefits of cycling, Department for Transport, 2016 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-value-of-cycling-rapid-evidence-review-of-the-economic-benefits-of-cycling

- There is little evidence of a link between increased car parking and greater commercial success in town centres in London. Instead, a good mix of shops and a quality environment are cited as the most important factors in attracting people to town centres.[12]
- International evidence shows that replacing on-street parking with cycle lanes has little to no impact on local businesses, largely due to businesses overestimating how many of their customers arrived by car. In many cases, there was a positive impact on local businesses.[13]

3.8. **Inactivity– Health and well being**

3.9. Haringey, like the rest of the UK, is in the midst of an inactivity crisis. Changes to how we work, how we travel, and other social changes have designed physical activity out of our lives. We need to build physical activity back into our daily lives and routine. Enabling more journeys to be made in Haringey by walking and cycling will achieve this. It will also support the borough's health recovery from Covid-19 through, for example, improved air quality to support better respiratory health.

3.10. Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 271,222[14]. Our population is expected to increase by 5% by 2030, to 284,989, with the largest percentage growth in older age groups (65+). The borough is also the 4th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east.

3.11. Health and wellbeing in Haringey:

- Over 1 in 5 adults (21.9%) are inactive and do less than 30 minutes exercise a day
- Healthy life expectancy is 65 years for men and 64.5 for women. Healthy life expectancy reduces by 15 years for women and 17 years for men living in our most deprived areas compared to those living in the most affluent parts of the borough.
- Almost 1 in 2 adults are overweight or obese (49.9%). In addition to this, over 1 in 5 children (22%) aged 4-5 and over 1 in 3 children aged 10-11 are obese or overweight (36.7%).
- 1 in 5 adults in Haringey have high blood pressure and a third of our residents are not getting enough physical exercise
- Around 19,900 people in Haringey or 7.7% of the GP registered population, are diagnosed with depression, not significantly different to the London average

3.12. In 2019, Haringey adopted its 'Active Together' – A Physical Activity and Sport Strategy', the vision of which was to create and embed a culture of activity so that Haringey becomes one of the most physically active and healthy London boroughs. According to

[12] The relevance of parking in the success of urban centres, British Parking Association, 2012 http://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/services/parking-services/parking-and-traffic/parking-information-professionals/review-relevance

[13] The complete business case for bike lanes, CityLab, 2015 http://www.citylab.com/cityfixer/2015/03/the-complete-business-case-for-converting-street-parking-into-bike-lanes/387595/

[14] www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/state-of-the-borough

the Strategy, physical activity can contribute towards a wide range of socio-economic outcomes. The health and well-being benefits associated with being physically active are:

- Reducing the risk of coronary heart disease and stroke by 35%.
- Reducing the risk of developing diabetes and colon cancer by 50% and breast cancer by 20%.
- Reducing the risk of an early death by 30%.
- Tackling obesity and maintaining a healthy weight.
- Reducing the risk of developing depression, dementia, stress, and anxiety by 30%.
- Reducing loneliness and social isolation.
- Improving mobility and balance, reducing the risk of osteoarthritis by 83% and falls by 30%.
- Enhancing confidence, self-efficacy, transferable skills and employment opportunities.
- Offering effective diversionary activities for young people vulnerable to risky behaviours

3.13. Haringey's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020 lists the proportion of journeys made through walking and cycling as a key outcome of the strategy. The physical features of a place influence the health of residents in many ways. Air quality, communal facilities, good quality housing and green spaces all contribute to healthy, connected communities and prevention of mental and physical long-term conditions. The strategy's vision for Haringey is that it will be a clean, green and safe borough where people of all ages want to live, work and play, now and in the future.

3.14. Designing and planning future major public developments in Haringey to maximise health and wellbeing of residents – including promoting active travel and social connectedness is a priority of the strategy which can be delivered through this WCAP.

3.15. **Air Quality and Climate Change**

3.16. Transport is the third largest source of emissions in the borough. Whilst low carbon forms of motorised transport do exist, there are still air quality issues associated with these solutions (e.g. tyre wear and braking).

3.17. Air quality is the measure of how clean our air is or how much pollution there is in the air we breathe. The link between travel choices and air quality is direct. Motorised road transport accounts for about half of the particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide which are two of the main sources of air pollution attributed in cities.

3.18. In response to clear scientific evidence and consensus on climate change, and rising public concerns, Haringey Council declared a Climate Emergency in March 2019, being one of the first London Councils to do so.

3.19. Walking and cycling can bring large improvements in air quality and help deliver the actions necessary to meet our climate change challenge. Modal shift away from motorised transport will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport and reduce our overall carbon footprint contributing to extreme weather events, loss of life around the world, and dangerously high levels of CO_2 concentrations. Active travel will support a green recovery in the borough from the Covid-19 crisis.

3.20. **Social Justice**

3.21. Enabling more cycling and walking and tackling the use of the private car are social justice issues. As mentioned above, transport is third largest source of emissions in the borough yet only 40%[15] of Haringey households have a car and this figure is falling. Car ownership is particularly low in parts of the borough where deprivation is more concentrated. The council is also aware that most of the vehicle traffic in the borough has neither started its journey in Haringey nor is it destined for Haringey. Transport poverty is a reality for many residents in Haringey on lower incomes who struggle with the cost of car ownership and public transport and therefore take active travel modes as part of the daily routines and need these modes to be safe.

3.22. Inequalities also exist by gender, age, ethnicity, disability and other protected characteristic groups identified in the Equality Act 2010.

3.23. Research[16] by CyclingUK found that men do nearly three times as many cycling journeys as women, and travel more than four times as far. TfL's 2016 Attitudes to Cycle report[17] found that 'regular cyclists are more likely to be men, white, working and non-disabled – 20% of men report being 'regular' cyclists compared with 8% of women'. A research report by Sustrans titled 'Women, reducing the gender gap'[18] found that most women don't feel safe and are hesitant to start cycling, Women reported that they feel intimidated on the roads.

3.24. Disabled people face significant barriers to walking and cycling. The most common physical barrier to walking is crossing the road. Having enough time to cross, not finding a safe place to cross the road, signalised crossings that do not work, are all barriers. Obstructions, advertising boards, wheelie bins and parked cars, are commonly encountered and make walking difficult. The most common barriers to cycling among disabled people are lack of appropriate equipment, low availability of safe cycling infrastructure and lack of confidence and support.

3.25. The Mayor of London's 'Vision for Cycling' 2013[19] revealed that similar numbers of people

[15] https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/travel-in-london-reports
[16] https://www.cyclinguk.org/article/campaigns-guide/women-cycling
[17] https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/cycling-and-walking
[18] https://www.sustrans.org.uk/our-blog/opinion/2019/january/how-can-we-challenge-the-cycling-gender-gap
[19] www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/transport/cycling-and-walking/mayors-vision-cycling

from white, black and mixed ethnic groups cycle regularly, whilst people from an Asian background cycle less. People of Black and Asian ethnicity are more likely to never cycle at all compared to all other ethnic groups.

3.26. This WCAP is needed to enable those who don't have a car to have a safe travel choice and at the same time advance equality of opportunity by addressing the barriers faced by all. The WCAP will deliver safer and healthier streets, improved health from being enabled to take up active travel options and from improved air quality which will benefit all residents in Haringey.

4. Walking in Haringey today

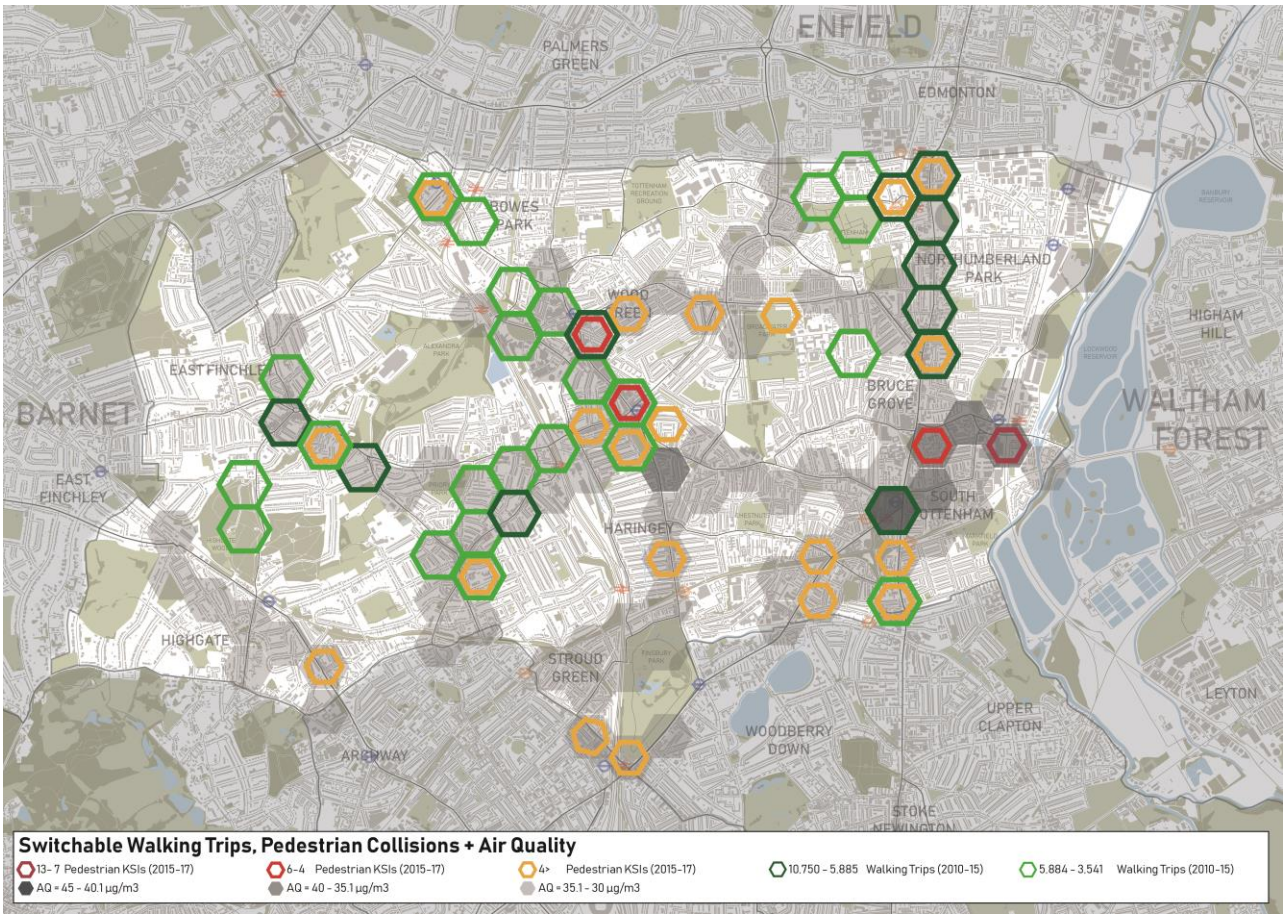
4.1. Walking is, in many ways, the mode of travel that is most important to the aims of this Action Plan. It makes efficient use of street space. It is good for individuals' health. It produces no emissions or noise. It is safe and encourages interaction, which improves lives. It is good for business.

4.2. Walking for leisure is also an important part of living in Haringey for many. We have many excellent green and open spaces located throughout the borough and in the areas around us. These walking assets include Parkland Walk, Railway Fields, Tottenham Marshes, canals and parks. These spaces are popular places for people to walk and also provide vital green steppingstones between our town centres.

4.3. **Walking Potential + Air Quality**

4.4. The London Travel Demand Surveys (LTDS) outputs summarise walking potential based on existing travel behaviours. The survey identifies trip stages that could be reasonably walked or cycled but are currently made in private vehicles. The LTDS collects travel pattern data from c.17,000 persons a year and includes details of all trips undertaken on the day before the interview. Trips and stages made by car, public transport and other modes from 2014/15 to 2016/17 are included in the dataset.

4.5. The plan highlights hexagons ('hexs') within Haringey that have the highest levels of walking potential. The results suggest significant potential for increased walking in several clusters within Haringey, including: A1010 corridor between Bruce Grove and White Hart Lane, Muswell Hill, Crouch End, and Wood Green. To help contextualise current conditions for walking in the areas with highest potential, the plan also includes walking collision data and NO2 concentrations. These additional layers of analysis help to focus on areas which are in most need of support in developing improved walking networks.



4.6. **Walking for leisure**

4.7. Walking for leisure in Haringey is a popular pastime and one we would like to enable more people to enjoy. Working with partners we have developed guidance[20] and information on walks inside and out of the borough. This includes walks that follow the Moselle River by Haringey Friends of Parks forum, a cafe trail, Parkland Walk between Highgate and Finsbury Park and our Walk in the Park guide. The guide, produced with partners includes a series of orbital and linear walks through our boroughs' greenspaces, open spaces and historical places.

[20] https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/walking

5. Cycling in Haringey today

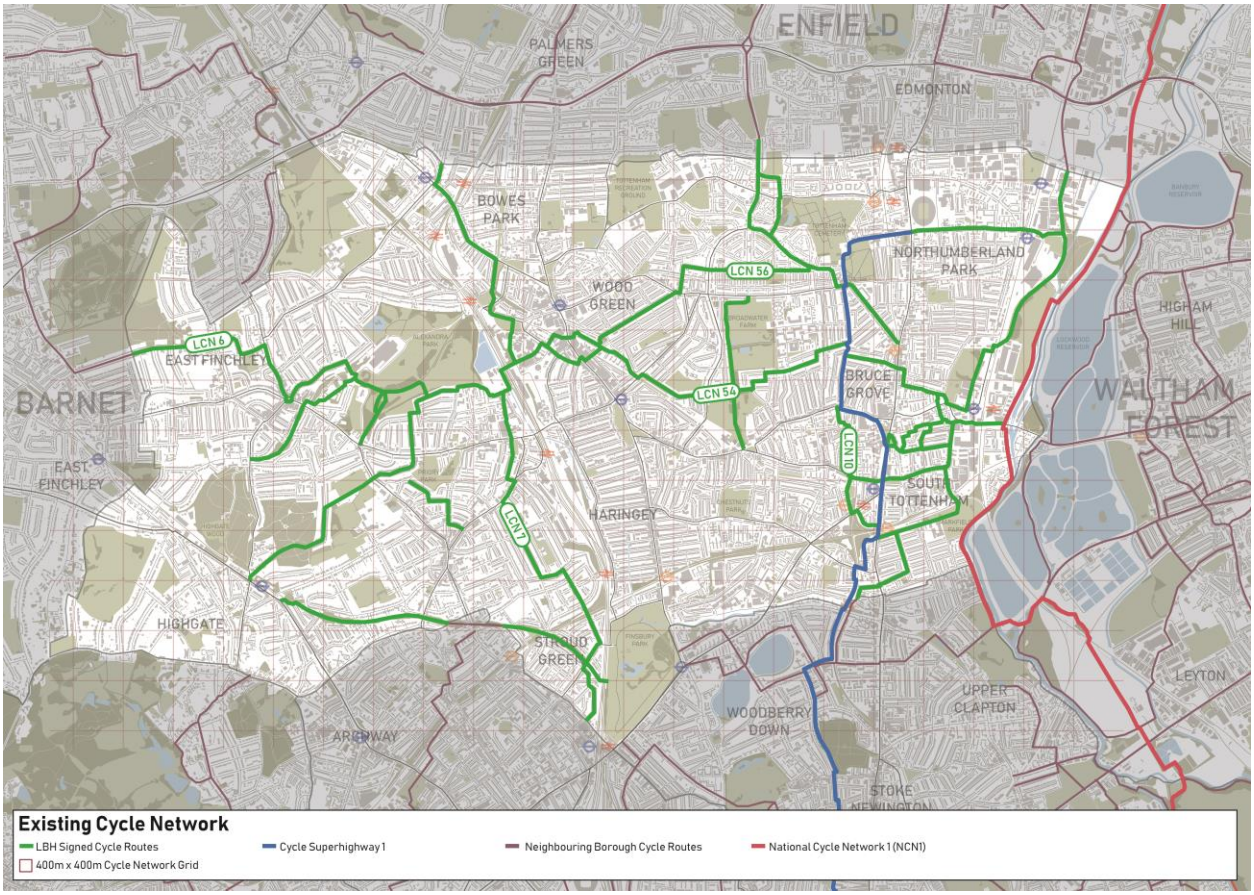
5.1. Cycling is a popular way to get around in Haringey and becoming increasingly so in recent years. Over the past 10 to 15 years, there has been a significant increase in the number of cycletrips and cycling modal share in London; there has been a 130% increase in cycling trips in London since 2000[21]. This has also translated into more cycle trips and increased modal shift in Haringey.

5.2. There are lots of places to cycle in Haringey and many more destinations outside the borough that are easily within cycling distance, including the majority of central London.

5.3. **Existing network**

5.4. The existing cycle network in Haringey consists primarily of painted cycle lanes marked on major roads and residential streets. The network does however include Cycle Superhighway 1 (CS1), part of Transport for London's Cycleway network which links the east of the borough with the city via Hackney.

[21] Travel in London Report 9 published by TfL in 2016



5.5. The plan aove summarises the Borough's existing cycle network and also identifies cycle routes in neighbouring boroughs. The network is largely comprised of routes using quieter residential streets and open spaces, and most of these routes are signposted as part of the London Cycle Network (LCN). The Borough's two key strategic cycle routes are Cycle Superhighway 1 (CS1) and National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 1. The list below summarises key cycle routes within the Borough including NCN Route 1 and CS1:

- LCN 6: Barnet – Alexandra Palace – Hornsey – Camden – West End (Total Length = 19km)
- LCN 7: Elephant & Castle – City – Finsbury Park – Wood Green – Southgate (Total Length = 14km)
- LCN 10: City – Tottenham – Enfield – Cheshunt (superseded by CS1 in sections) (Total Length = 17km)
- LCN 54: Alexandra Palace – Wood Green – Tottenham – Walthamstow (Total Length = 18 km)
- LCN 56: Wood Green – Northumberland Park (Total Length = 5km)

- National Cycle Network 1 (NCN 1) – Dover – London – Harlow - Colchester (Total Length = 396km)
- Cycle Superhighway 1 (CS1) – City – Hackney – Stamford Hill – Seven Sisters - Tottenham

5.6. In addition, the borough also has a number of routes through areas of greenspace that provide traffic free alternatives on some routes mainly during daylight hours.

5.7. Connections into neighbouring boroughs include CS1 into Hackney and the newly constructed segregated cycle tracks at Ferry Lane.

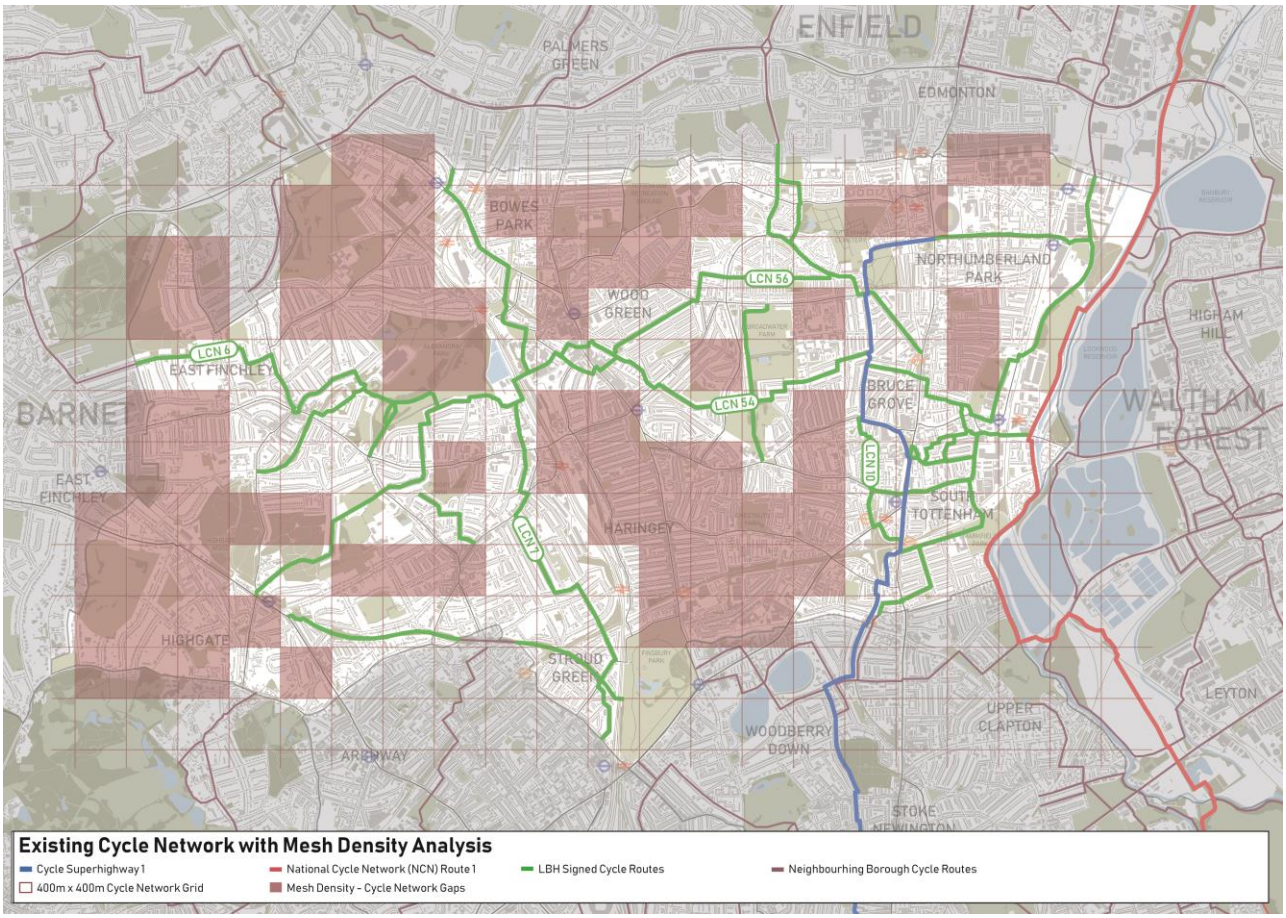
5.8. **Focus on Cycle Superhighway (CS1)**

5.9. CS1 links the heart of Tottenham via the south of the borough, into Hackney and the city of London. CS1 is Haringey's flagship cycle route. It is a combination of two-way cycle track located on wide footways and sections of on road cycling on residential streets. Unfortunately the traffic conditions on these sections are hostile and deter most cyclists from using the route.

5.10. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic we conducted a review of CS1 as part of the development of this WCAP. This review has helped inform the WCAP proposals and has been used as the basis of a proposal for improvements from the Covid-19 initiated Streetspace for London programme.

5.11. **Gaps in the cycle network**

5.12. The Mesh Density Analysis was used to evaluate the distribution of the Borough's current cycle network using a 400m x 400m grid. The Mesh Density Analysis is included in the London Cycle Design Standards (2015) and is used to review the density of cycle networks – the standards recommend that cyclists should not have to travel further than 400m to reach a high quality route. The analysis does not consider the quality of the existing facilities and should be used to understand areas within Haringey where there are currently no facilities.



5.13. The plan summarises the results from the analysis and highlights cells within the Borough where there are currently no cycle routes or facilities. The analysis identifies gaps in the Borough including four larger areas where there is not a cycle route within 800m: Harringay and St. Ann's, Crouch End, White Hart Lane, and Alexandra. Within these gaps there are also key corridors which have no cycle route or facilities. These include parts of Seven Sisters Road, Tottenahm High Road and Archway Road.

5.14. **Cycling for leisure**

5.15. Cycling is a popular pastime in the borough as well as being a popular mode of transport. Whilst cycling for leisure often involves a ride through greenspace or quieter streets the conditions need to be right on these routes in the same way they need to be on a busy commuter route.

5.16. We have worked to include access to greenspace in our analysis of the borough as part of the development of this WCAP and have ensured the green grid, our developing plans

for a network of walking and cycling routes into areas of greenspace, is included in the network developed

5.17. **Cycle parking**

5.18. Having a safe place to leave your bike is an essential part of the cycling journey and is just as important as having a safe route. Without the correct cycle parking provision this can be a barrier to cycling and will put people off cycling.

5.19. Without increased provision of the correct types of cycle parking, in the correct locations, further cycling growth will be limited. We have installed over 1,500 publicly accessible on-street cycle parking spaces. These have been installed along town centres, outside shops, doctors surgeries, local underground and rail stations.

5.20. Whilst the cycle parking provision in the borough has increased year on year it has been implemented as part of other projects and not looked at with a holistic approach. Across London there is currently a widespread lack of sufficient cycle parking stands and secure facilities and this is a barrier to cycling, as TfL's new cycling parking strategy makes abundantly clear.

5.21. TfL estimates that London needs an additional 36,000 more on-street cycle parking spaces, on top of 145,000 existing ones, just to satisfy existing demand. In 2019 we were successful in securing funding totalling £287,000 to deliver cycle hangars and carry out feasibility work into a cycle hub for Turnpike Lane station.

5.22. In London more than 20,000 cycle thefts are reported each year and unreported thefts could be much higher according to the police. The TfL cycle parking strategy suggests that "25 per cent of people who cycle, and 22 per cent of people who don't, are put off cycling in London for fear of cycle theft. When theft occurred, 34 per cent of victims said they had stopped cycling altogether, or temporarily, as a result."

5.23. **Cycle Parking at Stations**

5.24. People cycling arriving at stations need to have the confidence that they can park their bike securely near to a station and catch a tube or train rather than find that all stands are filled and have to search far beyond the station to park their bikes. Whilst some of our stations have reasonably good on street parking nearby most are lacking any dedicated facilities for people leaving their cycles at the station to continue their journey to work. We have identified the need for cycle hubs at transport interchanges and this project forms part of the WCAP delivery plan.

5.25. **Cycle Parking at Home**

5.26. Storing at home for residents who do not have the space, particularly in smaller properties, can be a challenge. This regularly results in cycles being stored on balconies and in hallways creating further access and fire safety issues. In order to address this, we have already delivered 93 bike hangars in the borough providing 558 residents a safe, secure and convenient place to store their bike. Our hangars take up just half a car parking space and offer a cost effective and efficient use of highway space. Delivering cycle hangars continues to be a priority as outlined in the WCAP delivery plan.

5.27. The cost of a space in a hangar is one of the lowest rates in London which is the equivalent to just £3 a month. The council currently has over 1,000 outstanding requests for bike hangar spaces. Locations for new hangars are primarily chosen based on where there is the most demand. Spaces in a bike hangar are allocated on a first come first served basis with a maximum of two per person. On housing estates, we have tried to work with providers to deliver cycle parking solutions for residents but have found a variety of issues preventing implementation. This is particularly the case of secure residential cycle parking solutions.

5.28. **Cycle Parking at Destinations**

5.29. Like most places the quality and quantity of cycle parking in Haringey in town centres and other destinations varies, and in most places could be increased and improved. Cycle parking introduced on street in Haringey is primarily 'Sheffield stands' or similar located on the footway.

5.30. **Cycle Parking for Schools and Colleges**

5.31. As part of the wider active travel programme we are working with with schools, colleges and places of further education in the borough to identify and source funding to we deliiver cycle and scooter parking for students and teachers.

5.32. **Cycle training**

5.33. It sounds very simple but you can't cycle if you don't know how to. Cycle training is a vital part of our active travel provision from children learning to ride a bike for the first time to adults who want to get back into cycling.

5.34. Cycle training is available[22] for anyone who lives, works or studies in the borough. We receive funding for cycle training from Transport for London as part of the Local Implementation Plan and through additional funding streams that support cycling. To book a training course, residents can visit the Cycle Confident – Haringey webpage[23], find the right course and sign up.

[22] https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/cycling

[23] https://www.cycleconfident.com/sponsors/haringey/

5.35. **Cycle training in Haringey 2017-2020**

	Type of training	17/18	18/19	19/20
Cycle training - adults	Number of adults trained to 'Basic' cycle skills (Level 1)	222	241	183
	Number of adults trained to 'Urban' cycle skills (Level 2)	112	137	98
	Number of adults trained to 'Advanced' cycle skills (Level 3)	64	45	25
Cycle training - children	Number of children trained to Bikeability level 1	1176	811	1032
	Number of children trained to Bikeability level 2	758	451	455
	Number of children trained to Bikeability level 3	169	0	9

5.36. Haringey has provided cycle training to significant numbers of adults and children in recent years. As can be seen in the table above these numbers have actually reduced from 2017/18 levels, in part due to the ceasing of the Borough Cycling Programme which provided funding for cycle training and cycle parking. We have however continued to fund cycle training through the LIP to ensure this vital service continues.

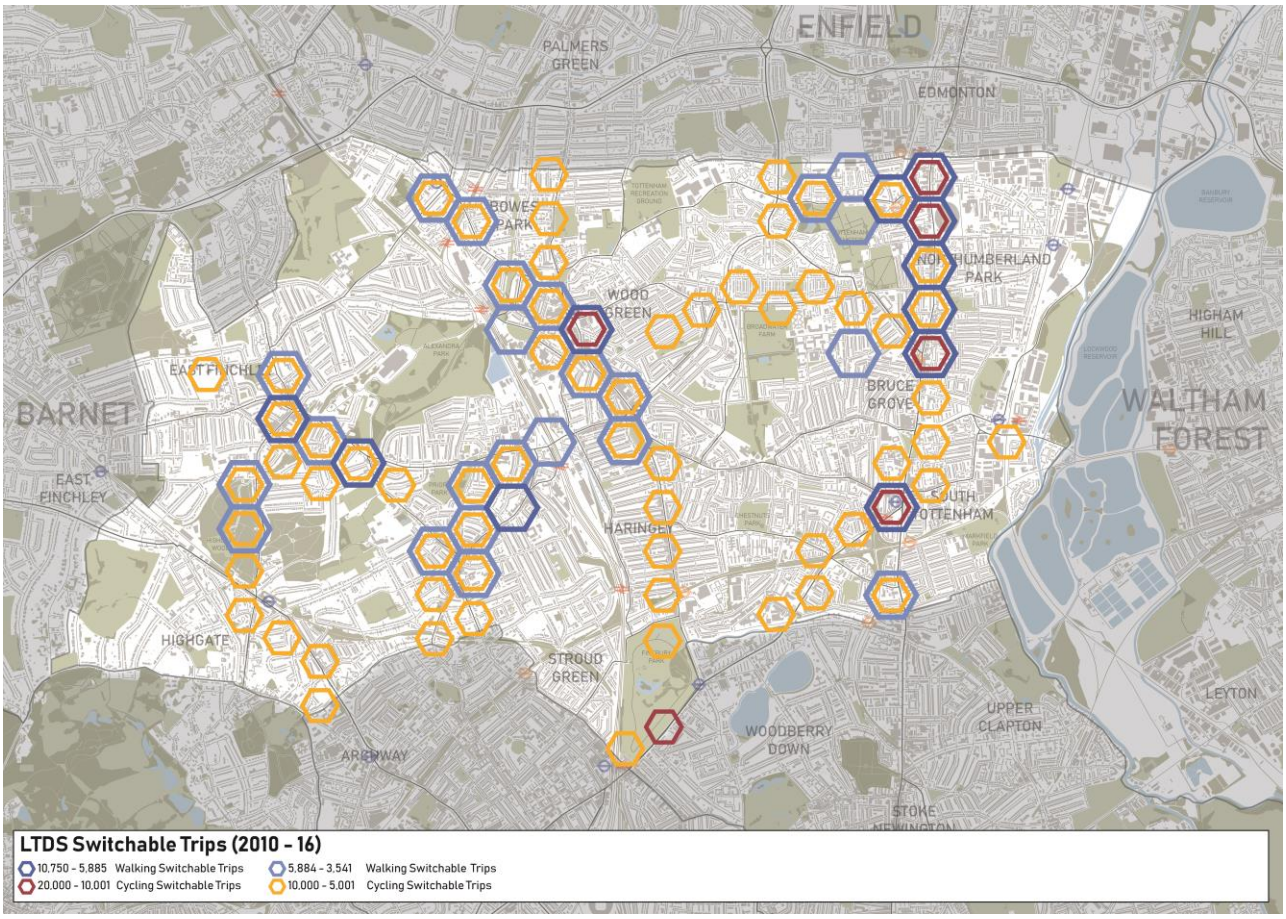
5.37. **Switchable trips**

5.38. There are millions of short trips every year that are currently driven that could be walked or cycled. The trips that are most easily switched are short trips taken by individuals not carrying much with them and not travelling very far (under 5 kms). There are lots of trips in Haringey that could be switched from private car to active travel but to understand where, we needed to look at data collated by TfL.

5.39. **Walking and Cycling Potential**

5.40. Transport for London's Strategic Walking and Cycling Analysis uses data from the London Travel Demand Survey (LTDS) to better understand areas with the highest potential for walking and cycling. The survey identifies trip stages that could be reasonably walked or cycled but are currently made in private vehicles.The LTDS collects travel pattern data from c.17,000 persons a year and includes details of all trips undertaken on the day before the interview.

5.41. Trips and stages made by car, public transport and other modes from 2014/15 to 2016/17 are included in the dataset. The potential trips are then plotted to understand where these trips would take place on the local network.



5.42. The plan identifies areas with the highest numbers of ‘switchable trips’ in the Borough. The key concentrations of potential are focussed around: Wood Green, Seven Sisters, A1010 corridor between Bruce Grove and White Hart Lane, and Muswell Hill

6. Barriers

6.1. **What are barriers to active travel?**

6.2. As with most places, there are existing barriers to active travel in Haringey. These barriers can cause severance to routes that would otherwise be good for walking and cycling or can prevent people walking or cycling for a whole host of reasons. They can be both real and perceived, physical and psychological, and sometimes even cultural or financial. We can address most of the physical barriers through changes to the ways streets function or by enabling people to use a combination of different transport modes to complete journeys.

6.3. Existing infrastructure barriers in Haringey fit broadly into 4 main categories. They are:

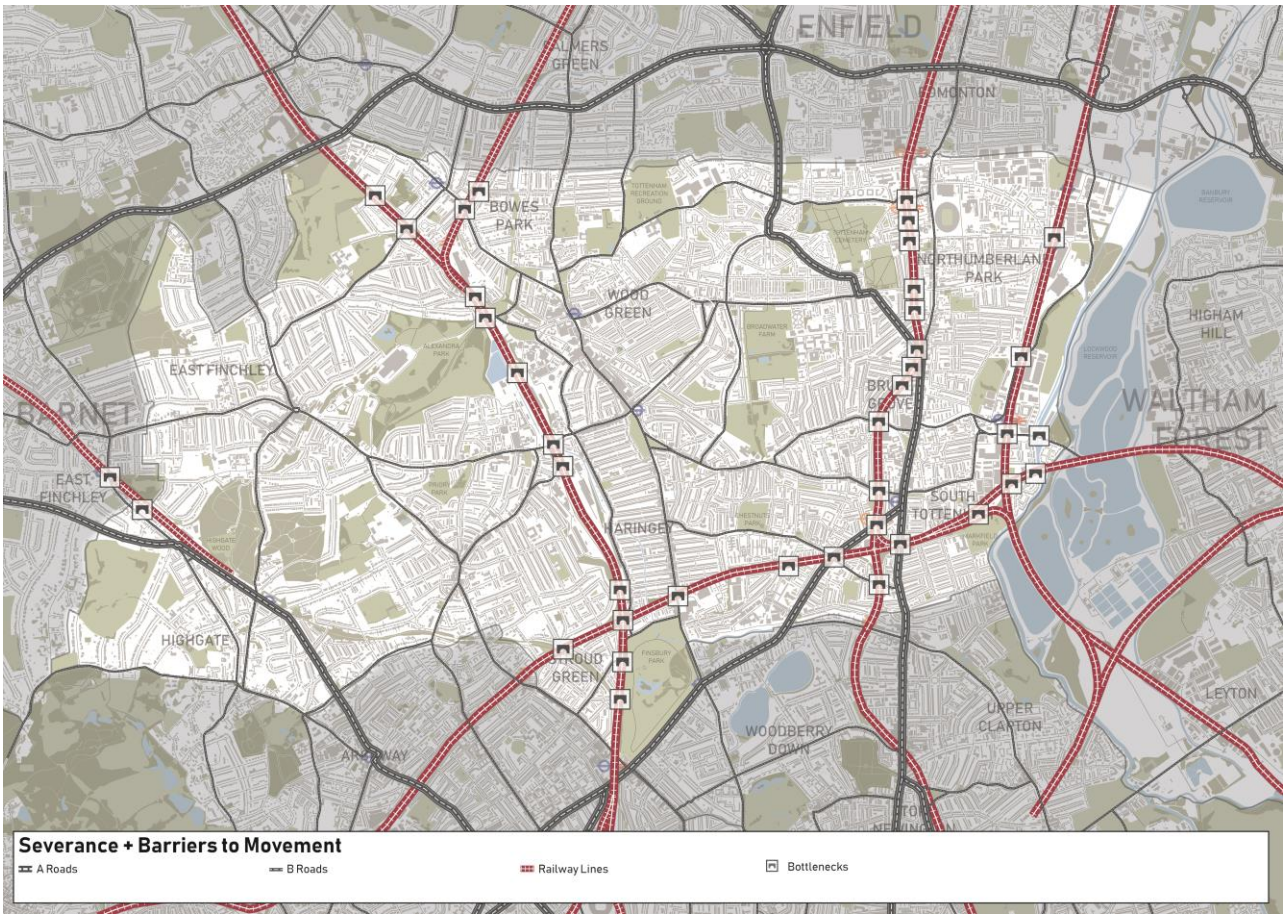
- Roads managed by Transport for London (the TLRN)
- Borough main roads
- Railway lines
- Parks and open spaces

6.4. **Severance + Barriers to Movement**

6.5. Providing continuous, accessible and intuitive walking and cycle routes is essential in the development of successful networks. Severance and barriers to movement can become major factors in influencing the ability to follow routes. It is important therefore to identify sources of severance and to consider how their impact to routes can be reduced or removed. For the purposes of the action plan, severance has been broadly summarised below.

6.6. TfL's Playbook analysis also identifies severance based on barriers to pedestrian movement using vehicle flow and road width data, and this is also shown in the plan.

- Hard Severance: typically refers to structural, topographical or geographical features that physically prevent or restrict continuation of a route. The key examples of severance encountered in Haringey include railway structures, waterways and grade-separated highways.
- Soft Severance: refers to features that impact upon the continuity of routes but do not necessarily stop the route altogether and are therefore easier to negotiate. Examples of soft severance in Haringey include major highways and open spaces.
- Bottlenecks: Bottlenecks are gaps in severance features that are critical to the permeability of an area affected by severance. Bottlenecks often form the only route through severance and so the design and feel of these features is crucial. Bottlenecks in Haringey are generally associated with the north-south viaduct trainlines which result in limited crossing opportunities of the railways.



6.7. Understanding the location and impact of severance is important for developing the action plan and identifying the routes that need the most support to overcome these challenges and from a neighbourhood perspective the areas (known as traffic cells) between them.

6.8. Additionally, some local roads and even residential streets can be barriers to active travel due to the conditions created by heavy and fast traffic.

6.9. These streets can sometimes have as big an impact in severing parts of the borough from each other for walking and cycling trips. There are also other barriers to active travel both that are both real and perceived, physical and psychological, and sometimes even cultural or financial.

6.10. They include but are not limited to:

- Geography and environment including topography (the hills of Haringey)

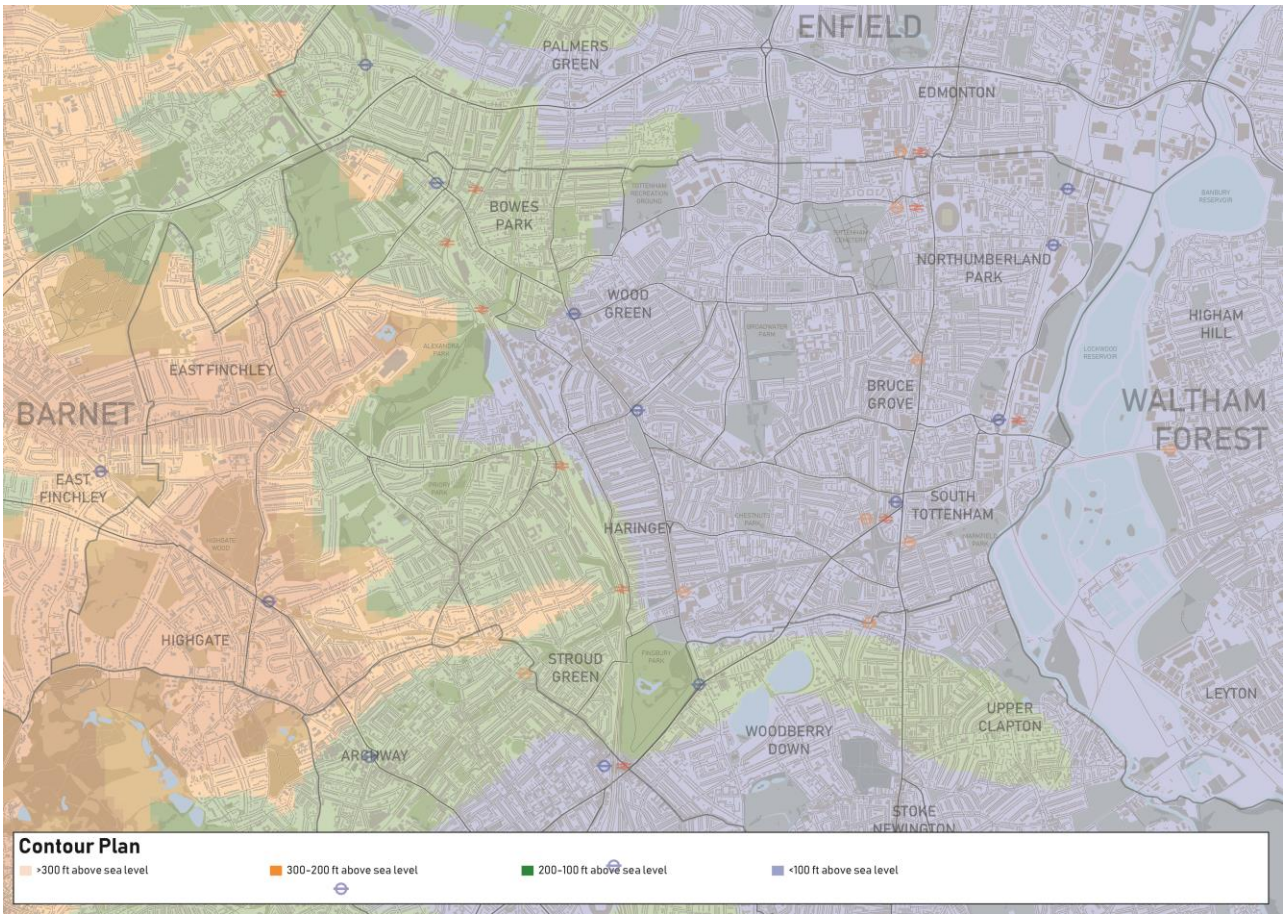
- Road danger
- Confidence and knowledge
- Cultural perceptions and views
- Personal safety
- Accessibility

6.11. Affordability We can't do much about the hills but we can make walking and cycling up them more attractive by making it safer and more fun. This section explores some of the existing physical barriers to active travel in the borough. We strive to address cultural and social barriers through our behaviour change and active travel work discussed in later sections of this document.

6.12. **Topography**

6.13. Haringey is a notoriously hilly Borough and its topography is a key influence upon levels of walking and cycling. The below plan summarises ranges of topography in 100ft increments and illustrates how much this varies across Haringey with the west of the Borough dominated by steep inclines whilst the eastern half of the Borough is much flatter and mainly within the river basin.

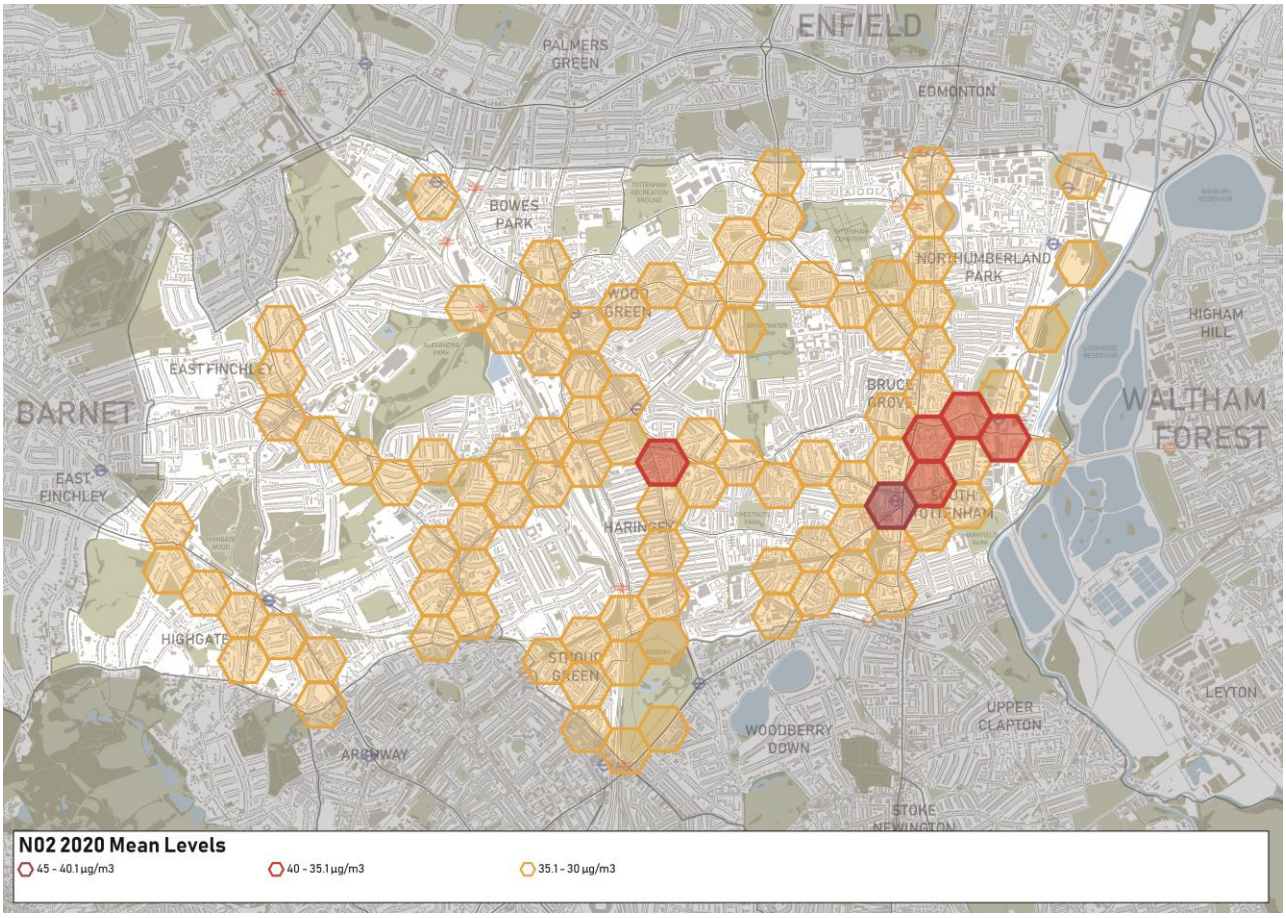
6.14. Topography can have a polarising impact upon walking and cycling; hilliness can be a deterrent to increased levels of walking and cycling, but conversely flatter terrains are much more attractive. The impact of topography will be a key consideration in the development of the Borough's action plan and will be considered alongside other key barriers to movement including severance and bottlenecks.



6.15. A**ir Quality**

6.16. The quality of environment along streetscapes can have a significant impact upon propensity to walk and cycle. NO2 concentration levels are one of the key determinants of air and environmental quality – NO2 concentrations are often associated with vehicle emissions and therefore are generally higher alongside roads.

6.17. The NO2 2016 plan uses data from the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) which models pollutant emissions and sources within greater London which is part of a GLA and King's College London collaboration. The underlying data has been translated into hex cells to make it easier to interpret the data and identify hotspots for high NO2 concentrations.



6.18. Haringey has some of the areas worst affected by poor air quality and there are two key areas with particularly high levels of NO2 concentrations. The plan identifies areas in red which have some of the highest concentrations of NO2 and are within the top 10% within London. The hex at the junction of the High Road/Seven Sisters Road/West Green Road has the highest concentrations in the Borough and is within the top 2% of London for NO2 mean levels.

6.19. **Road Danger**

6.20. Like most parts of London, road danger is an issue that impacts on everyone but disproportionately impacts people who walk and cycle and discourages those who do not from doing so.

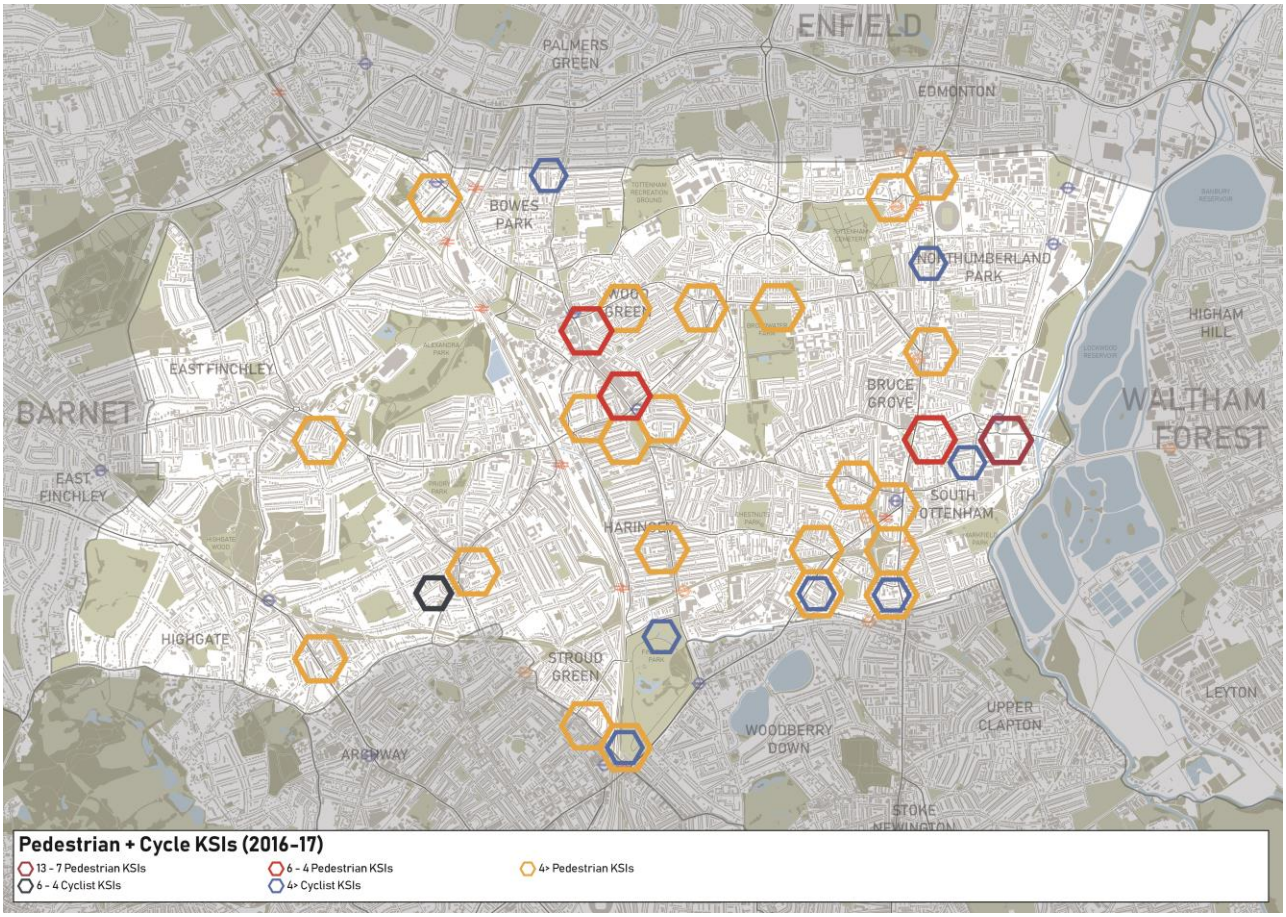
6.21. We work with partners including Transport for London and the Metropolitan Police to address issues associated with road danger through programmes such as Vision Zero, the safer junctions programme, introducing 20mph speed restrictions and traffic calming.

6.22. We know that the issue of road safety is much broader and complex than just people getting hurt through collisions. Fast traffic and fear of being involved in collisions is one of the key barriers to people cycling and often walking more too. It's also one of the key reasons why protected space for people cycling is so important as it removes this psychological barrier.

6.23. Adopting an approach of looking at places people feel it is dangerous walking and cycling as well as where collisions happen will give us the much-needed broader view of road danger in the borough. That has become increasingly apparent during the Covid-19 lockdown.

6.24. **Collisions**

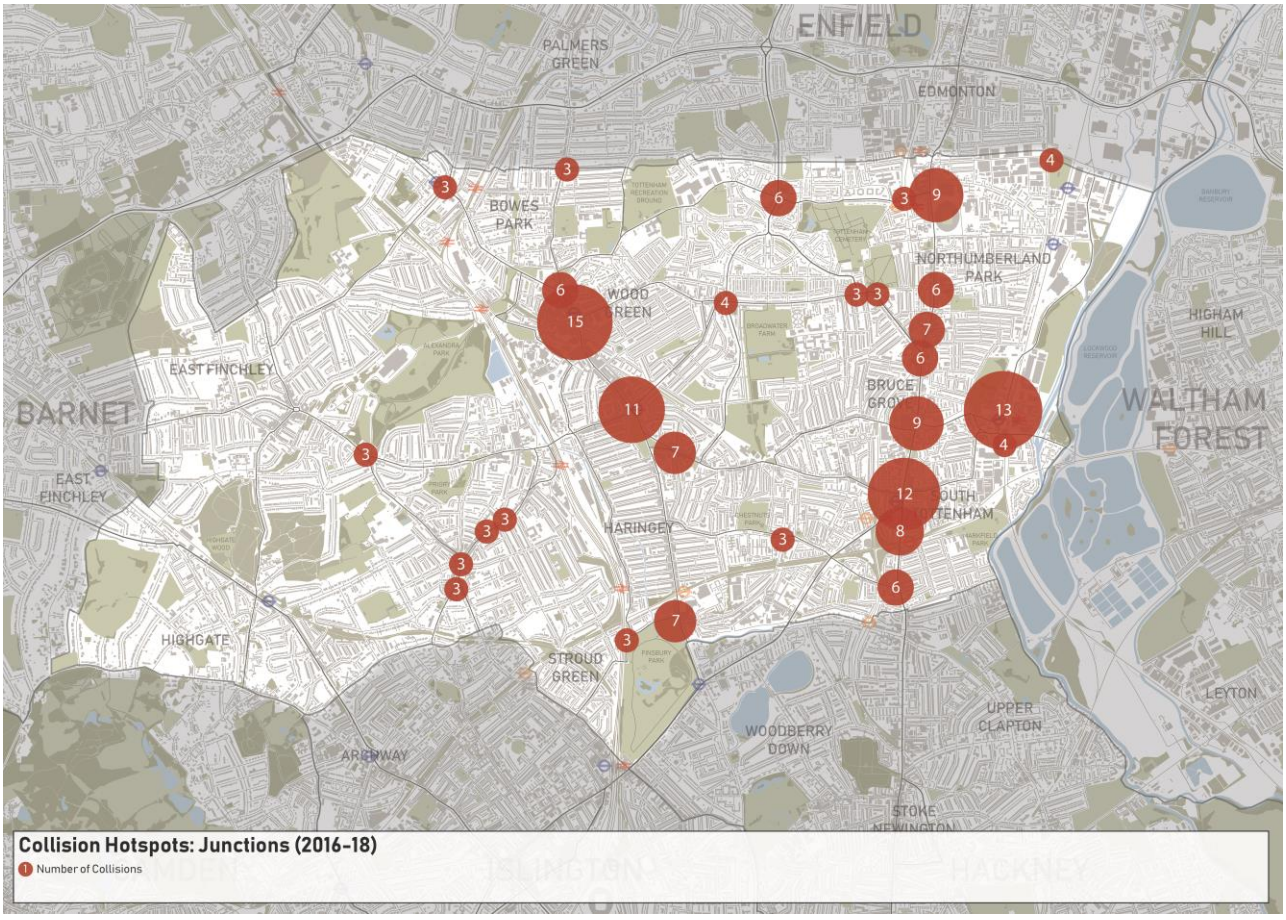
6.25. The collision plan below summarises KSI (Killed or Seriously Injured) collisions over a three-year period between 2015-17 which involved pedestrians and/or cyclists. Understanding collision data provides an overview of key areas in the Borough where there are potential safety issues for pedestrians and cyclists.



6.26. It is worth noting however that Collision Data only records incidents in which the police responded and therefore should not be considered as a comprehensive reflection of all safety issues. The plan identifies several clusters within the Borough where there was a combination of walking and cycling collisions, including: South Tottenham/Tottenham Hale, Wood Green and Turnpike Lane.

6.27. **Collisions at junctions**

6.28. The plan below (Collision Hotspots 2016-18) summarises TfL collision hotspots at junctions within the Borough involving pedestrians and cyclists between 2016-2018. In doing so, the analysis identifies several points within Haringey where there was a higher number of collisions involving pedestrians and cyclists.



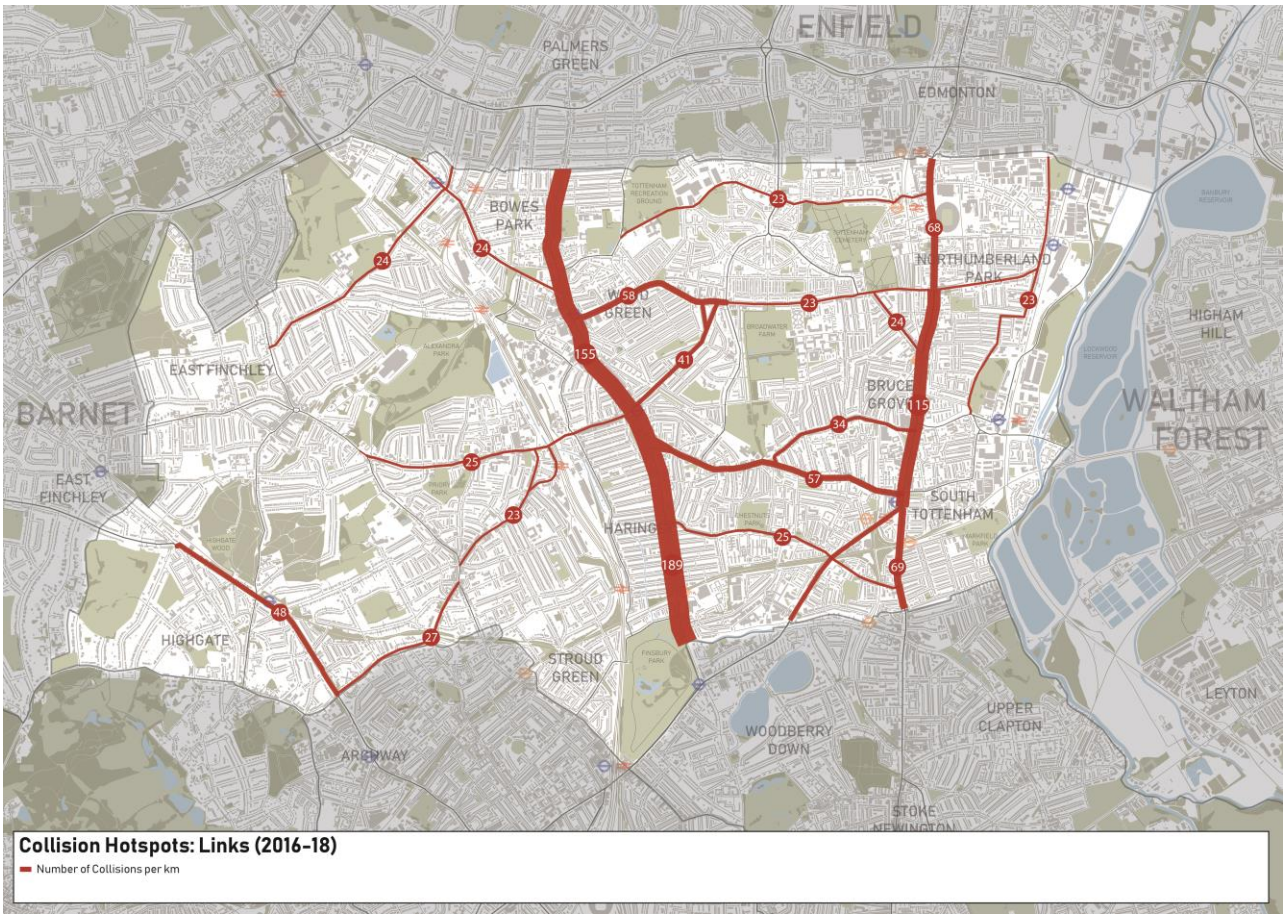
6.29. The plan also identifies corridors within the Borough where there was a cumulation of collisions at junctions along those routes. The table overleaf summarises all collisions in

the Borough where there were more than four collisions between 2016-18.

Junction	TfL or Borough	Pedestrian Casualtie	Cycle Casualties	Total Casualties
HIGH ROAD (N22)/LORDSHIP LANE	BOR	14	1	15
NORTH-SOUTH ROUTE/FERRY LANE	BOR	12	1	13
HIGH ROAD (N15)/WEST GREEN ROAD	TLRN	7	5	12
HIGH ROAD (N22)/TURNPIKE LANE	BOR	7	4	11
HIGH ROAD (N15)/PHILIP LANE	TLRN	8	1	9
HIGH ROAD (N17)/WHITE HART LANE	BOR	5	4	9
HIGH ROAD (N15)/SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	TLRN	3	5	8
WEST GREEN RD/HARRINGAY RD	BOR	5	2	7
HIGH ROAD (N17)/DOWSETT ROAD	BOR	5	2	7
ENDYMION ROAD / GREEN LANES	BOR	0	7	7
BRUCE GROVE/HIGH ROAD (N17)	TLRN	6	0	6
HIGH ROAD (N15)/ST ANNS ROAD	TLRN	3	3	6
GREAT CAMBRIDGE ROAD/WHITE HART LANE	TLRN	3	3	6
LORDSHIP LANE/HIGH ROAD (N17)	BOR	1	5	6
FERRY LANE/FAWLEY RD	BOR	2	2	4
LORDSHIP LANE/THE ROUNDWAY (WEST)	BOR	1	3	4
BRANTWOOD RD/WILLOUGHBY LANE	BOR	1	3	4
THE HALE/BROAD LANE	TLRN	3	0	3
BOUNDS GREEN RD/PARK AVENUE	BOR	3	0	3
HIGH ROAD (N17)/MONUMENT WAY	TLRN	3	0	3

6.30. **Corridor Collision Analysis**

6.31. The plan below (Collision Hotspots: Links 2016-18) summarises corridors in the Borough where there were the highest number of collisions per km between 2016-18 and more detail is provided in the table below.



6.32. The number of casualties per km has been calculated to enable comparison of the collision rates and highlights Green Lanes and the High Roads as the corridors with the highest number of collisions involving pedestrians and cyclists.

Road Section	TFL or Borough road	Casualties rates (casualties per km)	number of casualties
GREEN LANES	BOR	62	20
HIGH ROAD (N22)	BOR	55	49
HIGH ROAD (N17)	TFLN	55	77
GREEN LANES	BOR	55	91
HIGH ROAD (N22)	BOR	43	36
LORDSHIP LANE	BOR	35	5
HIGH ROAD (N17)	BOR	35	22

TURNPIKE LANE	BOR	32	24
HIGH ROAD (N15)	TFLN	30	17
HIGH ROAD (N15)	TFLN	30	36
HIGH ROAD (N22)	BOR	28	23
SEVEN SISTERS	TFLN	27	48
LORDSHIP LANE	BOR	27	47
GREEN LANES	BOR	26	37
CROUCH END HILL	BOR	25	21
GREEN LANES	BOR	25	10
HIGH ROAD (N22)	BOR	24	54
HIGH ROAD (N17)	BOR	24	2
WEST GREEN ROAD	BOR	21	62
BRUCE GROVE	TFLN	21	32

7. Walking in Haringey in the future

7.1. We want walking to be the natural choice for people who are able to in Haringey. We have a great choice in local centres, amenities and venues we can walk to, green spaces we can enjoy a leisurely stroll in, and even neighbouring national parks to wander into.

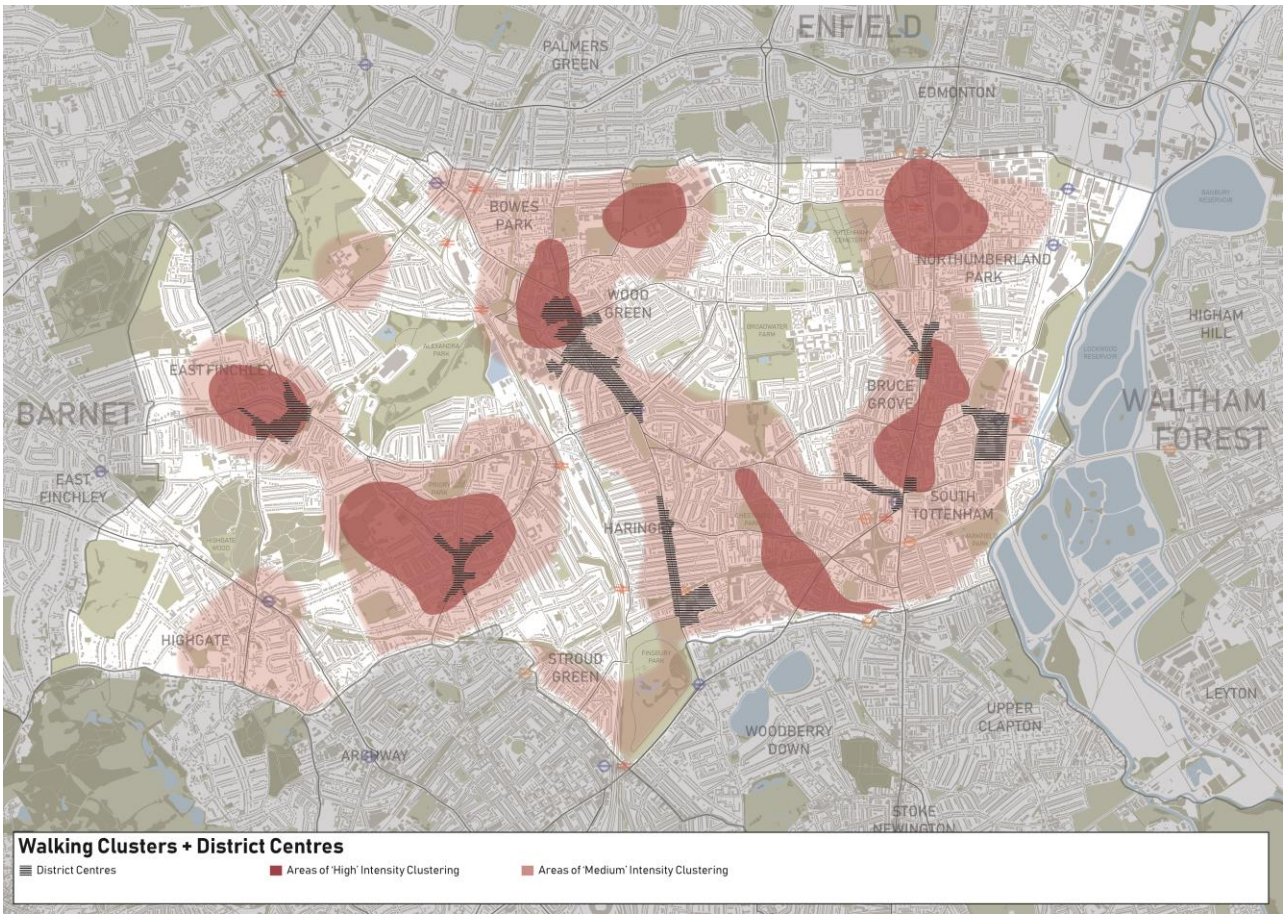
7.2. During the lifecycle of this WCAP we will start to get back to normal, from the changes to day to day life brought about by the Covid-19 global pandemic. However, the period of lockdown and the changes it brought to the way people lived their lives, have given a renewed focus of the importance of being able to make local walking journeys. This includes the priority we give people walking where they meet people moving in cars and the amount of space we give to people walking versus the amount of space we give to parked cars.

7.3. For people to walk as part of their daily routine, walking routes and street layouts and public spaces need to be safe, direct, attractive and convenient. Our future plans for walking, outlined on the next pages of this document, are built on the analysis we have carried out of the situation now for people walking, what people have told us about parts of the borough, the unique circumstances of Covid-19 and future development both confirmed and proposed.

7.4. Our work programme for walking is built upon the analysis of the existing situations, potential and demand for walking and experimental and temporary schemes.

7.5. **Local Centres + Walking Analysis**

7.6. To better understand demand for walking in Haringey, existing town centres and destination clusters have been mapped to highlight the key areas within the Borough where higher levels of walking activity would be anticipated. The plan identifies the seven district centres of: Bruce Grove, Crouch End, Muswell Hill, Harringay Green Lanes, Tottenham Green, West Green Road/Seven Sisters, and Wood Green. These areas are also identified as Primary Shopping Areas in Haringey's Policy Framework.

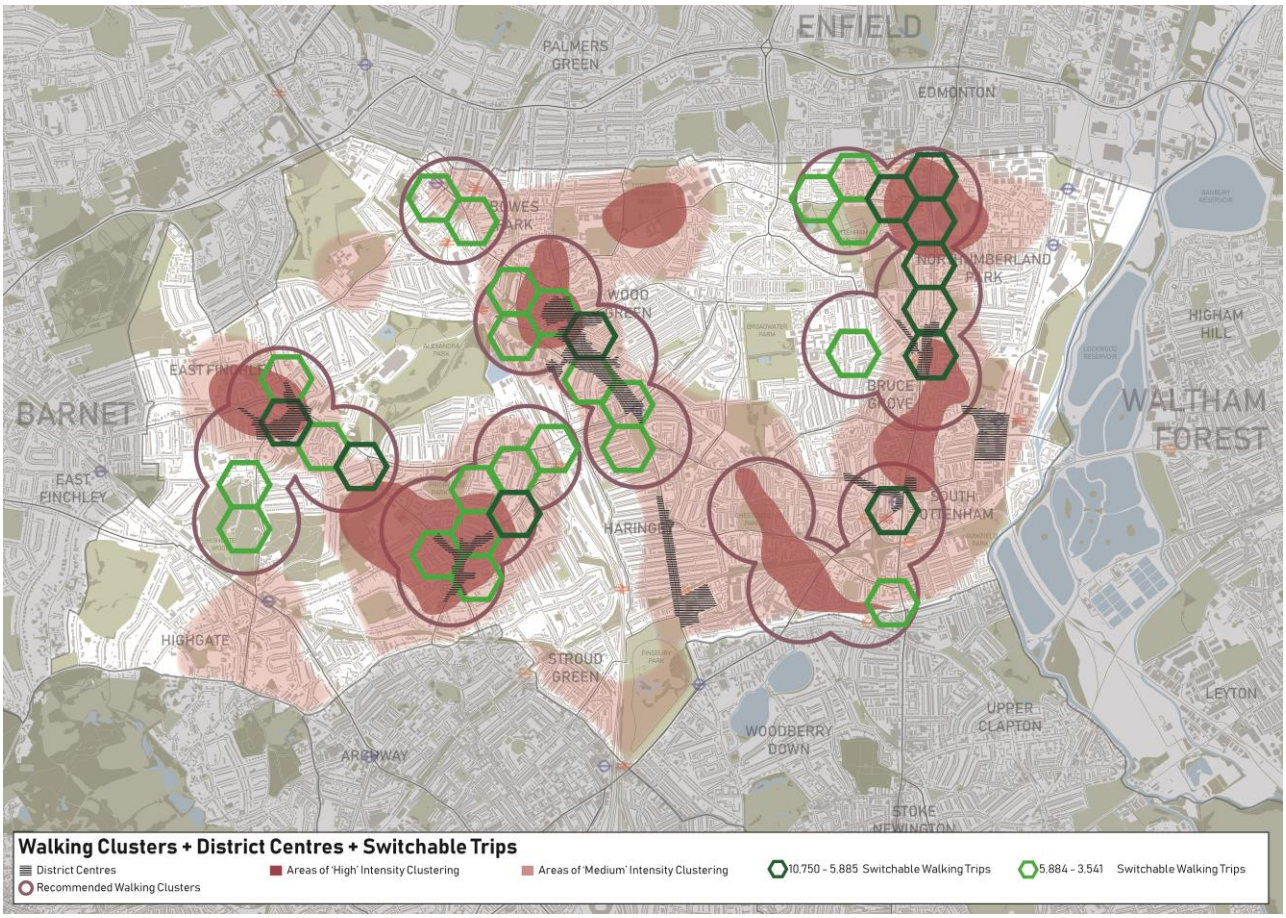


7.7. In addition to the district centres, clustering analysis was undertaken to identify areas which had higher concentrations of potential walking destinations. Destinations included retail centres, schools, major employment sites, recreational and leisure facilities and transport interchanges.

7.8. All potential destinations with Haringey were plotted, and then an analysis was undertaken to identify the areas with the highest concentrations of destinations. The Borough's district centres are focussed on the more commercial areas in Haringey, the clusters analysis provides a complementary set of analysis that identifies potentially less obvious clusters of walking destinations but cumulatively could become additional walking zones.

7.9. **GAP analysis with Recommended Walking Corridors**

7.10. The clusters have been identified by considering areas within Haringey that have the highest potential for increased walking trips that are also part of the existing destination and district centres in the Borough.



7.11. By combiningpreviously shown maps which outline the potential for switchable trips, with the district centre boundaries and areas of intensity we are able to define the key areas for focus in developing the Borough's future walking network:

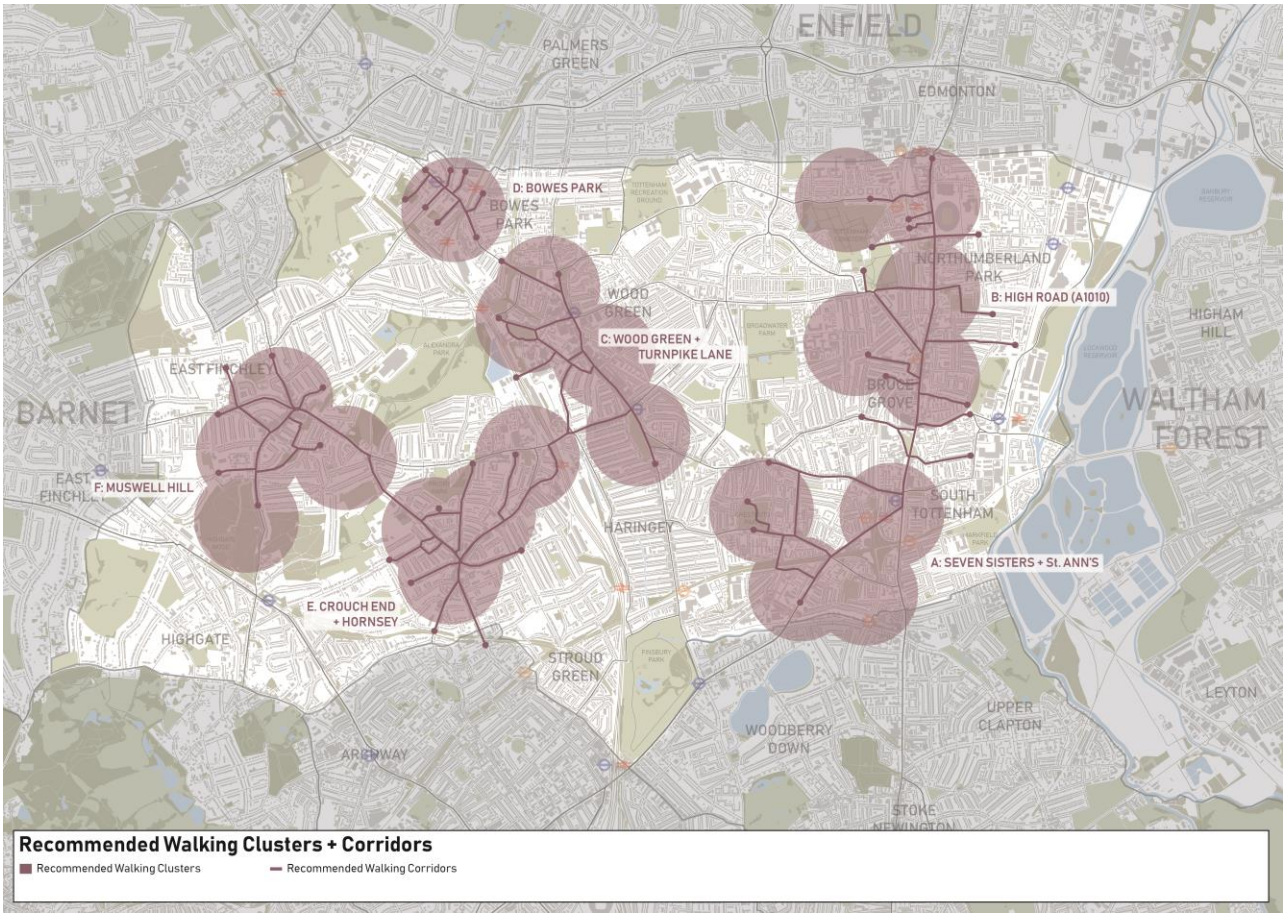
- Seven Sisters + St. Anns
- High Road (A1010)
- Wood Green + Turnpike Lane
- Seven Sisters
- Crouch End + Hornsey
- Muswell Hill

7.12. **Future Walking Clusters and Walking Corridors**

7.13. The plan presents the proposed future walking clusters and a series of walking corridors within each cluster. The clusters are intended to provide an area of focus where there is a combination of local centres, concentration of key walking destinations, and significant walking potential.

7.14. The walking corridors have been identified to provide indicative alignments to focus future

improvements in those areas and to ensure convenient, safe and intuitive walking routes in the key clusters.



7.15. The council will deliver these cluster and corridors using the levers and iniatives, such as LTNs. We will also look to development industry to ensure future development provides the necessary walking links to improve our network and enable more residents to walk safely throughout the borough.

7.16. **Walking for leisure**

7.17. Walking for leisure is important. This includes the ability for people who are less able to enjoy the same routes and places as everybody else. It is something that most people can do, and it is also good for us in a number of ways. We are lucky to have lots of places that are great to go for a walk, especially the borough's greenspaces and those in neighbouring boroughs.

7.18. As can be seen in the plan above, our greenspaces are located adjacent to many of the walking cluster areas in the borough. This means that they are very close to the areas where people walk a lot in Haringey and where more residential development is planned. In addition to being nice places to go for a walk they are also nice places to walk through

and importantly provide links between centres, residential areas and other areas of higher footfall.

7.19. We are working with TfL and other partners to develop a green grid in the borough to link our town centres and residential areas to our green spaces and those bordering our borough. The green grid will be further enhanced through the implementation of new leisure walking and cycling links through the lifecycle of this action plan.

8. Cycling in Haringey – the future

8.1. TfL's 2017 Strategic Cycling Analysis for Haringey suggests that the borough has only fulfilled a small part of its potentially cyclable trips, showing potential increases of 80% with 10-20,000 switchable trips a day. This is undoubtedly partially due to the large gaps in cycle infrastructure for all types of cyclist that exists in some parts of the borough suppressing levels of cycling.

8.2. We know from our analysis of the existing network that these gaps break up our borough into fragments and stop lots of people cycling more whilst preventing others altogether.

8.3. In addition to our analysis the information provided through the development of Haringey's Transport Strategy and more recently through our on-line Covid-19 response engagement have been combined with the analysis of the existing network to help us build a robust plan for cycling in the borough.

8.4. The new plan combines the priorities developed through interrogating this information, combined with conversations with stakeholders and partners including neighbouring boroughs and our emerging network of temporary cycle lanes.

8.5. **Strategic cycle network**

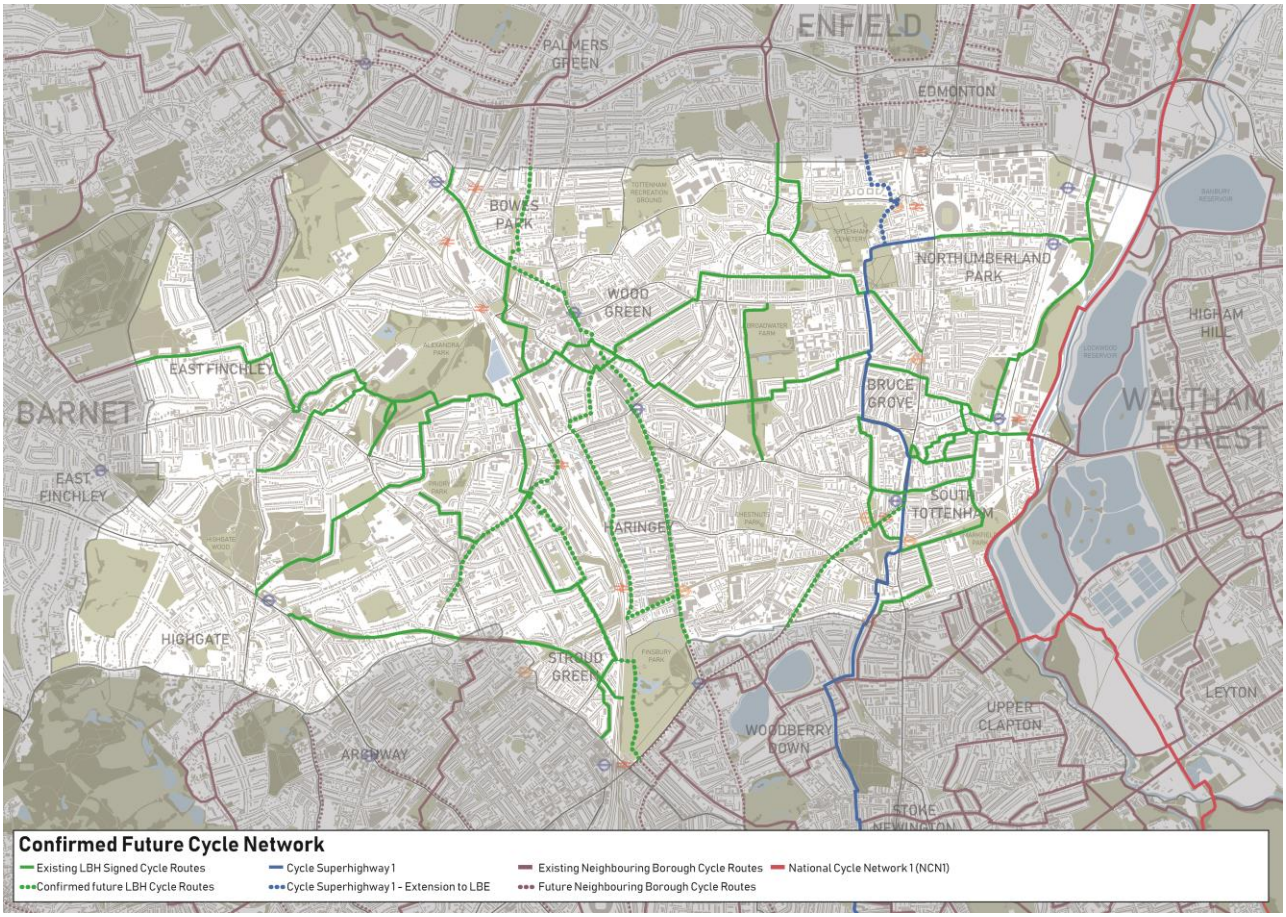
8.6. The key elements of our plan for cycling in Haringey are new cycle routes and the improvement of a number of our existing routes. These routes have been prioritised through our analysis and complemented by the implementation of temporary routes on corridors in response to Covid 19 where it was not previously feasible to consider introducing protected space for cycling. This network will provide vital joined up high quality cycle routes linking different parts of the borough, with neighbouring boroughs and further afield. These routes will provide crucial alternatives in the short term to using public transport for residents trying to get to work or children trying to get to school.

8.7. We hope to refine this network over time, make permanent schemes that work and prove popular whilst seeking funding to add more of the key missing links and gateways currently missing. Our network will provide a range of cycle route types from direct/commuter routes on our main roads to quieter routes (quietways) which take cyclists off main roads and onto quieter residntial streets and through parks. These routes can be taken for leisure or for less proficient cyclists.

8.8. Our strategic approach to delivering LTNs set out in this WCAP (section 9) will provide an oppoprtunity for enabling more cycling without the need for route segregation. In some circumstance this can be more impactful on our rates of cycling in the borough. This outcome is therefore an important criterion for assessing future LTNs.

8.9. **Confirmed Future Cycle Network with Covid-19 Streetspace Measures**

8.10. As discussed in more detail in the Covid-19 appendix to this document we have developed a series of temporary and emergency cycle routes to provide alternatives to public transport and prevent the potential large increase in car use which would lead to congestion and gridlock.



8.11. The plan summarises proposed cycle routes in Haringey and the surrounding Boroughs.

8.12. The proposed future network in Haringey is to be built upon on the Borough's existing cycle infrastructure and emerging Covid-19 Streetspace response developed with Transport for London. The main cycling elements of this response includes:

- CS1 Extension into LB Enfield
- Upgrade of existing CS1 Route
- A cycle route on Wightman Road and/or Green Lanes
- Delivery of Quietway 10 between Bowes Park and Finsbury Park in Haringey (extending to Farringdon)
- A new cycle route between Tottenham Hale and Finsbury Park (extending to

Camden Town) – this route is also referred to as Cycle Future Route 2 (CFR2) and its alignment was consulted on by TfL in 2019.

8.13. Information on proposed routes in neighbouring boroughs has been supplied by Borough officers and provides the latest summary of these developments. Connecting with neighbouring boroughs will be a crucial step in the evolution of Haringey's cycle network to provide high quality facilities that connect with local destinations as well as central London.

8.14. A majority of the neighbouring Boroughs, including Waltham Forest, Camden, Hackney and Enfield, already have high quality cycle networks in place that reach close to the Haringey border. The key developments from neighbouring Boroughs include:

- LB Enfield: Extension of CS1 via Bull Lane to Borough boundary
- LB Waltham Forest: New segregated cycle facilities on Ferry Lane
- LB Islington – Quietway 10 to Finsbury Park

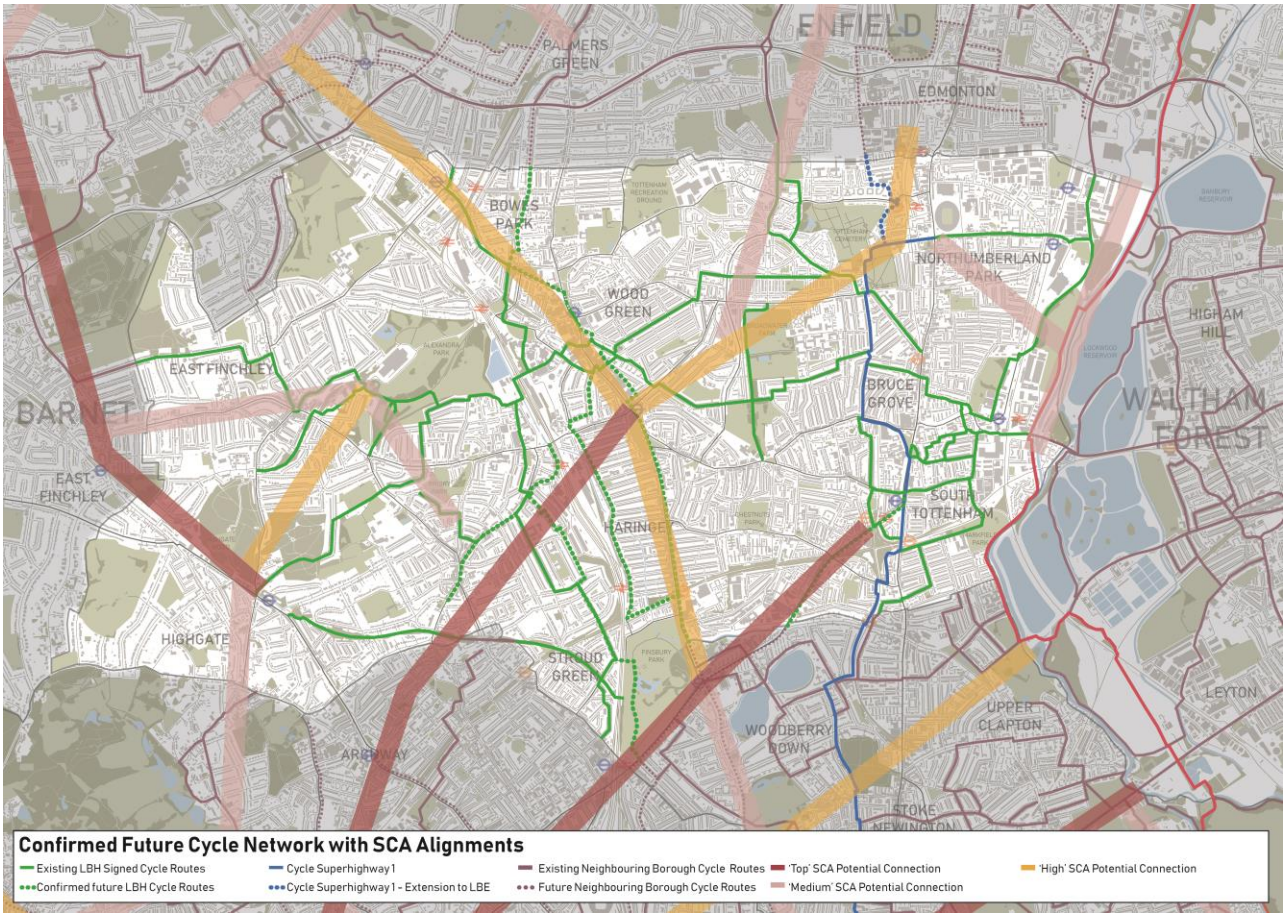
8.15. **Future Cycle Network with Strategic Alignments**

8.16. The Strategic Cycle Analysis (SCA) was developed by Transport for London to identify key corridors and locations with potential for significant increases in levels of cycling. The analysis also considers connections with public transport and walking to identify key locations for improved interchange. The SCA forecasts used a combination of population and employment forecasts, TfL Cynemon Model outputs and areas with high potential for switchable trips from vehicles to cycling.

8.17. The key output from the SCA is a future network of straight origin-destination connections across London based on the future trends for cycling. These connections are presented in three categories:

- Top Potential Connection: Connections in the top 10% for both current and future cycle trips
- High Potential Connection: Connections amongst the top 15% for current trips and top 10% for future cycle trips
- Medium Potential Connection: All other connections identified through the SCA analysis

8.18. The plan below summarises the SCA analysis in relation to Haringey. The outputs suggest strong demand and growth for routes from central London into Haringey including two 'top potential connections' into Haringey: Camden Town – Tottenham Hale, and Dalston to Lea Bridge Road. The analysis also identifies potential local connections with the neighbouring boroughs of Enfield and Waltham Forest.



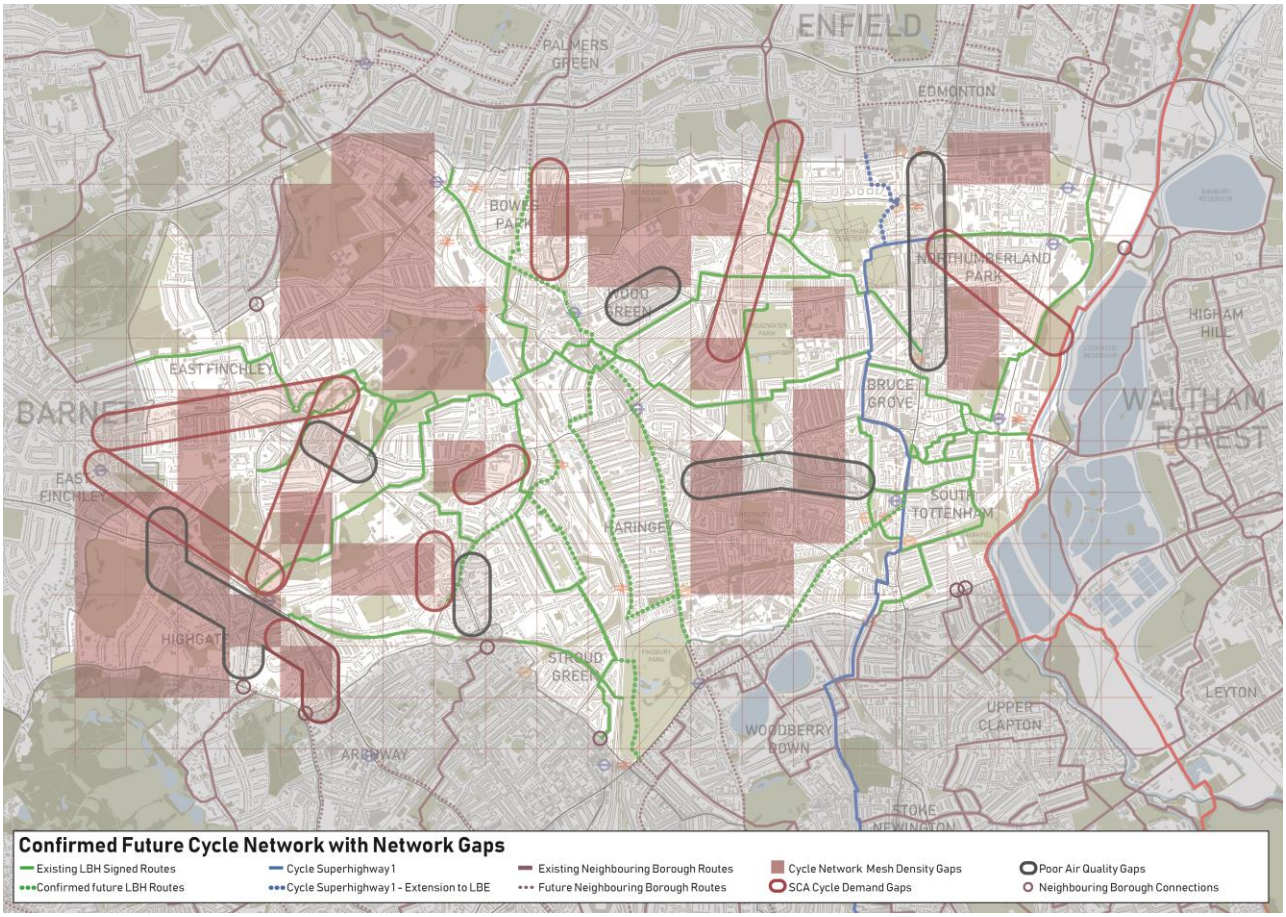
8.19. **Cycling Network Demand**

8.20. This analysis reviews the future cycle networks against the demand analysis to identify areas in the Borough which will require cycling infrastructure in the future to meet anticipated demand. This plan combines the LTDS Cycling Potential Outputs, and Strategic Cycling Analysis (SCA) to identify key areas in the Borough where there is significant captive demand for cycling. The plan uses a revised Mesh Density analysis to identify 400x400m grids in the Borough where there are no existing or planned cycle facilities.

8.21. **GAP analysis with Future Cycle Network**

8.22. The plan below overlays the GAP analysis on the future cycle network to better understand the key areas for developing additional cycle corridors in response to future demand. The combined analyses identifies several areas with a combination of high captive demand and no proposed cycle facilities, including: North Tottenham, St. Ann's,

Highgate and Finchley, and Wood Green/Bowes Park. These areas form the basis of the recommended cycle corridors later in this document.



8.23. **Recommended Cycle Corridors**

8.24. Based on the findings from the GAP analysis and Future Cycle Network review, a series of corridors have been developed that would help respond to future demand and gaps in the proposed future networks. The plan below has provided indicative alignments for these corridors:

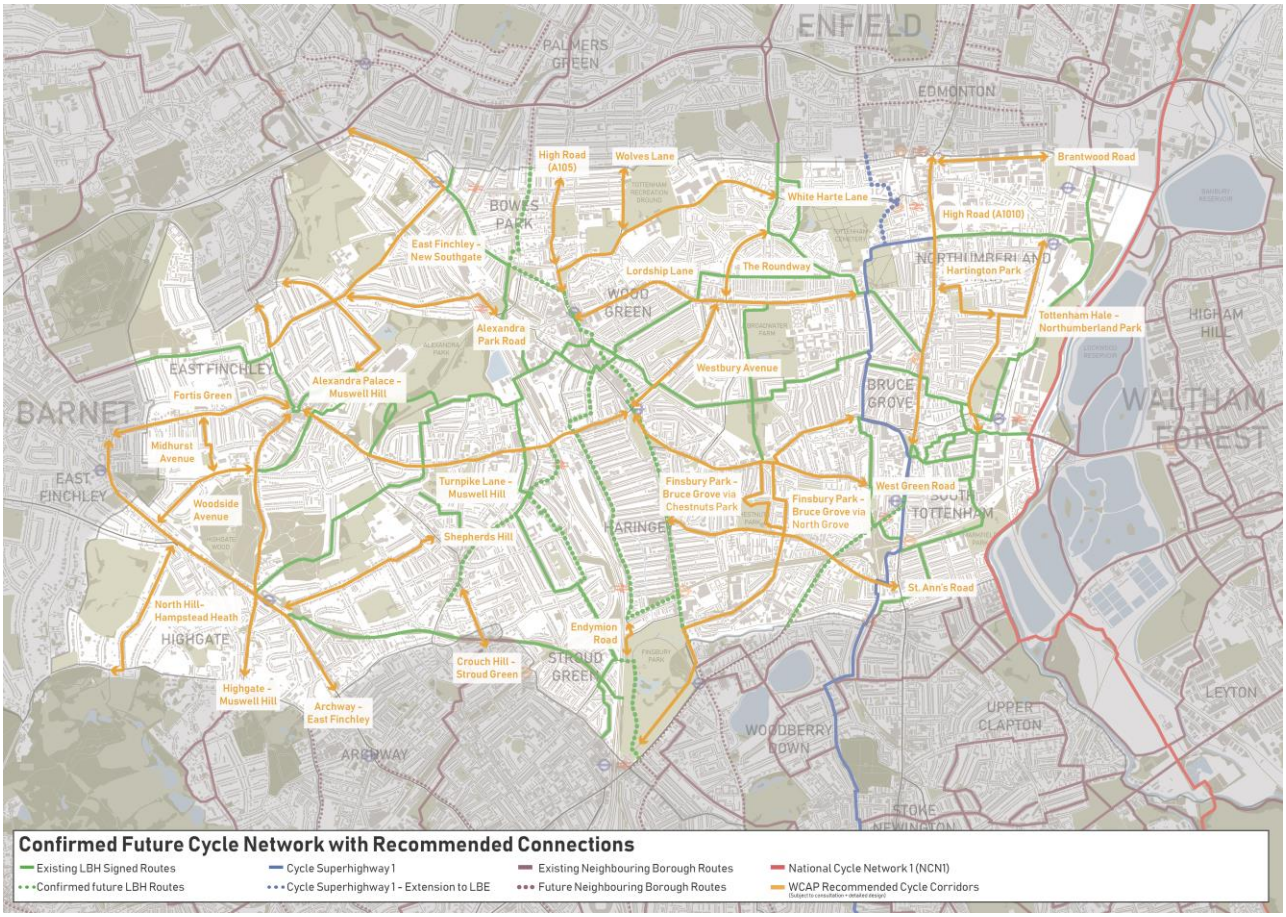
- Brantwood Road
- High Road (A1010)
- Tottenham Hale – Northumberland Park
- Hartington Park
- West Green Road
- Finsbury Park – Bruce Grove
- Endymion Road
- Westbury Avenue
- The Roundway
- Turnpike Lane

- White Hart Lane
- Wolves Lane
- High Road (A105)
- East-Finchley – New Southgate
- Alexandra Park Road
- Alexandra Park – Muswell Hill
- Turnpike Lane – Muswell Hill
- Shepherds Hill
- Crouch Hill – Stroud Green
- Archway – East Finchley
- Highgate – Muswell Hill
- Fortis Green



8.25. **GAP analysis w/ Recommended Cycle Corridors**

8.26. The recommended cycle corridors have been overlaid onto the gap analysis of Haringey's proposed future cycle network to illustrate how these corridors will supplement the Borough's existing and proposed cycle routes. The results network would create a comprehensive range of routes that would fulfil future demand for cycling and ensure that everyone in Haringey has easy access to a high-quality cycle route.



8.27. **Refocus on Cycle Superhighway 1 (CS1)**

8.28. As introduced in an earlier section of this WCAP Cycleway 1 is Haringey's flagship route and links the heart of Tottenham via the south of the borough, into Hackney and the city of London. It is a combination of two-way cycle track located on wide footways and sections of on road cycling on residential streets. Unfortunately the traffic conditions on these sections are hostile and deter most cyclists from using the route. Despite the conditions on these sections it is still a popular route with residents and people cycling through the borough.

8.29. Prior to the Covid-19 lockdown we had been exploring opportunities to improve levels of provision and potentially realign the route in place. Transport for London also identified the existing route and a potential extension of the route as a high priority as part of their Streetspace for London Temporary Cycle Network. The need for a higher quality route with greater capacity on the Cycleway alignment is now of strategic importance.

8.30. The proposal will provide increased level of service, enabling thousands of new residents to use the route to access local shops, services and amenities but also importantly

provide a high-quality cycle spine route in the east of the borough. It is proposed to deliver part of the enhanced CS1 in parallel with the Tottenham Bruce Grove Low Traffic Neighbourhood (included in our priority list of proposed low traffic neighbourhoods in the borough).

8.31. The scope of the improvement project is:

- Broadwater Road - modal filtering
- Philip Lane – Extend light segregation through zebra crossing, relocate zig-zag markings, and temporary bus stop boarders (possible centreline removal and widen cycle facilities)
- A10 High Road (Seven Sisters) – relocate cycle track and shared-use track away from busy footway areas
- Improvement of CS1 between Ermine Road in South Tottenham and the Hackney Boundary at Holmdale terrace

8.32. In addition to the improvements to the existing Cycleway 1 in the borough the potential to extend the route and connect to the London Borough of Enfield and its Cycle Enfield network was also identified by Haringey, Enfield and TfL as of strategic importance for the future and particularly in light of Covid-19. As part of the Streetspace for London programme TfL provided funding for us to extend the route via Bull Lane to join the directly to the Cycle Enfield Network.

8.33. **Cycling for leisure**

8.34. A good cycle network provides for all types of cyclists and all sorts of cycle trips and cycling for leisure is just as important as cycling to work or school. We are blessed with lots of green spaces both in the borough and nearby that are all easily cyclable in distance but haven't always been easy to cycle to. Our planned cycle network will unlock these greenspaces to people cycling. This will link to local networks such as the green grid which is a network of walking and cycling routes into and out of areas of greenspace in Haringey and next to the borough.

8.35. **Cycle training**

8.36. We plan to continue to deliver our successful cycle training programme for people who live, work and study in the borough. At the time of preparing this plan we are unsure the available budgets for cycle training available from Transport for London but have assumed this vital service will recommence as soon as possible to do so.

8.37. In the longer term we hope to increase the number of people we train and widen the training offer for the bike to include training for using specialist bikes such as cargo bikes. The number of people we can train and the types of training we can offer is however determined by the amount of funding we receive. For this reason, we are exploring all funding options and opportunities for increasing cycle training in the borough.

8.38. **Cycling for everyone**

8.39. We will introduce infrastructure that enables anyone who wants to cycle. We will ensure through the correct application of design standards and engaging experts such as Wheels for Wellbeing that our new cycling infrastructure is suitable for everyone including those who use specialist cycles.

8.40. Whilst the infrastructure is important so are cycles to cycle on. Not everyone can afford a cycle for them. For some people it is just because a new bike is too expensive whilst for others it may be the type of cycle they need to suit their needs.

8.41. For this reason, we hope to work with a number of stakeholders to improve this situation. We hope to continue to work with community groups to enable more people to cycle.

8.42. We will also continue working with local bike shops and retailers to support the successful second-hand bike markets and the try before you buy cycle scheme in the borough. In the past we have encouraged retailers to attend Council events to promote their initiatives and products.

8.43. **Lordship Recreation Ground Cycle Training Track**

8.44. We are blessed in the borough with a rather special piece of cycling infrastructure in Lordship Recreation Ground. The cycle training track is an amazing place for people to learn to cycle.

8.45. We hope in the duration of this plan to make some additions to it to bring it up to date so children can use it as a part of learning to navigate road space on two feet and wheels safely.

8.46. **Cycle parking**

8.47. Our plans for cycle parking are built on the aim that people who cycle should have somewhere safe to lock their bike at home, work, school or wherever they are visiting and everywhere in between. We know how important good cycle parking is. Simply put if you can’t lock your cycle somewhere safely, you’re unlikely to use it. This includes at homes, places you visit, schools, shopping areas and transport interchanges.

8.48. Included in our plan are a number of ways in which

8.49. we want to improve the quality and level of provision of cycle parking in Haringey. This includes through the provision of secure cycle parking at stations in the borough and through the continued roll out of cycle hangars providing secure cycle parking close to our resident's homes.

8.50. **Cycle parking at home**

8.51. Whilst we have 93 cycle hangars on street already in the borough, we currently also have over 1,000 outstanding requests for bike hangar spaces. Cycle hangars are usually located on existing on street parking spaces which have been reallocated for cycle parking purposes. This is consistent with Policy 5 of this WCAP.

8.52. Locations for new hangars are primarily chosen based on where there is the most demand. Initially locations are identified via requests received from the general public. A dedicated mailbox has also been set-up where residents can submit their requests – cycle.parking@haringey.gov.uk. Installation sites are selected using agreed selection criteria, and scoring system:

- The date a request is received
- The level of demand in an area
- Equitable distribution throughout the wards in Haringey

8.53. Assessments are undertaken by a council engineer and Cyclehoop, which supplies and installs bike hangars. We try to locate hangars as close as possible to the address from where the initial request came from, whilst considering the appropriateness of the location in terms of practicality and safety. It is important to create natural surveillance of the bike hangar to provide confidence that bikes will be safe, which is why we tend to locate them outside a property.

8.54. Spaces in a bike hangar are allocated based on a priority system that considers each individual's personal circumstances.

8.55. Whilst meeting demand is important it is also vital that safe secure cycle parking options for residents are available throughout the borough and not only where we already have demand. We therefore aim that by 2030 there is a residential cycle parking hangar or similar within a 3-5 minute walk.

8.56. In addition to cycle parking in houses we will continue to work with housing providers to ensure cycle parking is available for those who want it on estates. We will also continue to ensure developers introduce cycle parking in new developments to the levels outlined in the London Plan. We will continue to strive for better cycle parking in developments to suit all types of user.

8.57. **Cycle parking at stations**

8.58. Transport for London's cycle parking strategy states it plans to have a minimum 20 cycle parking spaces within 50 metres of every underground and rail station outside zone one, and 30% spare capacity.

8.59. We propose to introduce a network of secure cycle parking hubs at all stations in the borough together with cycle stands to provide a choice of parking facilities. The cycle hubs will be ideal for local people looking to include cycling as part of their daily commute or who worry about bike theft when shopping locally. The new cycle hubs will have:

- CCTV
- Key fob entry
- Help points
- Enhanced lighting
- Two tired user-friendly assisted cycle parking racks

8.60. **Cycle parking at destinations**

8.61. As part of the cycle parking action plan we will ensure provision of cycle parking facilities at all sporting, leisure and shopping destinations within the borough. We will work closely with stakeholders to identify the key locations for the provision of Sheffield cycle stands in town centres, near shops and places of interest.

8.62. **Cycle parking for Schools and Colleges**

8.63. We will continue to provide cycle and scooter parking at schools and colleges to further promote active travel by children and students.

8.64. **Cycle parking and Covid-19**

8.65. The Covid-19 pandemic has meant the suspension of most traditional funding streams with very limited funding available for cycle parking. There is however a real requirement to provide high quality cycle parking at all the different places we have focused on from where people live, to where they work, and everywhere they stop in between.

8.66. We have therefore made plans as part of this WCAP to continue to provide more and better-quality cycle parking throughout Haringey. In some places the pandemic and changes in travel choices have made the needs for cycle parking in some locations even more acute. We will work with TfL, the DfT and other stakeholders and partners to progress our plans outlined in this document. This includes both the introduction of temporary and low-cost cycle parking solutions where people need them and planning for a better network of cycle parking throughout the borough.

9. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods

9.1. **Background**

9.2. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs) are area-based traffic management schemes that aim to reduce or remove non-residential motor traffic from residential areas, as well as reduce the number of short trips made by vehicles which could be walked or cycled. LTNs are normally introduced to support walking and cycling but can also bring a wide range of benefits for everyone especially those who live, work or study in them.

9.3. LTNs can polarise opinions. LTNs by their nature will cause some temporary disruption to car journeys and may make travelling by motor vehicle less direct. In the short term, there can be a level of resident and driver frustration as drivers learn to navigate the LTNs, but in the medium term, providing they are implemented well and given time to change behaviours, many car journeys are removed from roads all together as drivers opt for other sustainable transport modes. This is discussed in the 'Case for LTNs' section detail later on in paragraph 9.20.

9.4. LTNs are most effective when applied to an entire urban area or traffic cell (the area between main roads, railway lines or natural boundaries like large areas of parkland). This is down to the fact traffic is best managed across an area and doing something on a street by street basis will often just move problems to neighbouring streets.

9.5. A range of features are introduced as part of LTNs. These measures work together to make it more difficult for motor traffic to travel through an area meaning it is only trips originating from local addresses or delivery and service vehicles that can be made. Features that are normally introduced in LTNs include one-way streets, banned turns and features called modal filters where roads are closed to motor traffic (at one end or in the middle) removing the ability of non-local traffic to drive along a street.

9.6. Access to all addresses by motor vehicle is still possible and deliveries and servicing can still take place. Emergency Services access will still be possible. However, some access arrangements will be altered which means some residents will no longer be able to use existing access routes in the area. Only the ability for motor traffic to travel through residential area is removed. This removes popular short cuts for car drivers sometimes known as rat-runs. The removal of non-local traffic allows streets to be redesigned and spaces to be repurposed to people and greening. Traffic levels and speeds reduce significantly, meaning people can enjoy the streets they live in, spend time with their neighbours, help activate new spaces for people with planting and children can play out without the fear of road danger.

9.7. There are additional wider benefits in improved road safety and reduced traffic volumes also provide the perfect conditions for more walking and cycling. This in turn provides benefits to local air quality, public health, increases social inclusion and mobility, and also provides a wide range of other social, environmental and economic factors.

9.8. **TFLs Strategic Neighbourhood Analysis (SNA)**

9.9. TfL published its SNA earlier this year which sets out a series of strategic-level spatial analyses to inform a London wide picture of potential suitability of different areas for LTNs and the challengees/opportunities in each. This analysis has helped informed our approach to LTNs, including our criteria for assessing the suitability for LTNs. The SNA can be found on the TFL Streetspace webpage [24] as appendices 6(a) and 6(b). We have used the SNA to interpret a Haringey specific approach which is set out below.

9.10. **Defining and determining locations for Low Traffic Neighbourhoods**

9.11. Decisions about the locations and numbers of LTNs will be made using the criteria-based approach set out below. LTNs can perform several purposes at once, such as addressing residents' concerns with through traffic while providing a safe walking and cycling connection.

9.12. LTNs will be located where the greatest impact at the lowest cost can be achieved, rather than where it will be easiest.

9.13. Haringey's criteria are:

1. Potential for more walking and cycling

   LTNs should help create a coherent and safe street for walking and cycling. LTNs should help connect different parts of the Haringey cycling and walking network together with routes via low-traffic, filtered streets. These routes should be clearly signposted within the LTN and should line up with the crossing points of streets. These can often remove the need for segregated cycleways.

2. Reduction in traffic volumes and vehicle speeds including mitigating the displacement of traffic onto other local roads

   LTNs will need to be designed to mitigate the potential impacts on the wider road network. LTNs should lead to traffic reduction, particularly where LTNs cover a wider area or several are implemented together. This is in part because of the reduction in through traffic, and in part due to making it more convenient for residents to travel by foot or cycle for shorter trips than it is to travel by car, shifting some trips to other modes.

   To effectively monitor the impacts of the LTN on traffic volumes, assessments will need to be carried out before, and at intervals during the implementation of the LTN. This monitoring will help the council identify how the LTN is operating and if any alterations/additional measures are needed to mitigate the impacts. The monitoring will

[24] https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/boroughs-and-communities/streetspace-funding

include car ownership indicators, observational assessments, perception surveys, traffic counts, bus journey time data from TfL, as well as air quality monitoring.

3. Road danger reduction

   LTNs should be designed to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on Haringey roads (including pedestrians). Increasing the potential for more walking and cycling and reducing the volumes of traffic will reduce conflicts on our roads. LTNs will be required to calm speeds of any local or servicing traffic remaining in the cells.

4. Enabling space to meet (and social distancing during Covid-19)

   LTNs should enable residents, businesses, and visitors to move around, and meet within, the neighbourhoods, including at a safe social distance during the Covid-19 pandemic. LTNs need to provide extra space for those travelling actively in the area which is essential for the post-lock down period where social distancing is needed, and public transport is at reduced capacity.

5. Cycle connectivity

   LTNs need to create cycle friendly networks from people's front door, fit for everyone to cycle from children to older adults. These networks should connect to identified cycle routes, either quiet routes or strategic routes along main roads.

6. Safe access to schools and local businesses

   LTNs should substantially reduce traffic levels outside schools. This will create safer and cleaner access for parents, pupils and teachers and will enable more school journeys to be made by bicycle or on foot. LTNs should support the local economy by increasing footfall in Haringey's town centres. They should also complement the council's aspirations for re-allocating road space to enable sustainable growth and to make walking and cycling safer.

   To support local businesses LTNs need to plan for the access for freight and servicing when developing measures particularly how they relate to the main roads around them.

7. Demographics/deprivation

   LTNs need to consider the positive impact they can have on issues of social justice and social isolation. Understanding and overcoming the effect demographics and deprivation can have on people's choices of transport will be a key consideration. Interventions need to be tailored to ensure everyone benefits from safer and cleaner LTNs.

8. Accessible for wheelchairs, mobility scooters and walkers

   LTNs should create neighbourhoods which are accessible for wheelchairs, mobility scooters and walkers. Quieter and safer roads will mean those who would normally travel by car are more likely to feel able to travel actively. This leaves more space for families with young children and the mobility impaired to make journeys without fear of high traffic volumes or speeds.

9. Deliverability, cost, and general suitability/other characteristics

   LTNs need to be funded and be value for money. The infrastructure costs should be kept low. Using temporary materials might be a solution when funding is constrained. Restricting motorised vehicle access with temporary materials not only has the advantage of being lower cost, it also affords the opportunity for alterations to be made relatively quickly and easily and to take on board community feedback.

   LTNs need to ensure they are deliverable by making sure everyone understands the scheme and supports it, particularly local representatives and the community. Every LTN will have different and distinct characteristics unique to their areas.

   There will not be a 'one size fit all' approach. Each LTN will need to consider local context, geography, demographics, and community aspirations, when designing the LTN.

   LTNs will need to ensure concerns over personal safety are overcome by involving the emergency services and designing in measures to:
   - ensure quieter areas do not result in increased crime and disorder; and
   - that natural surveilence and street lighting exists to improve actual and perceived personal safety.

10. Community engagement with residents and other groups

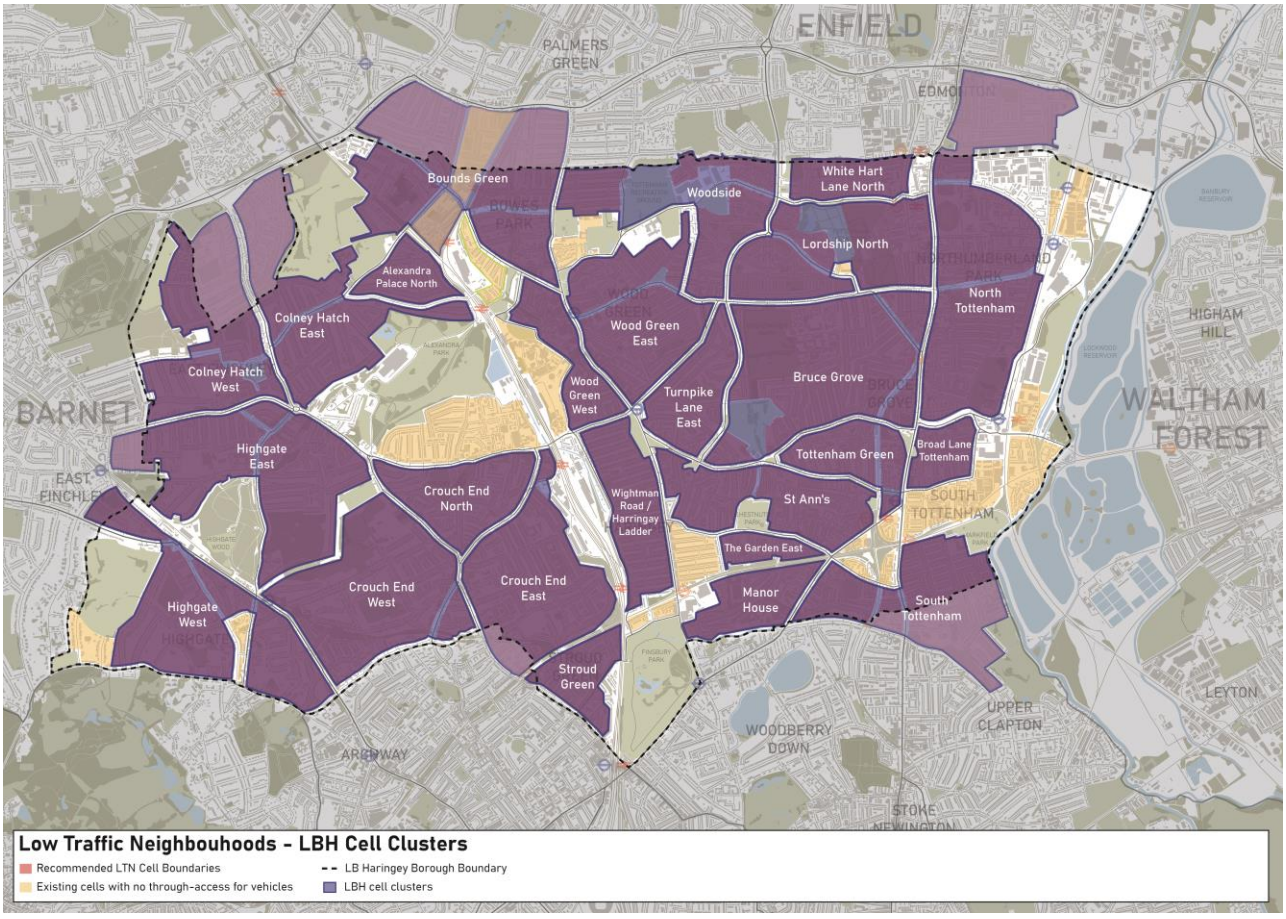
    Engagement on LTN proposals is crucial to successful implementation. Residential streets often generate a sense of ownership and belonging for those who live on them and can have a major influence on their quality of life. Haringey has an active Living Streets network and other group networks such as the Haringey Cycling Campaign and residents associations which should be harnessed. Communicating the schemes simply, clearly and engagingly will be essential to achieve community trust and buy in. Co-design approaches where councils work with the community to design schemes can often produce the best results.

9.14. **Identifying LTNs in Haringey**

9.15. The starting point for identifying locations is to analyse where the key lines of severance are across the borough. The ability of main roads to accommodate and absorb larger volumes of traffic provides an underlying justification for filtering traffic away from residential streets. Severance can also be achieved by railways, rivers, and non-residential land such as parts and industrial land. The areas in between the lines are referred to as 'residential cells'. The cells form the areas of the LTNs. An LTN can be one cell or a collection of cells depending on the scale, type and objectives of the intervention.

9.16. The Map below shows our analysis of severance and will form the basis of considering LTNs across the borough. We have identified 82 cells in total in the borough. Of these 82 cells 23 are already self-enclosed and require little change with regard deterring or removing through traffic. The remaining 59 traffic cells in the borough are porous to non-

local motor traffic and have been separated into 25 LTNs which form the strategic basis for assessing LTNs. These 25 LTNs are listed in the delivery plan.



9.17. **Designing Low Traffic Neighbourhoods**

9.18. LTNs generally do not require significant civil engineering. There are a variety of different types of intervention available, which may be appropriate depending on the specific local challenges. These include:

- Modal filters: bollards, planters or banned turns, cycle contra-flows, bus gates, cameras/enforcement
- Measures to enhance public realm and urban greening e.g. planters, pocket parks at modal filter locations in either a temporary or semi-permanent form, and if there is scope for more permanent features, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)
- Cycle parking, preferably on the carriageway rather than the footway. This may serve as destination parking e.g. Sheffield stands at shops or for short stay on residential streets, or for home-use by residents e.g. cycle hangars
- The inclusion of school streets
- It may be appropriate in locations with local cafes and restaurants to use modal filters and road closures to make space available on-street for tables and chairs (in a socially distanced manner during Covid-19).

9.19. We will consider using a range of tools to implement LTNs, including the use of experimental traffic orders, trials and temporary materials to introduce measures quickly. Using trial will allows the council to adjust interventions and determine what changes would be needed to make a layout permanent should it prove successful.

9.20. **The Case for Low Traffic Neighbourhoods**

9.21. Over past decades, there has been a significant increase in traffic volumes on residential streets, resulting in greater noise, air pollution and road danger. This has been made worse by the introduction of sat nav apps which lead increasingly more traffic through residential areas. At the same time, car ownership across London has been falling. Less than half of the population in Haringey owns a car. This means the majority of traffic on our residential roads is from vehicles which have not originated or are not destined for the borough. Maintaining this trajectory is therefore not an option. Increasing through-traffic and an increase in short journeys made by cars which could be travelled by foot or bike, need to be tackled. Creating LTNs will not only achieve this but also improve the environment for residents to walk, cycle and reclaim streets for play and community interaction.

9.22. During the height of the Covid-19 lockdown, London witnessed how creating more space to walk and cycle can reduce traffic and improve air quality. Traffic on streets reduced dramatically and in turn, London's toxic air pollution improved in some areas. Less traffic on our streets created safer, quieter streets and improve the experience for walking and cycling, including increasing the time people spend in their local shopping areas.

9.23. Whilst a relatively new term, modal filtering has been a commonly used traffic management tool since the 1970s, as car ownership and use expanded. Haringey does not currently have any LTN areas although there are some examples of interventions which have resulted in similar outcomes. One example is the filtering of streets known as 'The Gardens Neighbourhood' in N4 which can be described as an LTN.

9.24. As mentioned earlier LTNs can divide opinions. LTNs designed and implemented properly, and over time, have the best chances of success. Piecemeal and isolated LTNs can cause spillover congestion in the short term, which is a common cause for concerns to LTNs. However, whilst it can take time for traffic patterns to change as a result of the LTN, vehicle evaporation does occur. Measures will be needed to alleviate traffic flows on main roads as a consequence of the LTNs but these main roads generally have the capacity to cope with increased volumes.

9.25. Vehicle Evaporation

9.26. Predictions of traffic problems caused by LTNs almost always fail to materialise and that significant reductions in overall traffic levels across an area can happen as a result of

people making different choices about their mode of choice and the journeys they make.

9.27. Experience from LTN interventions in London have shown, in the short term, some neighbourhoods experienced increases in congestion and worsening of traffic. This can occur in the period immediately after implementation as traffic patterns and journeys adjust. Evidence from the Walthamstow Village scheme[25] in Waltham Forest shows that the displacement of traffic soon evaporates entirely as drivers adjust routes and behaviours to avoid these areas, changing modes of transport or even cancelling journeys.

9.28. LTNs are not a quick fix but provide a medium to long term solution to improving our residential areas, improving air quality and enabling more walking and cycling. Traffic evaporation is well-evidenced across a number of schemes. The most comprehensive study of vehicle evaoporation was carried out by Sally Cairns, Carmen Hass-Klau, and Phil Goodwin in 1998 and followed up in 2002[26].

9.29. This brought together experience from 70 case studies of roadspace reallocation from general traffic, across 11 countries, with opinions from 200 transport professionals. It showed that people make all sorts of different decisions when driving conditions change including finding alternative routes, alternative modes and different frequencies of journeys.

9.30. According to a review of the study by London Living Streets[27], in half of the case studies, there was an 11% reduction in number of vehicles across the whole area where roadspace for traffic was reduced, including the main roads. This research showed that low traffic neighbourhoods do not simply shift traffic from one place to another, but lead to an overall reduction in the numbers of motor vehicles on roads.

9.31. **Low Traffic Neighbourhoods in Haringey**

9.32. Responding to Covid-19 has increased the community appetite for LTNs in Haringey and TfL has also prioritised funding for LTNs across London as part of the London Streetspace Plan. This has enabled the council to focus resources to identifying the areas of the borough where LTNs were needed. The council developed proposals for three LTNs which were submitted to TfL for Streetspace Plan funding. These LTNs are:

- St Ann's / Green Lanes
- Tottenham (West Green and Bruce Grove Wards)
- Bounds Green (Alexandra and Bounds Green Wards)

[25] https://enjoywalthamforest.co.uk/work-in-your-area/walthamstow-village/comparison-of-vehicle-numbers-before-and-after-the-scheme-and-during-the-trial/
[26] www.rachelaldred.org/writing/thoughts/disappearing-traffic/
[27] https://londonlivingstreets.com/2019/07/11/evaporating-traffic-impact-of-low-traffic-neighbourhoods-on-main-roads/

9.33. The Council also has a TfL funded Liveable Neighbourhood Project in Crouch End which shares similar objectives to an LTN combining low traffic interventions with mode shift targets, public transport priority and public realm improvements across a larger area of the borough. Further details on the Crouch End project are below.

9.34. The delivery of these three LTN proposals is subject to funding. We will develop additional LTN proposals using the criteria approach set out above as funding opportunities are identified. We are committed to working closely with our emergency services partners. The less traffic there is on London's streets, the quicker and easier it is for police, ambulance and fire services to get to their destination.

9.35. **The Crouch End Liveable Neighbourhood Project**

9.36. In 2017 we secured £4.8 million in funding for our Crouch End Liveable Neighbourhood project. The scheme aimed to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport for residents, business and visitors, as well as improving health and air quality thorough the reduction in car trips.

9.37. We worked in partnership with TfL and other stakeholders to develop an approach to project delivery based upon an understanding of the neighbourhood provided by the people who live and work there, including the community to input into the development of ideas from the outset.

9.38. In 2019 we held a 2 weeks trial closure of Middle Lane, a popular through route in the project area to motor traffic.

9.39. The closure has provided people living and working in the area with an experience on how it would be if similar changes were made permanently and enabled us to engage with over 4,000 residents, businesses and stakeholders.

9.40. The project has already provided valuable learning for the Council, including with our approach to engagement. Working with residents and stakeholders we have identified issues and opportunities in design workshops and the recent live pilots.

10. Future: The active school run

10.1. We know that the school run is a major contributor to congestion in the morning. Children being driven to school also means they are missing out on the opportunity to be active before and after school. Being active before school through walking or cycling there, like being active during school, is shown to help children with concentration through the school day

10.2. Children being driven to school contributes to issues with their health, like obesity and adding to air pollution generated at busy times by motor traffic. We want to work with our schools, parents and children to make the school run more active. We know we also have to provide the right infrastructure so parents and children want to walk, cycle and scoot to school. We will continue to deliver active travel initiatives such as Stars in schools with our partners including Transport for London.

10.3. **School Streets**

10.4. We plan to introduce 'School Streets' at primary schools throughout the borough. 'School Streets' are time traffic management schemes that partially or fully close streets outside schools.

10.5. As part of the borough's Covid-19 response we are introducing more space for children and parent's walking, cycling and scooting to school at 19 schools. Between 2021 and 2024 we plan to introduce an additional interventions with the aim to introduce improvements in streets around every primary school in the borough by 2031. The Council is working on a separate but complementary school streets action plan.

10.6. **Walking and cycling to school**

10.7. We plan to link schools to places people live in the borough through our walking and cycling networks. In areas where there are clusters of schools such as the St Ann's area we will focus on developing proposals for the wider area that prioritise children walking and cycling to school.

10.8. Our planned temporary strategic cycling network will serve existing and planned schools in the borough with many other schools and places of education located on or near other routes included in our planned network. Additionally, we are working to provide more space for children and parents walking, cycling and scooting to school both in the short term through emergency measures and our longer-term programme of school streets as outlined in our Transport Strategy.

10.9. We will work with partners including TfL to provide cycle maintenance sessions, cycle parking and other supporting measures near to schools. This will include introducing cycle parking outside schools in place of car parking and converting road space to space for active travel.

11. Future: Active travel and development

11.1. Development in the borough is managed through the planning process using policies and in the London Plan and Haringey's Local Plan. Planning and developments have the potential to support more walking and cycling in Haringey. We will work with developers to ensure that people walking and cycling are prioritised throughout the entire lifecycle of development and ensure Haringey's Site Allocations deliver the objectives of this WCAP.

11.2. This will mean from the outset people walking, cycling and spending time will be central to the design of new streets. Our cycle parking requirements included in planning policy provide more for people cycling and different types of cycle.

11.3. Developers will be required to ensure their design deliver the aspirations set out in this WCAP. walking and cycling should be considered as an integral part of schemes which they bring forward. During construction we will work with developers to minimise the disruption to people walking and cycling. there will be a specific focus on maintaining key walking and cycling routes particularly walking routes to town centres and transport interchanges, and cycling routes included in the cycle network.

11.4. We will ensure that developments do not create car use and do support active travel. We will ensure developments enable their residents to embrace active travel from the outset. This includes through the delivery of travel plans for developments and new schools in the borough. New housing provides the opportunity for new pieces of infrastructure to be introduced and often provide once in a lifetime opportunities to rethink and make real change to the way streets work in parts of the borough.

11.5. New developments and particularly high-density housing can bring with them lots more people wanting to use existing streets and public transport networks. Walking and cycling if planned and provided for, can be the natural choices for people living in new developments, particularly those with good public transport links.

11.6. We will use all the tools at our disposal including the adoption and delivery of our Site Allocations in the Local Plan, pre application discussions, the planning application process and securing S106 contribution to ensure the development industry help deliver this WCAP.

11.7. Developments such as the development ensuring that developers plan walking and cycling infrastructure as an integral part of schemes which they bring forward.regeneration of the Tottenham area have provided an opportunity for new walking and cycling links to be introduced. New residents of developments in the borough are provided with welcome packs that include active travel incentives and information. We will look to expand this offer to existing borough residents, particularly those who live near major development sites.

11.8. **Local Centres + Key Future Developments**

11.9. Understanding the developmental context and potential is crucial to developing Haringey's future walking and cycling network. Significant growth and change is expected in the Borough with large areas sitting within the boundaries of various strategic priorities, including: Wood Green Area Action Plan (AAP), Tottenham AAP, Tottenham / Bruce Grove Liveable Neighbourhood, Meridian Water to the immediate north of the Borough, Liveable Crouch End and Future High Street Funds.

11.10. The cumulative potential of the developments in Haringey will significantly change the distribution of the borough's population and how people move around Haringey.

11.11. **Tottenham**

11.12. The Tottenham AAP has been prepared in order to ensure that the scale of development and change proposed for Tottenham through 2026 and beyond is positively managed and guided by a planning framework. The AAP includes land within the area identified as capable of delivering 10,000 new homes and 5,000 new jobs. It provides a basis for developments including establishing a new retail centre at Tottenham Hale, the intensification and diversification of existing industrial estates, and mixed leisure development around Tottenham Hotspur stadium.

11.13. The Tottenham AAP seeks to provide the following:

- New north - south walking and cycling links between Ferry Lane and Watermead Way and on towards Meridian Water with potential to tie-in to Enfield's Network.
- Enhanced east-west walking and cycling connections towards Tottenham
- Green Grid walking and cycling accessibility into the Lee Valley, Tottenham Marshes and Walthamstow Wetlands

11.14. Improvements included in the development masterplan for Tottenham Hale will enhance connectivity to the station, retail and residential destinations and unlock the cycle network in the east of the borough providing a missing link towards the Lea Valley, Walthamstow Wetlands and the Enjoy Waltham Forest network.

11.15. **Future High Streets Fund for Tottenham High Road**

11.16. Through a comprehensive consultation and engagement programme, Haringey Council and residents and businesses in Tottenham developed a 10-year Strategy for Tottenham High Road (2019-2029). The Strategy for Tottenham High Road includes the below key objectives:

- Greening the High Road to tackle pollution

- Brightening up the High Road, making public space more usable
- Introducing play space
- More safe/secure bike parking and areas to cycle
- Improve the experience for both pedestrians and cyclists

11.17. **Wood Green**

11.18. The vision for Wood Green is that it will become North London's most prosperous and green town centre. The draft Area Action Plan (AAP) sets out policies, proposals and site allocations for future development within the Wood Green area. It covers an area from Bounds Green Road in the north to Turnpike Lane in the south and from Alexandra Park in the west to High Road in the east. It includes plans to increase the number of residential dwellings in the area by 1,700, but also significantly increase the amount of employment space (56,000 sq. m), town centre retail (13,500 sq. m) and other uses (55,000 sq. m).

11.19. The AAP's 'Transport Modelling and Analysis' identifies recommended corridors and design measures in response to TfL's Cynemon Forecast modelling and the anticipated increase in jobs and residents generated by the AAP. TfL's Cynemon model uses a combination of existing and future cycle flows, and existing and proposed cycle infrastructure to forecast changes in cycle flows up until 2041.

11.20. The Cynemon model used a 2031 forecast scenario which included an additional 3,500 jobs and 3,000 residents that would be created by the complete Wood Green AAP. The Cynemon outputs forecasted the highest increases in cycle flows on the Tottenham High Road (A10), Green Lanes (A105), and Seven Sisters Road (A503). Based on these findings, the report recommended the following improvements to the cycle network:

- Extension of Cycle Superhighway 1 to Wood Green
- Segregated cycle route on Lordship Lane to Church Lane, Tottenham (also identified in WCAP)

11.21. In addition to the above routes, the AAP has recommended improvements to walking and cycle facilities on the following alignments through Wood Green:

- High Road – A105 (Turnpike Lane LUL Station – Borough Boundary)
- White Hart Lane (High Road A105 – Great Cambridge Road A10)
- Bounds Green Road (High Road A105 – New River Path)
- Station Road (Park Road – High Road A105)
- Hornsey Park Road (between The Mall – Turnpike Lane)
- New River Path + Mayes Road (Martins Walk – Station Road)
- Coburg Road (Mayes Road – Railway Underpass)

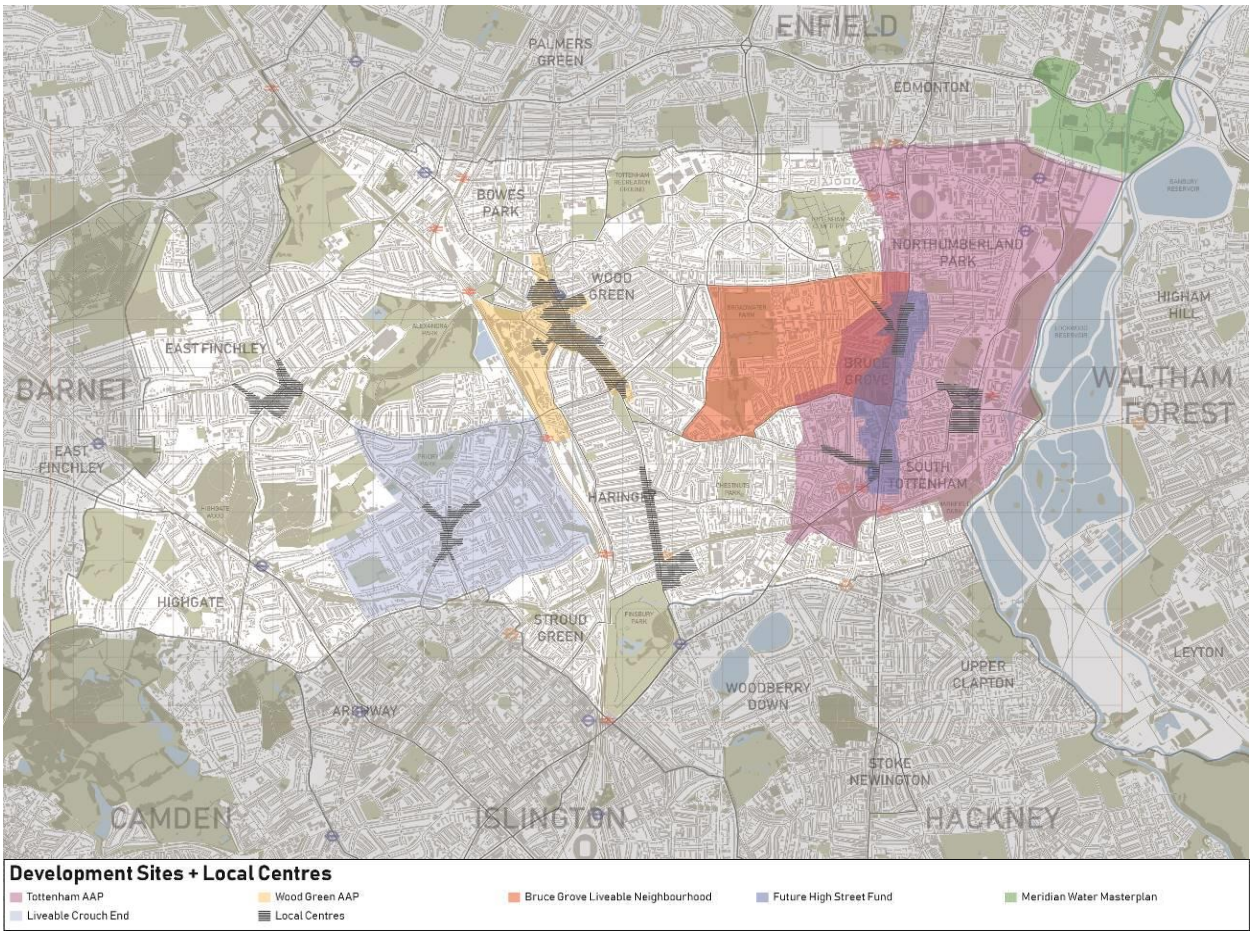
11.22. The AAP includes the creation of new local links for walking and cycling in the town centre area including new walking and cycling links from Alexandra Palace Station, Wood Green Common, the Cultural Quarter, the Clarendon gasworks site, and Clarendon Road into Wightman Road. Also included within the development proposals are cycle parking for new dwellings and for a cycle hub near to Wood Green underground station. Included within the plan is a local cycle network that links into the wider borough network.

11.23. There will be opportunities to develop the network further with and link to existing and proposed cycle routes in the Wood Green area. Improvements for people walking will be also progressed throughout the area as part of the AAP including addressing pinch points and severance from busier roads.

11.24. Applying principles that are included in our Transport Strategy, the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) and associated design guidance from TfL would be a good measure of the provision in terms of walking and cycling from the AAP. For example, in the MTS there is an aim for 80% of residents to be within 800m of a high-quality cycle route by 2041 and a 400m mesh density as per best practice guidance for walking and cycling. The proposals included above, and the local network proposed would provide that.

11.25. The AAP includes plans suitable for anticipated levels of 7% mode share for cycling. Providing high quality cycling infrastructure on the alignments included either in the form of low or traffic free routes or protected space for cycling on the strategic roads included will provide the required infrastructure capable of providing capacity for those trips generated by the development. It will also future proof the development and the town centre providing capacity for additional demand from switched trips, in line with the aspiration of this WCAP. More details of the proposals can be found in the cycling action plan table in the rear of this document.

11.26. The map below shows the main development sites in Haringey, their proximity to our town centres and transport initiatives planned or proposed for the future, including Liveable Crouch End.



11.27. **Cycle Hire**

11.28. London is continuing to see an increase in cycling usage as more money is being spent on cycling facilities and more people are considering taking up cycling as a form of transport. A cycle hire scheme in Haringey could add further momentum to this trend and increase the accessibility of cycling to certain groups.

11.29. The introduction of cycle hire schemes in other parts of London has helped to increase cycle modal share and ultimately encouraged more people to cycle on private bicycles.

11.30. Cycle hire can be provided in a number of ways ranging from a fully docked system such as the Santander scheme operated by TfL or undocked schemes using geofencing operating in a number of boroughs in London.

11.31. The recent improvement in technology in this industry has resulted in a wider choice of systems and bicycles that can be offered through bicycle hire schemes. The introduction of electric assist bicycles in particular, which can be either docked or undocked, provides even greater accessibility. This is particularly important in a borough such as Haringey where topography and specifically the borough's hills can be a barrier to some people

cycling.

11.32. One of the barriers to providing a successful bicycle hire scheme is ensuring that cycles are available where they are needed to meet peaks in demand. The competing demands on public realm is one of the main issues facing successful implementation as space is at a premium around key trip generators / attractors.

11.33. **Key benefits of cycle hire**

- Provision of a new individual transport mode (accessibility, connectivity with other modes, resilience to the public transport network, options for users)
- Increase in the levels of cycling through reduced barriers to cycling such as access to a bike, maintenance and theft
- Help to create a more walking and cycling focused borough with less motorised traffic
- Health benefits associated with increased levels of cycling
- Journey time and journey time reliability benefits associated with cycling when compared to other modes in London
- Reduction in overcrowding on buses and the underground in central London
- Promote leisure activities and tourism

11.34. Whilst cycle hire schemes bring numerous benefits, one of the major criticisms of the recent dockless systems introduced in cities including London, is that people leave bikes on footways when they have finished using them. They are often left in locations that are inconvenient to most, problematic to some and dangerous to others, especially those with mobility issues, visual impairments or using prams or wheelchairs. A key feature of any future cycle hire scheme in Haringey will therefore be the use of specific bays or docking stations where users should leave bikes once finished using them.

	How does it work?	**Strengths**	**Weakness**
Docked Scheme	Fixed ‘posts’ or docking stations to which the bicycle is attached	Easy to find a cycle Docking station terminal provide additional functionality Can accommodate different types of cycle; traditional and electric assist Cycles charge whilst docked Temporary docking stations can be installed for events and during the summer months	More expensive to set up and maintain than an undocked scheme

		Easy to add docking stations to the scheme	
Hire Stations	Hire stations equipped with cables (attached to a wall or existing cycle standards), which area attached to bicycles when docked. Bicycles are taken out and returned by use of telephone and pin code	Able to accommodate up to ten bicycles in aa single car parking space (compared to four with the fixed system)	Bicycles are prone to falling over and being regarded as untidy on the streetscape Cycles are more vulnerable to damage
Undocked	Bicycles are self-locking; a metal pole is locked through the spokes. Bicycle is then left in a specified geofenced area and accessed by telephone and pin code	Extremely flexible and convenient for the user once they have located and accessed bicycles	Difficult to find bicycles and the system relies on trust in terms of returning bicycles and communicating to the cycle the location of a returned bicycle

11.35. **Staff Pool bikes and cargo bikes**

11.36. The Council have a pool bike scheme for staff which focuses on providing bicycles to staff for work related trips as well as leisure trips when the bikes are available.

11.37. In addition to traditional cycle hire the Council is exploring introducing a fleet of cargo bikes available for staff use.

11.38. **Dockless Bike Scheme and E-scooters Hire**

11.39. The Council's Transport Strategy supports dockless bikes hire as a means for reduce the use of the private car and increasing access to bikes. The Council have been engaged with TfL, London Councils, neighbouring boroughs and operators to explore how these could operate in London.

11.40. E-scooter hire will be trialled in some parts of London in 2021/22. Haringey will not be taking part in these trials but we are involved in the pan-London planning of these trials which are being led by TfL and London Council's. Haringey's priority is active travel and the benefits associated with walking and cycling. However, we support the use to sustainable and safe micromobility options as a means of tackling private car use and reducing air pollution.

11.41. **Reallocation of the kerbside space**

11.42. The effective management of kerbside space is important for people walking and cycling. Footways and cycleways need to be coherent, easy to use, step free and safe. Badly parked cars, vans and lorries can seriously impact the ability of people walking and cycling, especially those who find either more difficult or have things or children with them.

11.43. It's not just ensuring existing kerbside space is protected that is important either. By making better use of road space we can provide more space for everyone. Many of our town centres are located on busy roads meaning walking and cycling to and through them can be difficult. Where possible especially near our towns and centres and places of interest we will strive to rebalance this by providing wider footways, space for people to cycle safely and more space to tree planting and greening.

11.44. We will include cycle parking as part of the parking mix in space normally only dedicated to car parking.

11.45. We will also look at opportunities to repurpose parking spaces into more active uses of kerbside space in locations near to retail. These alternative uses include planters and on-street cycle parking, space for people walking and planting.

11.46. Our commitment to provide space for people to store cycles safely near their home will mean the introduction of more residential cycle hangars as part of the parking mix in Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs).

11.47. We will review hours of control in CPZs to remove opportunities to migrate cars during working day to avoid operational hours.

11.48. **Street trees and planting**

11.49. Street trees are a key part of a resilient street network, providing numerous benefits. They of course provide a vital home for nature and the biodiversity that brings in our borough but also help reduce flood risk by intercepting rainfall.

11.50. Trees are also great for people walking and cycling. They add to the street environment and provide colour, shade and of course affect levels of emissions, particulates and not forgetting happiness.

11.51. Wherever possible we will introduce street trees as part of our walking and cycling schemes. Considerations of access requirements, including pavement width, will be part of any design work to implement new trees.

11.52. **Gateways**

11.53. Where we make changes to streets, trees or planting could bookend streets in the borough. Combined with street design features that prioritise active travel and SUDS these gateways will announce to people they are entering a new street environment. This includes both into residential areas and town centres.

11.54. They will provide places to dwell on the way into and out of our commercial centres, and announce to drivers they are entering streets where people live, people will be walking and cycling, and children will be playing.

11.55. **Electric charging points**

11.56. Where we introduce electric charging points to support the adoption of electric vehicles in the borough we will ensure this is not done at the cost of people walking and available footway space. Where charging points are installed on the public highway we will locate them on build-outs in parking bays. As part of these electric charging point installations we will look to add planting, cycle parking and where feasible charging capability for both electric cars and e bikes.

11.57. **Public transport**

11.58. We recognise the important role of an efficient and reliable public transport network and the need to improve connections between cycling and this network. By providing connections to public transport interchanges and major stops in combination with secure cycle parking facilities visitors have greater travel choices. In addition, bus lanes can provide space for people cycling. As part of this WCAP we will:

- Carry out bus lane reviews to consider an increase in operational hours and where feasible make them wider so people can cycle in them and feel safer. This is particularly important where separate space for cycling can’t be introduced.
- Introduce bus gates that benefit areas where people walking and cycling, and to improve bus journey times
- Build cycle routes to public transport interchanges and major stops
- Ensure high quality cycle parking that meets demand at public transport interchanges
- Make improvements to key walking routes to public transport interchanges

11.59. **Events**

11.60. The borough is fortunate that it hosts a number of world class sporting and leisure destinations which are extremely well utilised throughout the year with visitors travelling from around the world to events. Provision for quality integrated transport is essential to ensure that visitors to these venues can travel sustainably using public transport, walking

and cycling.

11.61. We are already working closely with venues and promoters to provide sustainable transport solutions for events whilst minimising the impact on residents and businesses.

11.62. The Tottenham Hotspur stadium redevelopment has provided infrastructure to support more people walking and cycling to the stadium, with Cycle Superhighway 1 already running to the stadium from the south, and a mini-Holland route in Enfield under construction that will create a link to the stadium from the north. However we recognise that we need to do more to promote walking and cycling at all venues and ensure that there is a fully integrated walking and cycling strategy for all large venues.

11.63. **Play Streets**

11.64. Play streets were a common site across London and other cities in years gone by and have had a bit of a resurgence in recent years. They are a great way to explore the potential for streets to be used differently with people who live in them with places normally given over to moving motor vehicles for adults become places for children to socialise and play.

11.65. We will continue to work with local communities to get play streets implemented in Haringey and look to make permanent changes to streets to reduce motor vehicle access where play streets have shown the potential benefits. We hope to make it easier for residents to request and organise play streets including innovative ways to marshal them through the delivery of this WCAP.

11.66. **Car Free Day**

11.67. We fully support the Car Free Day initiative and will continue to support it in the borough. In fact we propose to start using the annual event as an opportunity to trial closing roads to motor traffic in our town centres but also in residential areas so people can have the opportunity to experience where they live with different traffic conditions.

11.68. This will allow streets and places in the borough to be used differently whilst we can learn what goes well and what doesn't with the aim of the making successful trials permanent in the longer term.

11.69. **Maintenance**

11.70. Routine maintenance, particularly resurfacing, provides an opportunity to change the look and feel of streets. The amount of line marking can be reviewed and where feasible removed to reduce vehicle dominance and soften street aesthetics.

11.71. Central hatching can be replaced with wider cycle and semi segregation as relatively cost-effective approaches to introducing space for cycling. Centre line markings can also be removed reducing the dominance of motor traffic.

12. Monitoring and learning

12.1. Monitoring where people walk and cycle and arguably more importantly where they don't helps inform our work on supporting active travel. It is also important to understand where traffic is heavy as this indicates where there are trips that could be switched to walking and cycling.

12.2. We have used existing data, and projections based on this such as the Strategic Cycling and Walking Analysis to evaluate our existing network and to understand where people would walk and cycle more if we made changes to support this.

12.3. Road danger is another area where we must understand what is happening on our streets and how changes we make alter things, both to ensure those changes are right and to improve on designs to make even better design solutions in the future.

12.4. Similarly, among the negative impacts and externalities of motor vehicle use are issues with air quality and emissions and the barriers to active travel and social inclusion that busy roads can be.

12.5. Throughout the lifecycle of the Walking and Cycling Action plan we intend to improve our monitoring capability for active travel.

12.6. This will include a focus on both the numbers of people walking and cycling in Haringey, where people are, and aren't choosing to, and the negative externalities associated with motor traffic as described above. The table on the next page outlines our proposals for this action plan.

What we will monitor	Where we will monitor	How we will monitor
Number of people walking	On key walking routes, in town centres and residential areas	Surveys conducted as part of scheme development. Post implementation surveys (e.g. video, Pedestrian Level of Service) Dedicated pedestrian counters at key locations e.g. walking routes in new developments Gather data as part of public engagement surveys London Travel Demand Survey

Number of people cycling	On key walking routes, in town centres and residential areas	Surveys conducted as part of scheme development. Post implementation surveys (e.g. video, Pedestrian Level of Service) Dedicated cycle counters on cycleway network Gather data as part of public engagement surveys London Travel Demand Survey
Traffic volumes and speeds	On key routes, town centres and residential areas	Traffic speed and volume surveys Ibus data Engagement surveys Perception reports
Road danger	On key routes, town centres and residential areas	Traffic speed and volume surveys Collision data Engagement surveys Perception reports
Air quality	On key routes, town centres and residential areas	Air quality monitoring stations

Appendix A - Policy Context

13. Haringey policies that support active travel

13.1. For any action plan to be successful it has to be supported by a commitment from those who will deliver it. In the preceding years to this action plan we have been talking to and working with the residents and businesses of the borough to develop a number of key policies and strategies. This next section explains how our Walking and Cycling Action Plan is supported by and contributes to achieving the key aims and objectives of the borough and the people who live and work here.

13.2. **Haringey Borough Plan (2019 – 2023)**

13.3. The Borough Plan sets out our five priorities for Haringey. These priorities were developed following significant engagement with residents and partners.

13.4. The Borough Plan consists of a set of 20 outcomes, grouped under the five priorities, and measures of success for each of these outcomes. There are a number of outcomes that are relevant to the delivery of the WCAP and the contribution of the delivery of the WCAP would help achieve many of the outcomes of the borough plan.

13.5. In **People** the Borough Plan introduces the vision for a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential.

13.6. Outcome 5 is Happy childhood: all children across the borough will be happy and healthy as they grow up, feeling safe and secure in their family and in our community.

13.7. In Outcome 7: ‘All adults are able to live healthy and fulfilling lives, with dignity, staying active, safe and connected in their communities’ the borough plan focuses on increasing life expectancy and removing health inequalities.

13.8. People Objective 8 states ‘All adults are able to live healthy and fulfilling lives, with dignity, staying active, connected and free from harm in their communities’ whilst Outcome 8 strives for ‘Strong communities where people look out for and care for one another’.

13.9. All these outcomes and objectives can be supported or achieved through the delivery of high-quality walking and cycling infrastructure and there are other outcomes associated with mental health and wellbeing that overwhelming evidence suggests that more people walking and cycling more can help achieve.

13.10. In **Place** the Plan focuses on the environment transport and sustainability and the links with this action plan is even more obvious with a vision for 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.. Outcome 9, ‘a healthier, active and greener

place' includes objectives to protect and improve parks and green space, plant more trees including on street and increased levels of physical activity and reduction in levels of emissions and poor air quality near schools. The Council's target is to increase physical activity by an average of 0.4 percentage points year on year by 2022/23 and deliver an Air Quality Action Plan.

13.11. Outcome 10 of the plan is 'a cleaner, accessible and attractive place aims to provide safer and accessible public spaces for everyone, safer and cleaner streets and a mode shift towards walking, cycling and public transport (81% by 2022/23, 88% by 2041).

13.12. Outcome 11: A culturally engaged place Foster strong and diverse cultural activities Support a range of events in the borough, from sport at White Hart Lane and music festivals in our parks, Improve connectivity around the borough especially for pedestrians and cyclists

13.13. Included in objectives to support the realisation of Outcome 11 is a commitment to deliver major infrastructure projects to improve transport links in the borough, including improvements at Tottenham Hale and Seven Sisters, and make it easier to cycle around and through the borough by working with Transport for London on new cycle routes and an improved walking, cycling and bus networks, as well as public transport interchanges. We will look to coordinate and manage all street works, liaising with utility companies, neighbouring boroughs and Transport for London, to minimise disruption and congestion on the road network.

13.14. In **Economy** the plan aspires to a growing economy which provides opportunities for all our residents and supports our businesses to thrive. The Council wants to work with the community to build a growing economy and thriving local businesses, supported by a community wealth building approach.

13.15. Outcome 16 focuses Regeneration with social and economic renewal at its heart, focused on Tottenham and Wood Green

13.16. In **Your Council** the plan focuses on the way the Council works. It focuses on the need to make savings and spend efficiently and effectively whilst stating the importance of engaging with residents and businesses in making change. Outcome 17 is a Council that engages effectively with its residents and businesses making them feel engaged and displaying high levels of trust. This includes innovative approaches to engagement using people centred design approaches ensuring involvement in the process.

13.17. **Haringey Transport Strategy 2018**

13.18. In 2018 Haringey adopted its Transport Strategy. The strategy has been designed to deliver a step change in transport policy for the borough, one that enables walking, cycling and public transport.

13.19. This means a shift in policy direction from prioritising motor vehicles to one of prioritising active travel and public transport.

13.20. The response to our public consultation on the strategy overwhelmingly supported the

prioritisation of active travel and reducing the use of the motor car. People understood the need to tackle associated issues such as climate change, air pollution and improving the health and wellbeing of Haringey residents.

13.21. The strategy includes four key outcomes. Active travel, and more specifically enabling more walking and cycling is central to achieving these outcomes which are:

- A public transport network that is better connected, has greater capacity and is more accessible, supporting our growth ambitions
- Active travel the default choice, with more people choosing to travel by walking, cycling and public transport
- An improved air quality and a reduction in carbon emissions from transport
- A well-maintained road network that is less congested and is safer

13.22. The Transport Strategy will be delivered through a number of Action Plans, including this 'Walking and Cycling Action Plan', a Parking Strategy and the Local Implementation Plan.

13.23. There are a number of priorities included in the Transport Strategy that the WCAP can deliver. These include:

- To get more people to choose walking, cycling and public transport as means of travel by making Haringey one of the most cycling and pedestrian friendly boroughs in London
- To deliver our health ambitions by promoting active travel
- To improve air quality by pursuing projects and programmes to reduce vehicle use, particularly diesel powered vehicles and increase the use of electric vehicles for journey which need to be made by car.
- To support alternative means of transport to motor vehicles such as through behavioural change programmes and increasing car clubs/car sharing
- To reduce road user casualties, especially among children, pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users
- To address the needs of mobility impaired users of all transport modes

13.24. To achieve these outcomes we will work with key partners such as the government, GLA, TfL, private sector developers, public transport operators, the community and the voluntary sector.

13.25. Key facts included in the 2018 Transport Strategy are:

- 56% of adults, 37% of 10/11 year olds and 23% of 4/5 year olds are overweight or obese
- Over 26% of the population in Haringey are physically inactive
- 3% of journeys are by cycle and 37% by walking
- Just under 40% of vehicle movements in Haringey could be replaced by cycling

13.26. **Local Implementation Plan 2019-2022**

13.27. Haringey's Local Implementation Plan (LIP) sets out how the Council intends to deliver more sustainable transport. The LIP includes the infrastructure and initiatives that will support the delivery of the transport objectives as outlined in the Mayor Transport Stratetgy (MTS).

13.28. Given the expected population growth, issues around capacity on the public transport network are only likely to get worse. The LIP also identifies the lack of coherent joined up cycle network in the borough, reducing the potential for active travel.

13.29. **Haringey Local Plan (2017)**

13.30. The Local Plan describes how the Council will address the need for local and strategic development. This includes the need for housing, employment opportunities, leisure, and retail provision.

13.31. SP7: Transport states: … 'the Council will work with its partners to promote the following key infrastructure proposals to support Haringey's regeneration and local/strategic access to London, employment areas and local services'.

13.32. Also of relevance to the WCAP the Local Plan states 'the Council, in cooperation with neighbouring boroughs, will seek to reduce the impact of larger lorries in local residential areas and town centres and investigate the feasibility of a freight distribution hub.'

13.33. The Council has started working on a New Local Plan with a First Steps engagement document published in 2020, working towards adoption in 2022.

13.34. **Air Quality Action Plan**

13.35. Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) outlines the action the borough will take to improve air quality in Haringey between 2019-2024. The plan highlights the adverse impacts on health of poor air quality and the often-strong correlation with equalities issues, because areas with poor air quality are also often the less affluent areas.

13.36. Haringey is committed to reducing the exposure of people in the Borough to poor air quality in order to improve health. The plan includes actions that can be considered under seven broad topics:

a. Monitoring and other core statutory duties: maintaining monitoring networks is critical for understanding where pollution is most acute, and what measures are effective to reduce pollution. There are also several other very important statutory duties undertaken by boroughs, which form the basis of action to improve pollution;
b. Emissions from developments and buildings: emissions from buildings account for about 15% of the Nitrogen Oxides (NOX) emissions across London so are important in affecting Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) concentrations;
c. Public health and awareness raising increasing awareness can drive behavioural change to lower emissions as well as to reduce exposure to air pollution; 1 Environmental equity, air quality, socioeconomic status and respiratory health, 2010. 2 Air quality and social deprivation in the UK: an environmental inequalities analysis, 2006. 3 Defra. Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate, March 2010 November

20, 2019 3

d. Delivery servicing and freight: vehicles delivering goods and services are usually light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles with high primary NO2 emissions;
e. Borough fleet actions: our fleet includes light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles such as minibuses and refuse collection vehicles with high primary NO2 emissions. Tackling our own fleet means we will be leading by example;
f. Localised solutions: these seek to improve the environment of neighbourhoods through a combination of measures; and
g. Cleaner transport: road transport is the main source of air pollution in London. We need to incentivise a change to walking, cycling and ultra-low emission vehicles (such as electric).

13.37. **Draft Climate Change Action Plan**

13.38. In March 2020, Haringey's Cabinet voted unanimously to publish the draft Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) setting out how the borough will become net zero carbon by 2041. A zero-carbon borough is a huge ambition and to do this all have to make fundamental changes in everything that we do. We know that some communities in the borough do not have high car ownership, yet they are blighted by the worst air quality and their access to public transport and active travel options is limited. So, by improving sustainable transport options we deliver air quality and carbon reduction improvements, with healthier lifestyles and increase mobility to jobs and services. This WCAP supports the HCCAP in all its ambitions.

13.39. **London policy context**

13.40. Whilst the link between this WCAP and borough policies and strategies are important it is also vital that our work on walking and cycling supports the aims of the Mayor's Transport Strategy and the infrastructure we build meets the needs of our residents and visitors by opening up the borough to people walking and cycling.

13.41. **The Mayor's Transport Strategy**

13.42. The Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) is the guiding policy document for transport in London. The central aim is for 80 per cent of all trips in London to be made on foot, by cycle or using public transport by 2041.

13.43. We are committed to supporting the Mayor in achieving these aims. We have our own targets around walking, cycling and public transport that will contribute towards achieving the aims. This includes our bolder target of 88% of all trips in Haringey to be walking, cycling or public transport by by 2041.

13.44. There are of course a number of aims and outcomes that are particularly relevant to the Walking and Cycling Action Plan:

- By 2041, for all Londoners to do at least the 20 minutes of active travel they need to stay healthy each day. For no one to be killed in or by a London bus by 2030, and for deaths and serious injuries from all road collisions to be eliminated from the streets by 2041.

- To reduce freight traffic in the central London morning peak by 10 per cent on current levels by 2026, and to reduce total London traffic by 10-15 per cent by 2041,
- To have 70 per cent of Londoners living within 400 metres of a high-quality, safe cycle route by 2041

13.45. Also included in the MTS are a number of outcomes that the WCAP can help deliver:

- Outcome 1 London's streets will be healthy, and more Londoners will travel actively
- Outcome 2 London's streets will be safe and secure
- Outcome 3 London's streets will be used more efficiently and have less traffic on them (annual vehicle km)
- Outcome 4 London's streets will be clean and green
- Outcome 5 The public transport network will meet the needs of a growing London
- Outcome 6 Public transport will be safe, affordable and accessible to all
- Outcome 7 Journeys by public transport will be pleasant, fast and reliable
- Outcome 8 Active, efficient and sustainable travel will be the best option in new developments
- Outcome 9 Transport investment will unlock the delivery of new homes and jobs

13.46. **Liveable Neighbourhoods**

13.47. Liveable Neighbourhoods are an integral part of the Mayor's Transport Strategy 2018. There is a focus on delivering improvements for people walking, cycling and using public transport with the aim of reducing the negative externalities associated with transport in London.

13.48. There is an annual competition open to all London boroughs with bids accepted of between £1 million to £10 million. Each project programme is 5 years (2-year development and delivery and 3 year post monitoring). The programme and its funding has been paused during the Covid-19 pandemic.

13.49. Throughout project delivery there should be a strong emphasis on the engagement of the local community.

13.50. Liveable Neighbourhoods should deliver Healthy Streets. Whilst supporting walking and cycling is a key focus, proposals should also benefit/address issues with the public realm, road danger, biodiversity freight, and antisocial behaviour/crime.

13.51. Behaviour change initiatives developed as part of the programme should be inclusive. They should enable people of all backgrounds and ages to walk, cycle and use public transport more.

13.52. **Liveable Neighbourhood Objectives**

13.53. The Liveable Neighbourhood objectives are derived from the objectives of the MTS and contribute to the overall aim that by 2041 80 per cent of Londoners' trips will be on foot, by cycle or by using public transport. the Liveable Neighbourhood objectives are:

- To encourage more people in neighbourhoods to walk, cycle and use public transport
- Increase the number of trips made by walking, cycling and public transport
- Reduces barriers to walking, cycling and accessing public transport
- Create safer neighbourhood public realm improvements
- Reduce road danger, fear of road danger and the number of killed or seriously injured
- Improve personal security and reduce the fear of crime for the travelling public
- Fewer car journeys to create opportunities for neighbourhood public realm improvements
- Reduce motor traffic dominance and increase the use of streets and public spaces
- Improve the efficiency and safety of freight movement
- Reduce pollution to create more attractive neighbourhoods for people
- Improve the quality and resilience of public realm
- Ensure neighbourhoods have good connections to public transport
- Neighbourhoods should support the provision of good quality public transport

13.54. **Vision Zero**

13.55. Vision Zero is a new approach to road danger reduction being adopted by countries and cities across the world. London has placed itself at the forefront of this approach by developing its own Vision Zero Action Plan and including guiding principles in policies and strategies. The Mayor's Transport Strategy includes a goal that, by 2041, all deaths and serious injuries will be eliminated from London's transport network. This is supported by the Vison Zero Action Plan that includes the following outcomes:

- **Safe speeds:** Encouraging speeds appropriate to the streets of a busy and populated city through the widespread introduction of new lower speed limits
- **Safe streets:** Designing an environment that is forgiving of mistakes by transforming junctions, which see the majority of collisions, and ensuring safety is at the forefront of all design schemes
- **Safe vehicles:** Reducing risk posed by the most dangerous vehicles by introducing a world-leading Bus Safety Standard across London's entire bus fleet and a new 'Direct Vision Standard' for Heavy Goods Vehicles
- **Safe behaviours:** Reducing the likelihood of road users making mistakes or behaving in a way that is risky for themselves and other people through targeted enforcement, marketing campaigns, education programmes and safety training for cyclists, motorcycle and moped riders
- **Post-collision response:** Developing systematic information sharing and learning, along with improving justice and care for the victims of traffic incidents

13.56. **Healthy Streets**

13.57. Healthy Streets is part of TfL’s new approach to looking at streets and what they provide for people. It uses a set of indicators that can be used to assess existing highway layouts and proposed layouts to see if they will deliver for people. The Healthy Streets indicators are:

- Pedestrians from all walks of life
- People choose to walk and cycle
- Clean air
- People feel safe
- Not too noisy
- Easy to cross
- Places to stop and rest
- Shade and shelter
- People feel relaxed
- Things to see and do

13.58. Adopting the Healthy Streets approach should lead to improvements against these indicators when change is made. The approach is embedded in TfL's delivery approach including that of the Liveable Neighbourhoods programme with the outcomes of both contributing to Healthy Streets and Healthy People in the Mayor's Transport Strategy 2018.

13.59. **TfL Planning for Walking toolkit**

13.60. The recently launched Planning for Walking Toolkit gives advice for planners and designers involved in the redesign or creation of public realm, including streets, off-road footpaths and public spaces across London.

13.61. Ensuring good practice urban design principles are embedded in the planning and design process for all publicly accessible parts of the city is a central theme.

13.62. The document highlights the different types of walking trips and importance of walking especially as part of public transport journeys. The toolkit states that nearly all public transport trips include at least one walking journey stage, with people walking on average between four to 10 minutes to reach public transport.

13.63. People walk more if they live in an area that has good public transport. the toolkit states the importance to work collaboratively with local authorities, developers and landowners to create a cohesive accessible and inclusive city-wide walking network.

13.64. The toolkit introduces the importance of the Healthy Streets approach and working with the local community to develop ideas.

13.65. Three scales of delivery are required to fulfil these objectives:

- At the city level planning for London's rapid growth by better integrating transport modes that are linked by walking trips. Better understanding walking as part of connected trips is crucial for encouraging more walking, particularly in outer London.
- At the neighbourhood level planning for walking as part of area wide initiatives is vital so that people can access local amenities, employment zones and town centres by foot easily and conveniently. New developments should be designed for active travel and link with existing areas successfully.

- At the local place level designing high-quality environments with enough space for dwelling, walking, cycling and public transport use. Streets should be designed for people walking and reduce the dominance of motor vehicles. A well-designed street has the potential to act as the stage for events and activities that will entice people out to shop, play and socialise.
- Project proposals for improvements to the experience of walking should align with design objectives set out across each of these scales, to ensure that there is a continuity of design approach that is backed up by evidence.
- The Walking Action Plan sets out a spatial approach for delivering improvements to encourage walking by highlighting priorities across central, inner and outer London. It suggests that planners working out a design brief for a specific street should align design requirements with the following general spatial priorities where appropriate. The plan suggests that in Haringey, (located in inner London) these should:
- Improve walking access to high streets and town centres, by reducing severance over major roads through the upgrade or installation of new crossing facilities and creating more attractive walking routes
- Improve walking access to key transport hubs and strategic interchanges by enhancing the quality of the public realm and the space allocated for people to walk.

13.66. **Borough and Local Area Walking Plans**

13.67. Local authorities in London are encouraged to produce a local walking plan that sets out clear objectives for strategising public realm interventions that are based on the local characteristics and priorities of the borough.

13.68. The toolkit suggests that a walking plan would consist of a vision statement and a target for increasing walking trips over a defined period of time that would lead to a series of objectives with a clear list of demonstrable measures to gauge progress. These objectives would be rooted in a clear evidence base that demonstrates key issues for walking and relates development priorities to overcoming barriers to walking, while linking existing and planned trip attractors.

13.69. Some of the city scale tools presented in Part C provide guidance for how this can be undertaken. At a more detailed level, the local walking plan should, alongside supplementary Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, set out area-based priorities, such as:

- improvements needed for links to schools and transport hubs
- mitigation of severance issues
- integration of new developments
- reduction of crime through improvements to natural surveillance
- increasing active frontage and land use mix
- maximising the connectivity and quality of local open green spaces and towpaths

13.70. **The London Cycle Design Standards (LCDS)**

13.71. The London Cycle Design Standards is the go-to document for cycle design in London. LCDS is split into 9 chapters that focus on different aspects of designing for people

cycling including solutions for different street types, junction design and consideration of different types of cycles and accommodating those who are less experienced, confident or require more consideration than your stereotypical cyclist.

13.72. **The Cycleway Assessment Criteria**

13.73. Transport for London's Cycleway Assessment is based upon 6 critical criteria. These criteria that focus on the quality of the route and the amount and type of interaction with motor traffic are the new benchmark by which TfL will assess proposed cycling infrastructure to be included in the pan London Cycleway network. The criteria are expanded upon in an assessment of each section of a proposed cycle route. They include a series of sub criteria which form the basis of the overall assessment.

13.74. These criteria are used to assess the existing level of service for people cycling along a route and the potential improvement through the implementation of a scheme. Only schemes that improve the existing score and meet or exceed the 6 criteria progress to adoption in the Cycleway network. The criteria which will be an integral part of the development of Haringey's Cycle Network are included below:

- Total volume of motor traffic (where people cycling would mix with traffic)
- Speed of motor traffic (where people cycling would be sharing with general traffic)
- Appropriate width for cycling
- Kerbside activity has a minimal impact on people cycling
- Interaction between heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) and people cycling minimised
- Collision risk between people cycling and turning vehicles minimised

Appendix B – Covid-19 Borough-wide Active Travel Response

14. Introduction

14.1. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the development and delivery of our Walking and Cycling Action Plan.

14.2. The need to provide space for people to socially distance whilst safely walking to shops or cycling to work and avoiding public transport has amplified the need to rethink how space is allocated on our streets. This can and has already influenced the development of the WCAP.

14.3. **Policy and guidance**

14.4. The unique circumstances of the Covid-19 pandemic led the government and more locally the Mayor of London to announce widespread changes to the way local authorities were to manage streets in the short to medium term and how funding was to be allocated and distributed.

14.5. **Department for Transport**

14.6. The Department for Transport launched its Covid-19 response in March 2020 with amendments to the statutory consultation process aimed at helping local authorities introduce measures to provide more space for people walking and cycling quickly.

14.7. The Secretary of State for Transport has stated the importance of local authorities prioritising space for people walking, cycling and public transport in addition to more space for people to socially distance whilst in town centres and other busy places.

14.8. **Transport for London**

14.9. In London, the Mayor of London announced a number of key policies and structural changes to funding, that have had a significant impact on the development and delivery of the WCAP and other transport programmes and schemes. Business as usual funding has at the time of writing been ceased for Local Implementation Plans (LIPs) and other TfL funded programmes such as the Liveable Neighbourhood programme.

14.10. This has meant a cessation on all planned works with the aim of delivering a rapid city-wide response. Transport for London launched the ‘Streetspace for London’ programme of work focused on enabling more people to walk and cycle through three key areas:

- Quickly building a strategic cycling network, using temporary materials and including new routes, to help reduce crowding on the tube and trains and on busy bus routes

- Changing town centres so local journeys can be safely walked and cycled where possible, for example with wider, pavements on high streets to give space for queues outside shops as people safely walk past while socially distancing
- Reducing traffic on residential streets, creating low-traffic corridors right across London so more people can walk and cycle as part of their daily routine

14.11. **Funding**

14.12. A series of funding sources have been made available from both the Department for Transport and Transport for London.

14.13. These opportunities were for local authorities to develop and deliver schemes that could be implemented rapidly using temporary materials and then converted into permanent schemes at a later date if successful.

14.14. **Haringey's Transport & Highways response to Covid-19**

14.15. Once we understood that Covid-19 and the associated restrictions on travel and contact were here to stay for a while we knew the council had to act quickly in some instances, particularly places where footway widths didn't permit social distancing. We also set about planning, for our response to Covid-19 in the short term, and how we can transition from the current situation with temporary and experimental solutions to reallocate space into a robust permanent high-quality walking and cycling network for Haringey. In line with TfL guidance and our own developing WCAP this included looking at key strategic cycle routes and the best areas for consideration for low traffic neighbourhood type treatments.

14.16. The original intention was that our WCAP was to have a lifecycle of about 10 years and be launched later this year running to 2030. The likely scenario is that we will be living with Covid-19 at least for the short term. The requirements for social distancing, reduced public transport capacity and increased numbers of local trips through people staying in the borough means we need to adopt a phased 3-4 stage plan to deliver the WCAP.

14.17. It means a slight change in direction for our WCAP and an acceleration in the delivery of a number of key active travel projects we had already planned and the need for a number of other new projects. These include key strategic cycle routes to help people cycle safely in the borough to town centres, schools and greenspaces and from the borough to further afield to work or socialise.

14.18. The main focus is trying to improve social distancing for pedestrians and provide for walking and cycling as an alternative to public transport for local trips and commuting to work. For context, in Haringey over 100,000 people use the underground to travel on a normal weekday.

14.19. To maintain social distancing the public transport system will only be able to cope with a small proportion of those people and if a significant proportion of the remainder try to drive to work the highway network won't be able to cope not to mention the environmental, social and public health consequences of such increases in traffic volume. For this reason, the Mayor of London and the government have asked local authorities to enable as many people as possible to walk or cycle for short trips and commuting to

work.

14.20. The projects fall into three broad categories which are:

- **Social distancing**
  Projects to provide more space for people walking and accessing local shops and amenities
- **Strategic Cycle Routes**
  Cycle routes to rapidly extend London's cycleway network
- **Low Traffic Neighbourhoods**
  Areas of streets with restricted access to motor traffic

14.21. Additionally, the Department for Transport has announced a series of funding opportunities for local authorities including London Boroughs for active travel schemes that can be rapidly implemented and bold and visionary projects that can deliver significant change in the longer term.

14.22. Projects developed for these categories form the basis of the Council's Covid-19 Transport & Highways Response. They address issues already discussed and, provide measures to enable Haringey residents to cycle to work safety and protect the borough from the probable risk of increased car use when lockdown measures are relaxed.

14.23. The need to make sure we plan routes that work for our residents, businesses and visitors and to link up with the network of our neighbours has meant we have worked with other boroughs and Transport for London to develop proposals that will help get Haringey moving in the right direction.

14.24. We know that we might not get schemes absolutely perfect at the first attempt. Some things might not work as well as planned whilst others will exceed our expectations. We have developed a flexible but robust process enabling people who live, work and travel in the borough the opportunity to feed into the design development process by providing comments on the schemes as they are implemented and once they're in place.

14.25. **Informing and engaging**

14.26. To support our response, help develop the WCAP in the short term as part of the borough's Covid-19 response and ideas and to inform the longer term development we have engaged the community in the beginning of a conversation over road space, priorities and design using the online engagement platform Commonplace. As part of the borough's response to Covid-19 we asked people who live, work, study and travel through Haringey about how to:

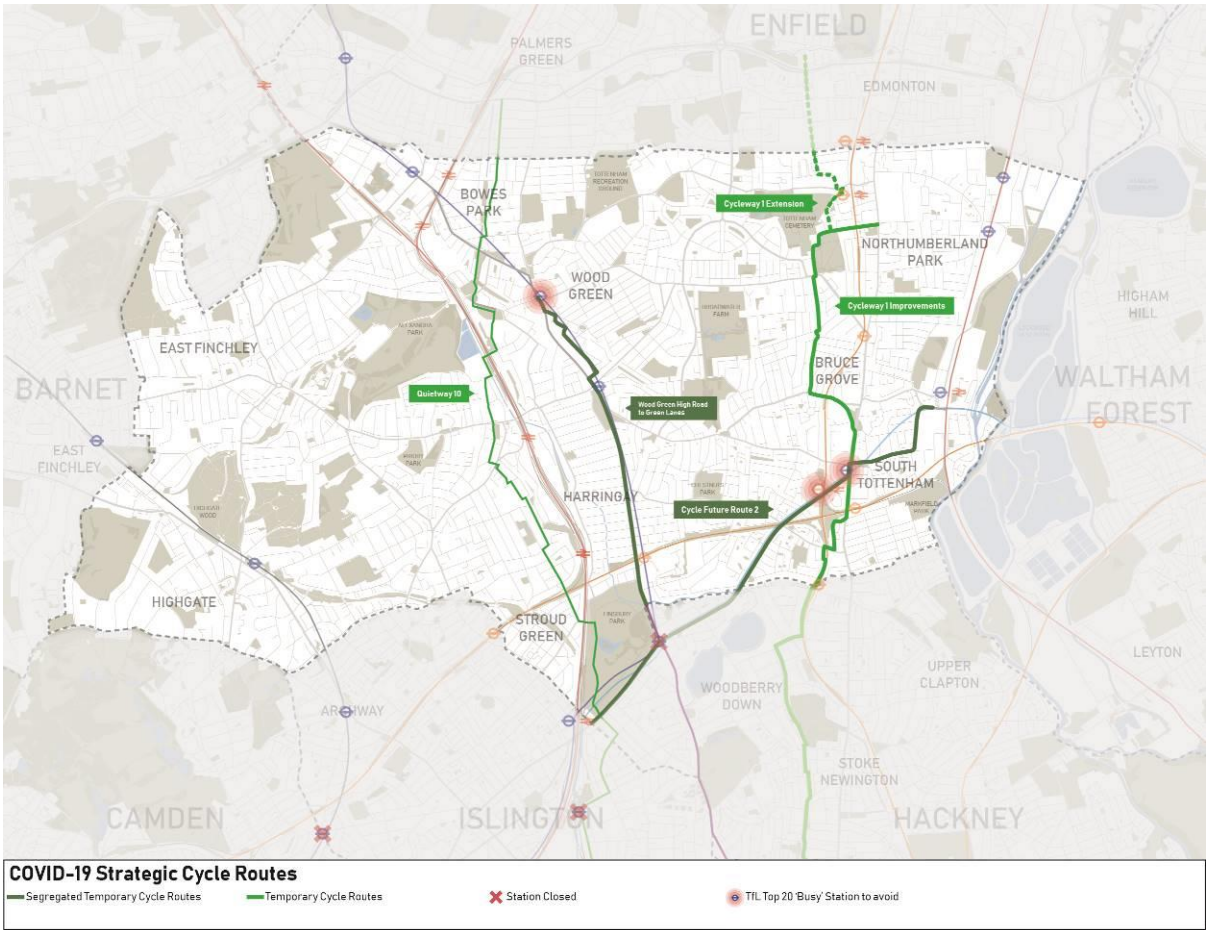
- make it easier and safer for people to walk and cycle locally,
- shop on their local high street,
- reach their local green spaces, schools and NHS sites,
- maintaining social distancing and
- how best to avoid an unacceptable increase in car use and congestion.

14.27. Our priority has been temporary measures to support social distancing, but some of the temporary measures could be made permanent. We will also use suggestions put forward here to inform future bids to funding opportunities and they have helped inform this Walking and Cycling Action Plan.

14.28. The next section of this document focuses on the schemes that have been developed as part of our Covid-19 borough-wide active travel response.

14.29. **New Cycleways**

14.30. The development of a London wide temporary strategic cycle network is a core part of Transport for London's response to the Covid-19 pandemic.



14.31. The above map shows the alignment of planned Covid-19 Cycle Routes

14.32. The table below summarises the schemes and gives details on progress. More detailed scheme descriptions are available on our website https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/transport-strategy/haringey-s-streetspace-plans.

Temporary Cycleways		
Scheme	Details	Status
Emergency Cycleway Improvements:	Submitted to DfT under its Emergency Active Travel Fund	£100,000 initial funding has been approved by DfT
Cycle Superhighway 1 (CS1) extension into Enfield		£219,876 has been approved by TfL
Cycle Superhighway 1 (CS1) improvements		£384,276 has been approved by TfL
Cycle Future Route 2		Awaiting decision
Quietway 10: QW10		Awaiting decision
Finsbury Park to Wood Green		Awaiting decision
Crouch End Cycleway		£46,251 has been approved by TfL

14.33. **Low Traffic Neighbourhoods**

14.34. Another strand of Transport for London's Streetspace for London programme and supported by Covid-19 reactive government transport policy is the introduction of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods.

14.35. Map showing coverage of the Covid-19 Low Traffic Neighbourhoods

14.36. The table below summarises the schemes and gives details on progress. More detailed scheme descriptions are available in the rear of the overarching Walking and Cycling Action Plan.

Scheme	Status
Bruce Grove/Tottenham LTN	£65k awarded for design costs
St Ann's/Green Lanes LTN	£60k awarded for design costs

14.37. **Footway Widening**

14.38. As an immediate reaction to the need for more space for people to walk to the shop queue safely and visit vital amenities we introduced temporary pavement widening schemes at a number of locations.

14.39. A tranche of 19 schemes were funded retrospectively by TfL. These projects with a total value of £153,932 were already installed by the council for 'pavement pinch points'. These locations are included in the table below.

Scheme (all implemented)	Details
Highgate High Street	32 Highgate High Street- Tesco
Muswell Hill Broadway	126-138 Muswell Hill Broadway - M&S
Muswell Hill Broadway	390 Muswell Hill Broadway - Waitrose
Turnpike Lane	105 Turnpike Lane N8 - Post Office
Crouch End	35-39 The Broadway N8 - Waitrose
Crouch End	71 Crouch End Hill N8 - M&S
Endymion Road	Endymion Road
Topsfield Parade	28 Topsfield Parade N8 - Post Office
Green Lanes	Green Lanes - Savers
Grand Parade	Grand Parade - Iceland
High Street	High Street N22 - Savers
West Green Road	West Green Road - Sainsburys
West Green Road	West Green Road - Tesco
West Green Road	West Green Road - Food Centre
West Green Road	West Green Road - Halal Market

West Green Road	West Green Road - Sainsburys
High Street	High St N8 - Tesco
High Street	High St N8 - Post office
Lordship Lane	Lordship Lane - Tesco

14.40. In addition to the immediate pavement widening schemes, further locations in the borough that required pavement widening have been identified in partnership with local businesses and residents. Haringey's Highways service already has a programme for pavement improvement which will form the basis of any decisions on future pavement widening schemes.

14.41. **School Streets**

14.42. As part of our response to Covid-19 we looked at the space available in front of our schools with the aim of providing more space for socially distanced walking, cycling and scooting to school. We have looked at all school in the boroughs with this aim in mind and have developed proposals to increase space for people.

14.43. At some locations this will involve closing the street in front of the school entrance either fully or partially at school arrival and departure times. At other schools we are widening pavements to enable social distancing. Further information on School Streets can be found in the Delivery Plan.

Appendix C – WCAP Delivery Plan

Appendix B – WCAP Delivery Plan

*All projects, costings, and delivery period subject to funding

**Feasibility and delivery periods to be reviewed based on £5.1m Capital Programme / Strategic CIL funding and external DfT/TfL funding

Project Name	Design Approach	Description overview	Cost Estimate (range / ££)	Feasibility (traffic light)	Delivery period	Funding Status as of January 2021 (this status is subject to change following public consultation on this Action Plan)
Finsbury to Wood Green (Wightman Road)	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	A new cycle route linking Finsbury Park and Wood Green has been identified as a high priority route in the cycle network and was included in Haringey's bids to TfL's Streetspace for London proposals. There is a need to reduce the capacity of busy stations, particularly on the Piccadilly line, to prevent overcrowding. Wightman Road is the focus of the cycleway. This alignment would connect into the strategic cycle network, linking with Islington and Hackney, and would provide an attractive alternative option for residents wanting to avoid the Piccadilly Line and choosing to cycle. Locally the route will connect key centres in the borough, reducing the likelihood that people will resort to drive for local trips.	£360,000.00		0 -1 year	Unfunded
CS1 extension into Enfield	Protected Cycle Track	The extension of Cycleway 1 will provide a cycling corridor that extends from Liverpool Street to the borough boundary into LB Enfield. It will provide a viable alternative to public transport especially for people who would normally travel on the rail network or the Piccadilly and Victoria Lines. The extension would enable a direct connection to Enfield's Mini-Holland network and extend CS1 to Ponders End. This route was identified on the Streetspace for London Temporary Strategic Cycle Network mapping as a key strategic route.	£220,000.00		0-1 year	Funded - TfL
Crouch End Hornsey Cycleway	Protected Cycle track	The cycleway builds on the design and engagement undertaken for the Liveable Crouch End scheme to provide a cycle-route that connects Wood Green (via Quietway 10 - another project listed here) with the top of LB Islington using segregation separators, road markings and footway construction to bring the cycleway to footway level at certain points. The route goes through the centre of Crouch End and provides for the most part a segregated route that will encourage greater cycling, thereby removing the pressures on bus usage (which is historically high in this area) and reducing journeys made by car. The connection was identified in the TfL temporary strategic cycling analysis as an area of top and high potential for future cycle trips.	£333,000.00		0-1 year	Partially funded (except 46,000 for design from LTfL)
St Ann's Road	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	This route will connect Green Lanes with Seven Sisters utilising the interventions implemented through the proposed St Ann's LTN	£350,000.00		1 - 2 years	Unfunded
Lordship Lane	Protected Cycle Track	This route along Lordship Lane will provide an important east-west connection between Wood Green and CS1 using protected cycle facilities throughout Lordship Lane.	£450,000.00		1 - 2 years	Unfunded
White Hart Lane	Protected Cycle Track	Protected cycle facilities will be introduced between High Road (A105) and Great Cambridge Road (A10) which would connect existing London Cycle Network (LCN) cycle routes with Haringey's CS1 extension into Enfield	£350,000.00		1 - 2 years	Unfunded
Cycle Future Route 2 (CFR2)	Protected Cycle track	As part of Transport for London's 2017 Strategic Cycling Analysis the cycling routes with the highest demand and future potential were identified using travel data and demographics. The route with the second highest potential is Cycle Future Route 2 which runs along Seven Sisters Road from Finsbury Park towards Tottenham Hale via Amhurst Park in Hackney and joining the CS1 route at Stamford Hill. The route has now been identified as a high priority route as part of the TfL Streetspace for London Temporary Cycle Network. CFR2 would link with CS1 at South Tottenham/Seven Sisters better connecting Enfield (via our other project for extending CS1), Hackney, Islington, Camden and Waltham Forest, into and through Haringey. It will connect to the Waltham Forest network via Tottenham Hale, providing thousands with a high-quality viable alternative to using the Piccadilly or Victoria Lines. CFR2 is on the TLRN and borough roads. Our proposal is for the whole route but we have identified the sections Haringey could deliver independently on borough roads, and the parts we would like to develop with TfL.	£620,000.00		1 - 2 years	Unfunded

Quietway 10	Protected Cycle track	The alignment for Quietway 10 has been under development in partnership with Transport for London and with the assistance of Sustrans since 2017. The route links Bowes Park with Farringdon and travels through the borough via Bounds Green, Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, Hornsey, Crouch End and Finsbury Park. The cycle route includes a combination of quiet streets and off-road sections through parkland. The northern section of the route has partly been implemented and our proposal is to deliver the remainder of the northern section from Palmerston Road to Heartlands School, Station Road N22.	£320,000.00		1-2 years	Unfunded
Bounds Green Road (Wood Green to A406)	Protected Cycle track	This route will link Bounds Green with Wood Green and the A406, connecting with existing and proposed cycling route.	£200,000.00		1-2 years	Unfunded
Brantwood Road	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	This route will propose protected cycle facilities along Brantwood Road which is dominated by light-industrial traffic generated by the adjoining uses on the eastern end of the road.	£220,000.00		1-2 years	Unfunded
Hartington Park	Protected Cycle track, Low Traffic, Quiet Open Space route	This route will connect the High Road A1010 route with the A1010 cycle route. A majority of the route would be through Hartington Park and use Scotland Green (which could connect onward to Pembury Road).	£75,000.00		1-2 years	Unfunded
Finsbury Park – Bruce Grove (via. North Grove)	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	This route will be aligned from Finsbury Park to Bruce Grove via North Grove accessing parks along the route and using the LTN proposal for St Ann's to provide a combination of low traffic sections and protected cycleways	£250,000.00		1-3 years	Unfunded
Finsbury Park – Bruce Grove (via. Chestnuts Park)	Protected Cycle track, Low Traffic, Quiet Open Space route	This route will be aligned from Finsbury Park to Bruce Grove via Chestnuts Park accessing parks along the route and using the LTN proposal for St Ann's to provide a combination of low traffic sections and protected cycleways	£250,000.00		1-3 years	Unfunded
Endymion Road	Protected Cycle Track	This route will infill a gap in the cycling network between the Hornsey Gate entrance to Finsbury Park with Alroy Road (B138).	£120,000.00		1-3 years	Unfunded
East Finchley – New Southgate	Protected Cycle Track	This route will connect existing cycle facilities in East Finchley with Bounds Green, the A406, LB Barnet and LB Enfield.	£250,000.00		1-3 years	Unfunded
Crouch Hill – Stroud Green	Protected Cycle Track	This route will provide a short section of protected cycle facility between Stroud Green and Parkland Walk (and connect onto a future LB Camden route).	£200,000.00		1-3 years	Unfunded
Tottenham Hale-Northumberland Park	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	This route is needed to connect CS1 with Tottenham and Northumberland Park. The alignment is currently well used as an alternative north-south vehicle route, particularly along Park View Road/ Havelock Road. The main focus therefore is the need to reduce vehicle flows along this section of the route. This could require a wider Low Traffic approach to the area bound by: Park Lane/ High Road (A1010)/ Watermead Way/ Shelbourne Road	£200,000.00		1-3 years	Unfunded
West Green Road	Protected Cycle Track	This route will connect Turnpike Lane and Seven Sisters station following West Green Road.	£400,000.00		1-3 years	Unfunded
Westbury Avenue	Protected Cycle Track	This route will introduce protected cycle facilities between Turnpike Lane and Lordship Lane	£250,000.00		1-3 years	Unfunded
Alexandra Park Road	Protected Cycle Track	This route will introduce protected cycle facilities between Albert Road (B106) and Buckingham Road.	£250,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded
Alexandra Park – Muswell Hill	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	This route will connect Muswell Hill to Alexandra Palace and towards Colney Hatch Lane	£350,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded
Turnpike Lane – Muswell Hill	Protected Cycle Track	This route will provide an important new east-west cycle link between Turnpike Lane and Muswell Hill connecting several other proposed and existing cycle routes.	£350,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded
Highgate – Muswell Hill	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	This route will connect Highgate and Muswell Hill using Southwood Lane/Muswell Hill Road (B550).	£350,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded
Finsbury to Wood Green (Green Lanes)	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	This route will connect Finsbury Park and Wood Green and provide an alternative route to the Wightman Road route listed above. This route will connect Hackney and Enfield through Haringey and provide an important north/south cycling connection in the borough.	£400,000.00		2-3 year	Unfunded
High Road (A1010)	Protected Cycle Track	The A1010 is the Borough's key north-south connection between Hackney and Enfield for vehicular traffic, buses as well as walking and cycling. A new cycle route will need to balance the needs of existing bus infrastructure on the A1010 with new cycle facilities. The design focus would be on the introduction of protected cycle facilities along the A1010 from Seven Sisters station to the borough boundary with LB Enfield.	£650,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded
High Road (A105)	Protected Cycle Track	This route will provide another cycling connection into LB Enfield, providing an important north-south cycling link connecting to Haringey's proposals for a Wood Green to Finsbury Park Cycleway.	£600,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded
The Roundway	Protected Cycle Track	This route will Introduce protected cycle facilities between Lordship Lane and Great Cambridge Road.	£300,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded
Shepherds Hill/Wolseley Road	Protected Cycle Track	This route will introduce protected cycle facilities in both directions to provide a connection between Highgate and Crouch End.	£200,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded
Fortis Green	Protected Cycle Track	This route will introduce protected cycle facilities on Fortis Green + Queen's Avenue (A504) to connect East Finchley and Muswell Hill.	£250,000.00		2-3 years	Unfunded

Wolves Lane	Protected Cycle Track/Low Traffic	This route would introduce protected cycle facilities in sections of Wolves Lane up to the borough boundary with Enfield north of Lyndhurst Road. There is potential to link this route into the LTN proposals for Bounds Green and Bowes Park	£200,000.00		3-5 years	Unfunded
Archway – East Finchley	Protected Cycle Track	This route will provide protected cycle facilities on the A1 to connect Archway, Highgate and East Finchley.	£350,000.00		3-5 years	Unfunded
Woodside Avenue	Protected Cycle Track	This route will provide protected cycle facilities along Woodside Avenue to connect Great North Road and Muswell Hill Road.	£200,000.00		3-5 years	Unfunded
Midhurst Avenue	Protected Cycle Track	This is a cycling access improvement project introducing a modal filter on Woodside Avenue north of the junction with Lancaster Road/Fordington Road	£200,000.00		3-5 years	Unfunded
North Hill-Hampstead Heath	Protected Cycle Track / Low Traffic	This route will provide protected cycling facilities between North Hill and Hampstead Heath	£350,000.00		3-5 years	Unfunded
		TOTAL	**£10,418,000.00**			

LOW TRAFFIC NEIGHBOURHOODS

Project Name	Design Approach	Description overview	Cost Estimate	Feasibility	Delivery period	Funding Status as of January 2021 (this status is subject to change following public consultation on this Action Plan)
Bounds Green	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	A response to Bowes Park LTN implemented by Enfield. Planters, modal filters, ANPRs, improved permeability and environment for walking and cycling.	£290,000.00		0-1 years	Partially funded - £20,000 from TfL and £50,000 from LIP for project initiation and engagement
St Ann's / Green Lanes	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Planters, modal filters, ANPRs, improvement walking and cycling environment, retaining pedestrian and cycling permeability.	£300,000.00		0-1 years	Partially funded - £60,000 received from TfL for design
Bruce Grove / Tottenham	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters, planters, ANPRs, improving walking and cycling environment	£325,000.00		0-1 years	Partially funded - £65,000 received from TfL for design
Alexandra Palace North	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters, planters, ANPRs, improving walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Broad Lane, Tottenham	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Removing through traffic from residential streets with modal filters	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Colney Hatch (east)	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Planters, ANPRs, reducing rat running to improve walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Colney Hatch (west)	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters, planters, ANPRs, improving walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Crouch End (east)	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Removing through traffic from residential streets with modal filters	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Crouch End (north)	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Removing through traffic from residential streets with modal filters	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Crouch End (West)	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Removing through traffic from residential streets with modal filters	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Highgate (East)	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Removing through traffic from residential streets with modal filters	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Highgate (west)	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters aiming to remove through traffic from residential streets and improvements to walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Lordship North	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Removing through traffic from residential streets using modal filters, improvements to walking and cycling environments	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Manor House	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Planters, modal filters, ANPRs, improvement walking and cycling environment, retaining pedestrian and cycling permeability.	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
North Tottenham	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Planters, ANPRs, reducing rat running to improve walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
South Tottenham	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters aiming to remove through traffic from residential streets and improvements to walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Stroud Green	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters, improvements to walking and cycling environment through removal of rat running	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
The Gardens East	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Planters, modal filters, ANPRs, improvement walking and cycling environment, retaining pedestrian and cycling permeability.	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Tottenham Green	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Planters, modal filters, ANPRs, improvement walking and cycling environment, retaining pedestrian and cycling permeability.	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Turnpike Lane East	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters, planters, ANPRs, improving walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
White Hart Lane north	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters, planters, ANPRs, improving walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Wightman Road / Harringay Ladder	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Planters, ANPRs, reducing rat running to improve walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Wood Green East	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Modal filters, planters, ANPRs, improving walking and cycling environment	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
Wood Green West	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Removing through traffic from residential streets with modal filters	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded

LOW TRAFFIC NEIGHBOURHOODS

Woodside	Low Traffic Neighbourhood	Removing through traffic from residential streets with modal filters	£250,000.00		Subject to consultation	Unfunded
		TOTAL	**£6,415,000.00**			

WALKING

Scheme	Brief description	Design Approach	Cost Estimate	Feasibility	Delivery period	Funding	Funding Status
Vulnerable road user strategy / Accident reduction strategy/ Local safety schemes	Recommendations from study	Accident Analysis, accident reduction strategy, crossing facilities and other factors to improve pedestrian/ cycle safety.	£350,000.00		Annually	TBC Capital/ LIP	Unfunded
Pavement parking	Areas with restricted footways as per LSP bids	Single or double yellow lines and relocation of parking spaces where possible	£100,000.00		Annually	TBC Capital/ LIP	Unfunded
Pedestrian crossing, dropped curbs / tactile pavement	Increasing/improving Crossing points boroughwide	New/ improved crossing points across Haringey	£150,000.00		Annually	TBC Capital/ LIP	Unfunded
School travel plan - walking	Crossing points/ pavement widening in the vicinity of schools	New/ improved crossing points as identified by school travel plans to aid travel by sustainable modes of transport	£100,000.00		Annually	TBC Capital/ LIP	Unfunded
Pavement Improvements – Major Maintenance works	Pavement improvements across the borough	Safety improvements for pavement users	£190,000.00		Annually	TBC Capital/ LIP	Funded
Wayfinding	Improvements to legibility of walking routes to and from town centres and leisure destinations	Signage including legible London and fingerpost	£80,000.00		Annually	TBC LIP/ growth area funding/ S106	Unfunded
Walking routes	Improved accessibility and permeability to leisure routes	Dropped kerbs, tactile paving, signage, limited resurfacing	£120,000.00		Annually	TBC Capital/ growth area funding/ S106/ parks	Unfunded
Walking zones for town centres	Improved walking environment in town centres	Increase paving widths where possible by decluttering, increased signage and relocation of a road space	£200,000.00		Annually	TBC Capital/ growth area funding/ S106	Unfunded
		TOTAL	**£1,290,000.00**				

SCHOOL STREETS

School name	Design Approach (permanent closure, ANPR, pavement widening, timed closure?)	Brief description	Cost Estimate	Feasibility	Delivery period	Funding	Funding Status as of January 2021 (this status is subject to change following public consultation on this Action Plan)
Holy Trinity Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Welbourne Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Alexandra Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Tiverton Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
St Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
St Pauls Catholic Primary School, Wood Green	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Earlsmead Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Lancasterian Primary School/The Vale Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Chestnuts Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Coldfall Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Crowland Primary School/Gladesmore Secondary	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
St Ann's Church of England Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
West Green Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Campsbourne Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Harris Academy Coleraine Park	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Rokesly Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
The Highgate Junior School (independent school)	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded

SCHOOL STREETS

Bruce Grove Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Harris Academy Tottenham	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Highgate Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	School received temporary pavement widening measures or highways management measures planned in response to COVID. Measures will be converted to be long term.	£200,000.00		1 year	LIP/ capital/ other sources	Funded
Belmont Junior School (two schools on one site)	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Earlham Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Noel Park Primary School – this will be funded and delivered as part of the Wood Green Good Growth Fund	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
North Harringay Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Seven Sisters Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
South Harringay Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Coleridge Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Stroud Green Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
The Mulberry Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
The Willows & The Brook Inclusive Learning Campus	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Hyland House School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Lea Valley Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Rhodes Avenue Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
St John Vianney Roman Catholic Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
St Martin of Porres Roman Catholic Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
St Marys Primary School N15	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
St Pauls and All Hallows Church of England Federation	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Weston Park Primary School	ANPR cameras and minor engineering works on the streets	Batch 2 of improvements (to be reviewed, confirmed and determined once Batch 1 is completed)	£200,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Brook House Primary School	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£200,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Bounds Green Primary School	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Devonshire Hill Primary School	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Eden Primary School	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Harris Primary Academy Philip Lane	Existing temporary pavement widening to be made permanent	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		2-3 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Risley Avenue Primary School	Existing temporary pavement widening to be made permanent	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		1-2 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
St. Gilda's Junior School	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		1-2 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded

SCHOOL STREETS

St Michael's Church of England Primary School (N6)	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
St Peter in Chains RC Infant School	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Trinity Primary Academy / St Michael's Church of England Primary School (N22)	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Our Lady of Muswell Roman Catholic Primary School	School street measures	Pavement widening, improved crossings, enforcement of School Keep Clear areas and new cycle racks	£80,000.00		3-4 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Ferry Lane Primary School	Not suitable for school streets at this time	Not suitable for school streets at this time	£0.00		N/A	N/A	
Muswell Hill Primary School			£0.00		N/A	N/A	
St Aidan's VC Primary School			£0.00		N/A	N/A	
St Ignatius Roman Catholic Primary School			£0.00		N/A	N/A	
St James Church of England Primary School			£0.00		N/A	N/A	
Tetherdown Primary School			£0.00		N/A	N/A	
		TOTAL	**£8,600,000.00**				

CYCLE PARKING

Project Name	Scheme overview	Cost Estimate	Feasibility	Delivery period	Funding	Funding Status as of January 2021 (this status is subject to change following public consultation on this Action Plan)
Residential cycle parking	Cycle hangers	£80,000.00		Annually	TBC LIP/ capital	Unfunded
Highways cycle parking	Sheffield stands	£40,000.00		Annually	TBC LIP/ capital/ S106	Funded
Homes for Haringey cycling project	Cycle hangers or cycle sheds	£40,000.00		Annually	TBC revenue Homes for Haringey	TBC
Cycle hubs at transport interchanges	Cycle hubs - feasibility review	£50,000.00		1-2 years	LIP/ capital	Unfunded
	TOTAL	**£210,000.00**				

ACTIVE TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

Project Name	Project theme (walking, cycling, vision zero, motorcycling travel planning etc)	Description	Cost Estimate	Feasibility	Delivery period	Funding (source and commitment) (LIP etc)	Funding Status as of January 2021 (this status is subject to change following public consultation on this Action Plan)
Cycle Training	Cycling	Cycle training across the community	£80,000.00		Annually	TBC LIP	Funded
Cycling Active Travel and Health	Cycling	Cycle initiatives across the Community - bike hire, infrastructure etc.	£60,000.00		Annually	TBC LIP	Funded
Road safety	Road Safety	Pedestrian training, road safety audits and educational guidance.	£70,000.00		Annually	TBC LIP	Funded
Improving air quality, reducing CO2, traffic and congestion campaign	Air Quality	Anti-idling, signage, monitoring of equipment and pollution levels	£60,000.00		Annually	TBC LIP / Mayors Air Quality Programme / S106	Funded
School Streets	School Safety	The delivery and education around School Streets across the borough	(see School Streets programme)		Annually	Council Capital / LIP / SCIL	Funded
STARS	School Safety	To promote active travel with all the boroughs schools and deliver supporting infrastructure.	£80,000.00		Annually	TBC LIP	Funded
		TOTAL	**£350,000.00**				

Haringey's Draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan 2021

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Assessment

January 2021

1. Introduction

1.1. This screening assessment has been prepared to consider whether the Haringey Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) should be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the related national legislation and regulations.

1.2. The report outlines the legislative and policy framework for the respective screening regime, before considering whether significant environmental effects are likely to arise through the draft WCAP that would require more detailed assessments.

1.3. Haringey is producing a Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) to ensure the 2018 adopted Transport Strategy is delivered by setting policies and targets, listing actions, and outlining a monitoring framework to monitor the success of the strategy. The WCAP will also be used to better target future Local Implementation Plan (LIP) funding from Transport for London (TfL) and other sources of funding and will form the basis of transport planning discussions during the planning application process. The draft WCAP has been prepared for public consultation.

2. SEA Screening procedure

2.1. It is the responsibility of the Responsible Authority (in this case Haringey Council) to determine whether the plan or programme under assessment is likely to have a significant adverse environmental effect. This assessment must be made taking account of the criteria set of in Schedule 1 of the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

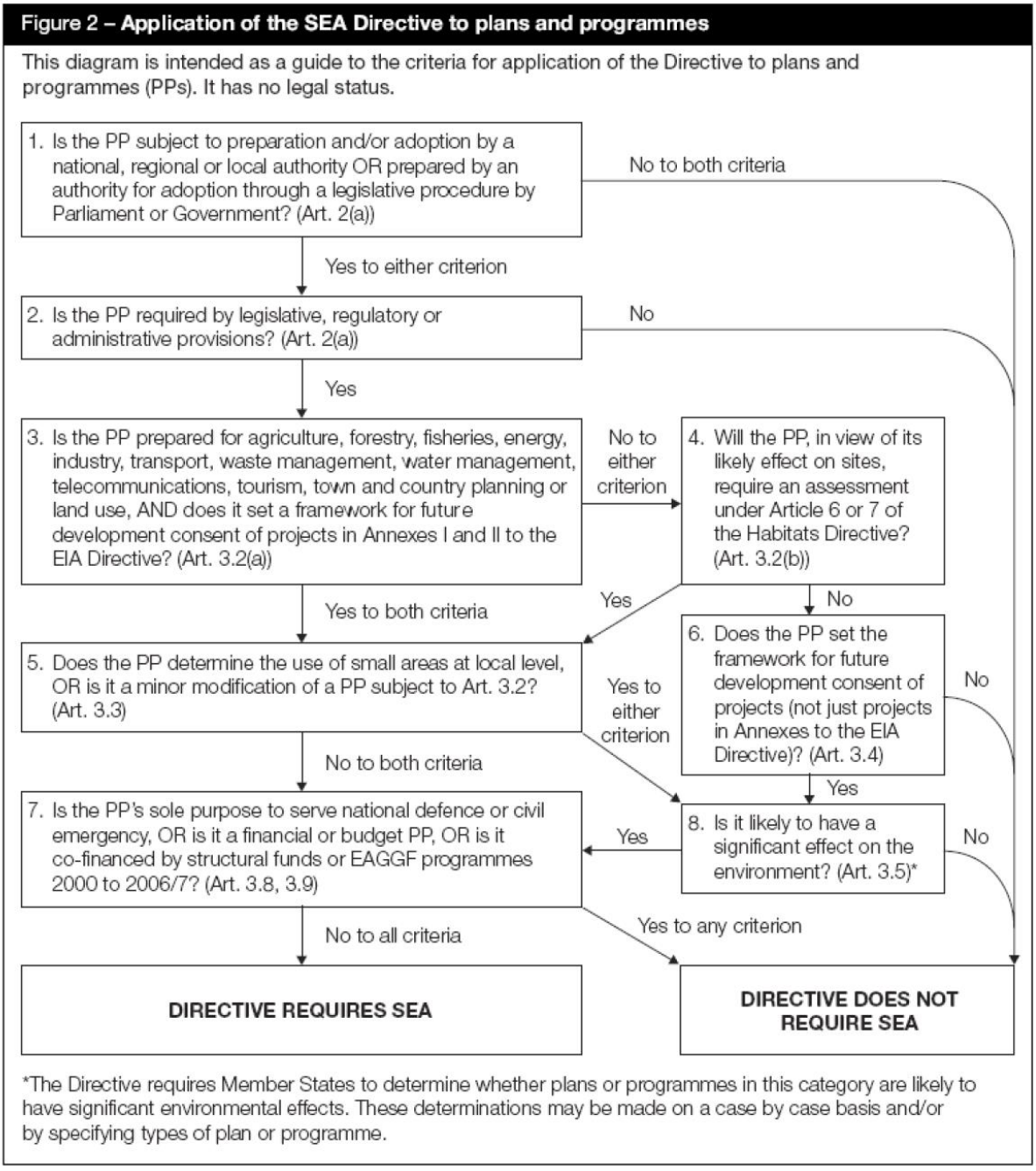
2.2. In accordance with the SEA Regulations this screening report and its conclusions will be subject to consultation with the relevant statutory bodies; the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England.

2.3. Where the Responsible Authority determines that a plan or programme is unlikely to have a significant effect and therefore does not need to be subject to a full Strategic Environmental Assessment; the Responsible Authority must prepare a statement showing the reason for this determination. Figure 1 below shows the results of this screening process for the WCAP.

3. Application of SEA Directive to the WCAP

3.1. Whilst there is no up to date guidance, a checklist guide to the application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes from Government guidance (reproduced

below as figures 2)[1] has been used as a starting basis to help consider whether SEA is required with further assessment in the tables below this checklist.



3.2. **Determining the likely significant of effects on the environment**

1. Is the WCAP subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by	Yes-The WCAP is being prepared and is planned to be adopted by the local authority	Go to Step 2

[1] ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))?		
2. Is the WCAP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))?	No - There is no statutory requirement to produce the WCAP, however as it has been decided to produce the WCAP its preparation and adoption will be subject to relevant legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions.	Go to step 3
3. Is the WCAP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art. 3.2(a))?	The WCAP is being prepared for transport purposes but it does not set a framework for future development consents of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA directive.	Go to Step 4
4. Will the WCAP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2(b))	No – The WCAP will not require an assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive	Go to step 6
5 Does the WCAP determine the use of small areas at local level OR is it a minor modification of a Plan subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3.)	N/A	
6. Does the WCAP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art. 3.4)	No – The WCAP does not set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive)?	**Directive does not require SEA**
7 Is the WCAP's sole purpose to serve national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget plan?, or is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (art. 3.8, 3.9)	N/A	
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art 3.5)	N/A	

4. Screening outcome and conclusion

4.1. Following the screening above it is Haringey's formal determination that **the Directive does not require SEA.**

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

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

1. Responsibility for the Equality Impact Assessment	
Name of proposal	Walking and Cycling Action Plan
Service area	Planning, Building Standards & Sustainability
Officer completing assessment	Maurice Richards and Neil Goldberg
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Hugh Smith
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	12 January 2021
Director/Assistant Director	Rob Krzyszowski

2. Summary of the proposal

Producing a Haringey Walking and Cycling Action Plan (WCAP) is a council commitment in the adopted 2018 Transport Strategy. The Transport Strategy states:

'This Strategy provides the overarching high-level statement of our ambitions for transport and highlights our key commitments over the next 10 years. The detailed actions of our key programmes and proposals are set out in a series of associated 'action plans' which will outline how the ambitions will be achieved. The proposed Action Plans which will follow the adoption of this strategy are:

- *Walking and Cycling Action Plan,*
- *Parking Action Plan,*
- *Sustainable Transport and Travel Action Plan; and*
- *The Local Implementation Plan.*

These Plans will outline actions and set targets to help deliver the Outcomes listed in Section 4 of this Strategy'

The WCAP is a 10-year plan which sets out how the council will deliver the aspirations in the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy (MTS), the 2018 Haringey Transport Strategy, and the government's 2020 Cycling and Walking Plan. Our plan will enable more walking and cycling in the borough and fulfil our ambitions to have a reputation for being a walking and cycling borough both regionally and nationally. The WCAP will better enable us to bid for funding from TfL, the DfT and other sources to help deliver our priorities.

The vision for the WCAP is by 2031 we want:

- a reputation for being one of the best walking and cycling boroughs, both regionally and nationally

- walking and cycling are natural choices
- active travel to have improved the wellbeing of our residents, reducing obesity and improving air quality
- to reduce motor vehicle use for short trips with a shift to active travel.

Underpinning the WCAP are 5 key policies. These policies can be found on page 8 of the WCAP and are titled:

1. Increasing active travel
2. People walking
3. People cycling
4. Delivering Low Traffic Neighbourhoods
5. Re-allocating road space to enable sustainable growth and to make walking and cycling safer

The WCAP identifies future transport schemes, their deliverability and cost, whether funding has been allocated for it and/or possible future sources of funding. The Wood Green and Tottenham regeneration areas have a greater focus to ensure the planned development and growth occurring in these areas is supported by a sustainable transport system which reduces car use in favour of walking and cycling. For the purpose of this EqIA, we focus on the policies and vision rather than the individual schemes. Any impacts of the schemes are assessed on a scheme by scheme basis, in accordance with our duties as the Highways Authority.

Equality Impact Assessments (EqIAs) were carried out for the 2018 Transport Strategy and the 2019-2022 Local Implementation Plan. As this WCAP is the driver for delivering these two documents, their EqIAs should be read alongside this EqIA. The EqIAs can be found here:

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/transport-strategy/haringey-local-implementation-plan-2019-2022-consultation, and

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/haringeys-transport-strategy

The main stakeholders who may be affected by the strategy are the general public, transport providers, community and amenity groups and statutory bodies.

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 JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, State of the Borough report July 2020	N/A
Gender Reassignment	No national or local collected data	N/A
Age	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, State of the Borough report July 2020	N/A

Disability	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, State of the Borough report July 2020	N/A
Race & Ethnicity	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, State of the Borough report July 2020	N/A
Sexual Orientation	ONS integrated household survey	N/A
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, State of the Borough report July 2020	N/A
Pregnancy & Maternity	Haringey JSNA, 2011 Census ONS data, State of the Borough report July 2020	N/A
Marriage and Civil Partnership	2011 Census	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?

Haringey is ranked 49th out of the 317 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 4th most deprived borough in London, with deprivation more concentrated in the north east. Relative deprivation has reduced since 2015, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly.

Of all Inner London boroughs, Haringey has the second largest proportion that are earning below the London Living wage (29%). Haringey also 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. 'Transport poverty' is therefore a likely reality for many residents in Haringey on low incomes, meaning some households are likely to struggle with the cost of car ownership and public transport.

Over 1 in 5 adults (21.9%) are inactive and do less than 30 minutes exercise a day in Haringey and almost 1 in 2 adults are overweight or obese (49.9%). In addition to this, over 1 in 5 children (22%) aged 4-5 and over 1 in 3 children aged 10-11 are obese or overweight (36.7%).

Sex

The borough has a relatively equal gender split – males 50.7% to females 49.3%

Research[1] by CyclingUK found that men do nearly three times as many cycling journeys as women, and travel more than four times as far. TfL's 2016 Attitudes to Cycle report[2] found that 'regular cyclists are more likely to be men, white, working and non-disabled – 20% of men report being 'regular' cyclists compared with 8% of women'. A research report by Sustrans titled 'Women, reducing the gender gap'[3] found that most women don't feel safe and are hesitant to start cycling, Women reported that they feel intimidated on the roads and its hard to take their place. There are issues with safety travelling on public transport and other active travel modes.

[1] *https://www.cyclinguk.org/article/campaigns-guide/women-cycling*
[2] *https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/cycling-and-walking*
[3] *https://www.sustrans.org.uk/our-blog/opinion/2019/january/how-can-we-challenge-the-cycling-gender-gap*

Research[4] from TfL states that the school run accounts for around a quarter of a million car journeys every morning in London. Women are more likely to be the primary carers to children and therefore it can be reasonably assumed they are more likely to take and collect children from school.

Gender Reassignment

We do not hold data on the number of people who are seeking, receiving or have received gender reassignment surgery. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimate that there is between 300,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK[5].

Age - Children

Haringey's population is relatively young population. There are 56,718 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population.

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

Childhood obesity remains a problem in Haringey. In Haringey in 2018/19, 23% of all Reception year students and 38% of all Year 6 students were recorded as overweight or obese.

Research by TfL [6] suggests that only 28% of children cycle to school 'regularly', with 62% of children having access to a bike.

Age – Older People

There are 28,630 people over 65 living in Haringey in 2020. This population is expected to see the most significant growth of any age group over the next ten years, growing by 29% to 36,972 residents in 2030.

The frequency of ill health rises with increasing age. Older people are particularly vulnerable to Cardiovascular Disease, diabetes, depression, dementia and falls which correlates with a rapid drop in cycle use frequency after the age of 60. The propensity for social exclusion among older people in Haringey is high, with the borough ranking 8th highest of all London boroughs.

A major concern often linked to social exclusion is mobility. Older people are often concerned about footway condition and lighting which can reduce their confidence for leaving the house. Older people also rely more on car-based door-to-door travel provision, including dial a ride, community transport and hospital transport.

Difficulties cycling increase with age. In the UK, cyclists aged over 60 are in the minority but numbers are increasing. Most older cyclists are likely to cycle for leisure, often choosing quieter routes away from busy roads.

Disability

More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64. 4,500 people have a serious physical disability in Haringey, almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts upon daily living and around 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment.

[4] *https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/transport/cycling-and-walking/making-walking-count*

[5] *https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/trans-inequalities-reviewed/introduction-review*

[6] *https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/cycling-and-walking*

Disabled people face significant barriers to walking and cycling. The most common physical barrier to walking is crossing the road. Having enough time to cross, not finding a safe place to cross the road, signalised crossings that do not work, are all barriers. Obstructions, advertising boards, wheelie bins and parked cars, are commonly encountered and make walking difficult. The most common barriers to cycling among disabled people are lack of appropriate equipment, low availability of safe cycling infrastructure and lack of confidence and support.

Race and Ethnicity

67.1% of the Haringey population are from a Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups or Other White ethnic groups compared to 60.7% in London. Around 16.5% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in ten are Asian (10.3%). 190 different languages are spoken in Haringey schools - almost half of all pupils in Haringey Schools speak English as an additional language. Non-White British communities are concentrated in deprived areas and, it can be reasonably assumed, are more likely to face transport poverty.

Many recently arrived migrants are also protected under this characteristic as well as experiencing some of the other protected characteristics in this EqIA

The Mayor of London's 'Vision for Cycling' 2013[7] revealed that similar numbers of people from white, black and mixed ethnic groups cycle regularly, whilst people from an Asian background cycle less. However, people of Black and Asian ethnicity are more likely to never cycle at all compared to all other ethnic groups.

Sexual Orientation

The ONS estimates[8] suggest 4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian; this is slightly above the London average of 3.1%. This means Haringey has the 6th largest gay and lesbian population of all London boroughs, and the 9th largest of all local authorities in the country. There are issues with safety travelling on public transport and other active travel modes.

Religion or Belief

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

The next most common religions after Christianity are Islam (14.3%) – higher than London (12.3%) - and Judaism (3%) – higher than England & Wales. Haringey has a lower percentage of residents who are Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%) than London (5.0% and 1.5%, respectively).

It is however unknown whether cultural issues in some faith groups may prevent people taking up active travel. We do know that 'home and family responsibilities' and 'work and study commitments' are barriers to participation for some faith groups. Religious commitments can leave little time for sporting activities, for example attending religious institutions for study and worship[9].

[7] *www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/transport/cycling-and-walking/mayors-vision-cycling*

[8] *ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15*

[9] *Policy Analysis Research Summary, November 2011 'What are the barriers to cycling amongst ethnic minority groups and people from deprived backgrounds?'*

Pregnancy and Maternity

The number of births in Haringey in 2017 were 3,881. This equates to approximately 3% of number of births in London in the same year. Fertility rates in Haringey are marginally lower than those for Greater London.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

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

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?

Consultation and engagement will be used to inform our assessment of the impact of proposed policies on protected groups of residents and service users.

Public consultation on the WCAP will be carried out following agreement from Cabinet. Consideration of social distancing requirements will mean normal practices for engagement will need to be adjusted. However, we will use social media including twitter, an electronic notification to our consultation database and engagement through the public Haringey Transport Forum. We will also target specific groups, such as disability groups, for individual discussions on the WCAP.

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

Public consultation will be carried out following agreement from Cabinet to consult. This section will be updated once the consultation is completed.

However, we know from the consultation on the Transport Strategy in 2018 that residents on the whole support the need to enable more journeys to be made by walking and cycling and the need to reduce reliance on the private car. The consultation confirmed that residents broadly supported the policy shift towards more sustainable modes of transport as a means of cutting congestion, reducing the reliance on the private car, tackling air quality, and addressing public health and well-being. Many respondents expressed an interest to see the detail emerge from the action plans. The consultation summary of the Transport Strategy can be found here: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/haringeys-transport-strategy

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

1. Sex

Men are significantly more likely to cycle then women. So the improvements to cycling infrastructure are more likely to have an immediate positive impact on men. Women are more likely to be primary carers to young children; and therefore, it can be reasonably assumed, they are more likely to take and collect children to school; and are more likely than men to head single parent households who have higher levels of poverty.

The prioritisation of walking and cycling over private car use, may negatively impact women. However, women will also benefit from safer and healthier streets and improved air quality. The WCAP will only be successful if it results in an increase in women cycling. It will therefore tackle the safety and intimidation barriers, mentioned above, they face and support them to achieve the health and financial benefits of active travel.

To note, the action plan is not seeking to eliminate car use. The action plan promotes reorganising car parking to enable better/wider footways and improved cycling infrastructure, in line with TfL healthy streets criteria. The council's Highways team is improving how parking is managed and prioritised which is the best mechanism for mitigating impacts on this group. We will also continue to assess the impact of our transport schemes on these protected groups to ensure we minimise any possible impact.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

2. Gender reassignment

There is no data to suggest that the WCAP will have a differential impact on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

3. Age

Children and older people will benefit from improved personal health as a result of safer and healthier streets and improved air quality. Opportunities for cycle training will enable more people to feel confident about cycling and will result in more participation. Older people who choose to cycle will enable them to stay fit which could improve current or future health conditions.

Older people are more likely to be dependent on cars for travel, rather than walking and cycling particularly as they are more likely to have a disability. They may be negatively impacted by the action plan. As stated above, the action plan is not seeking to eliminate car use. The action plan promotes reorganising car parking to enable better/wider footways and improved cycling infrastructure, in line with TfL healthy streets criteria.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

4. Disability

Disabled people will benefit from safer and healthier streets and improved air quality. The action plan specifically recognises the needs of mobility impaired users of all transport modes.

Disabled people are more likely to be dependent on cars for travel rather walking and cycling. They may be negatively impacted by the action plan's priority to enable more walking and cycling. As stated above, the action plan is not seeking to eliminate car use. The action plan promotes reorganising car parking to enable better/wider footways and improved cycling infrastructure, in line with TfL healthy streets criteria. The action plan recognises that for some, walking and cycling is not the first preference for travel.

To note, the plan was developed in consultation with disability groups.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

5. Race and ethnicity

There are differences in the level of cycling between racial and ethnic groups. The WCAP will only be successful if it results in an increase cycling across the breadth of Haringey's communities. It will therefore need to tackle the barriers they face and support them to achieve the health and financial benefits of active travel. The consultation will seek to explore if there are specific cultural barriers to cycling among different groups.

However, people from a Black and Minority Ethnic background are more likely to be impacted by transport poverty and will equally benefit from safer and healthier streets, improved health from being enabled to take up active travel options and from improved air quality.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

6. Sexual orientation

There is no data to suggest that the WCAP will have a differential impact on sexual orientation.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

6. Religion or belief (or no belief)

It may be the case that some religious groups cycle less than others and the overall effect of the action plan is to increase cycling in Haringey will enable more people from these religious groups to cycle. The consultation will seek to understand if there are barriers for specific religious groups.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

7. Pregnancy and maternity

Pregnant woman will benefit from safer and healthier streets, improved health from being enabled to take up active travel options and from improved air quality. Improvements to the walking environment will help women (and men) push buggies in the borough and feel safer to walk around with a baby. Overall, the strategy will have a positive impact on this characteristic.

As stated above, the action plan is not seeking to eliminate car use. The action plan promotes reorganising car parking to enable better/wider footways and improved cycling infrastructure, in line with TfL healthy streets criteria.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership

It is anticipated that the impact on people who are in a civil partnership will be the same as for people who are married. Residents will benefit from safer and healthier streets, improved health from being enabled to take up active travel options and from improved air quality.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

Many people will identify with more than one protected characteristic. For example, young people from ethnic minority backgrounds or recently arrived migrants of different ages, sex, and possible disability from different ethnic minority backgrounds.

There are no accumulative impacts identified in this WCAP on people who identify with more than one protected characteristic. All residents will benefit from safer and healthier streets, improved health from being enabled to take up active travel options and from improved air quality.

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

- **Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the protected characteristics?**
- **Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a protected characteristic and those who do not?**
  This includes:
  a) **Remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons protected under the Equality Act**
  b) **Take steps to meet the needs of persons protected under the Equality Act that are different from the needs of other groups**
  c) **Encourage persons protected under the Equality Act to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low**
- **Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a protected characteristic and those who do not?**

The action plan is not considered to result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any groups that share the protected characteristics and should advance equality of opportunity by addressing the barriers faced by groups with protected characteristics.

The action plan is considered to have an overall a positive effect on residents in Haringey. Residents will benefit from safer and healthier streets, improved health from being enabled to take up active travel options and from improved air quality.

There are groups protected under the equalities act that generally do not currently cycle in Haringey or walk as a consequence of safety and pollution fears. The action plan aims to enable more cycle trips to be made by all groups, providing cycle training and making bicycles more accessible and challenging perceptions on cycling

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

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.	Y
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality.	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 protected characteristics are impacted?	Action	Lead officer	Timescale
Enabling more walking and cycling can affect young children and their carers (more likely to be women); pregnant women; disabled people; and older people who are more likely to rely on cars.	The action plan will recognise the needs of those who cannot walk and cycle. The action plan is not intending to eliminate parking but to reorganise parking provision, taking into consider those most in need.	Maurice Richards, Transport Planning Team Manager	On going

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

None.

6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented:

The impact will be monitored through feedback from residents, consultations, ward councillors and other representative groups as part of the planned public engagement.

7. Authorisation	
EqIA approved by ROB KRZYSZOWSKI (Assistant Director)	Date 22/9/2020

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Report for: Cabinet – 9 February 2021

Item number: n/a

Title: Proposal to rename Albert Road Recreation Ground

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

Lead Officer: Simon Farrow, Head – Parks & Leisure Services (interim)
simon.farrow@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: Alexandra Ward

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Non Key Decision

1. Issue under consideration

1.1 Haringey Council strongly believes that the names of its monuments, buildings, places and streets must be reflective of the Council's values, and the culture and diversity that the borough are so proud of today. As such, on the 12 June 2020, the Leader of Haringey Council announced a Review to look at increasing the diversity of place names.

1.2 As a way of further recognising the contribution residents of Haringey have made to diversity and equality across the globe, consideration has been given to the renaming of the Albert Road Recreation Ground ('ARRG').

ARRG was dedicated in perpetuity in September 2012 as a Queen Elizabeth II Field as part of the celebrations of the Queens Diamond Jubilee. As part of that dedication, the prefix of "Queen Elizabeth II Field" was appended to the site name. Going forward, any new name will also include this prefix for the purposes of the deed of dedication. This part of the name will be unchanged, should the Council agree to change the name of the recreation ground.

A public consultation exercise has been conducted on the proposal to rename the ARRG to O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground in recognition of the borough's long-standing connection with the world-renowned, anti-apartheid campaigner Oliver Reginald Tambo. ARRG is located on Albert Road, N22 and is shown edged in red on the plan attached at Appendix 1 of this report.

1.3 This report seeks authority to change the name of the ARRG to O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground and sets out the reasons behind the recommendation for the proposed change of name and the results of the public consultation.

If agreed, the deed of dedication will also be updated to reflect the new name as "Queen Elizabeth II Field O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground" with the site known locally and referenced as "O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground".

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 The decision that we are taking is to rename Albert Road Recreation Ground as the O. R. Tambo Recreation Ground. This decision reflects the long and historical relationship that Oliver Tambo had with the area, and one that is reflective of our borough's values, culture and diversity.

2.2 In the last year, we have been reminded once again of the deeply unjust and entrenched disparities that continue to exist in society today. The Black Lives Matter Movement highlighted that one of these is the lack of public recognition of the contribution that Black people have made to our borough's proud and rich history.

2.3 Oliver Reginald Kaizana Tambo was a South African Anti-Apartheid activist who served as the President of the African National Congress (ANC) between 1967 and 1991. He is an adopted son of Haringey, having lived in exile with his family in Muswell Hill for nearly 30 years.

2.4 Haringey has a long and proud history of welcoming people from around the world with open arms. We are a proud multi-cultural, multi-ethnic borough. We have been a home from home for people fleeing persecution from all over the world for generations. Oliver (known as O. R. by his friends) and Adelaide Tambo fled to Haringey as a place of refuge from the racist South African Apartheid regime.

2.5 For many years O. R. Tambo was the focal point of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the UK, and a decision maker in the struggle as the ANC fought to bring an end to white minority rule in South Africa. His contribution to the struggle was noted by the Truth & Reconciliation Commission in 1998.

2.6 People are often uncomfortable with change, and some people will ask why place names, street names and statues matter. We believe they matter because, as a society who we choose to elevate, commemorate, and celebrate reflects the value we place on those people and the communities they represent. Furthermore, it reinforces a belief that their life achievements can be a role model for others. Changing the name of a park or a street does not eradicate racial injustice on its own, but it is one of the tangible steps we can take that ultimately make that wider change happen.

2.7 The life and contribution of Oliver Tambo has been recognised in Albert Road Recreation Ground with a statue and memorial, however, having considered the views of stakeholders and the results of the public consultation, and whilst I am sure that it will be commonly known as Tambo Rec for short, we are now pleased to take the decision to rename the Rec as the O. R. Tambo Recreation Ground.

3. Recommendations

3.1 The Cabinet are recommended to:

(i) Note that a six-week public consultation was carried out between 9 October and 23 November 2020, on the proposal to change the name of the ARRG to O.R. Tambo Recreational Ground, and to consider the responses received and set out in paragraphs 6.14 and 6.15 of this report;

(ii) Agree to rename the park known as the "Albert Road Recreation Ground" (and shown edged red on the plan attached at Appendix 1) to "O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground", re-enforcing the borough's strong beliefs of diversity as set out in the Borough Plan, and in recognition of O.R. Tambo's historical achievements in fighting apartheid; and

(iii) Agree to update the deed of dedication to "Queen Elizabeth II Field O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground".

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. On 9 June 2020, the Mayor of London announced a Commission for Diversity in the Public Realm to review and improve the diversity across London's public realm to ensure the capital's landmarks suitably reflect London's achievements and diversity.

4.2 As a response to the Black Lives Matter movement and protests, on 12 June 2020, the Leader of Haringey Council announced a Review of Monuments, Building, Place and Street Names in Haringey.

4.3 For a number of years, it has been suggested that the ARRG located in Albert Road, N22 is renamed to reflect the proud and long-standing history that the ARRG has with O.R. Tambo, in turn reflecting the values that make Haringey the vibrant, inclusive and multi-cultural borough it is.

4.4 Although this decision sits out of the wider Review of Monuments, Building, Place and Street Names in Haringey, renaming is being considered under the same ethos for change. It is also felt that now is the right time to harness that engagement and willingness to increase the borough's diversity, and will contribute to a number of strategic outcomes detailed in the Borough Plan's Equality Principles, People Plan, Outcome 5 , 8 and 11 (as detailed further within this report).

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Do nothing and leave the name as is. This option is dismissed as it fails to recognise and increase the diversity of place names within the borough, and thereby fails to reflect and celebrate the borough's diverse communities and history.

6. Background information

6.1 Little is known about the history of the ARRG, but it is assumed that the ARRG was initially named after Albert Road within which it is located. It can also be assumed that the 'Albert' in question is Prince Albert, husband to Queen Victoria, who died in 1861.

6.2 The Ordinance Survey map of 1888 is the first map to show Albert Road as one of the few existing roads marked and named. A later map of 1924 shows for the first time a 'recreation ground' marked and is then noted as the ARRG in a street directory of 1926.

6.3 In more recent years, the ARRG has enjoyed a long and established history with O.R. Tambo. For over two decades beginning in the 1960s, he and his family lived in exile near the ARRG and used it daily. Tambo was (along with others) instrumental in abolishing apartheid from South Africa and is considered as one of the founding fathers of the modern-day country.

6.4 In the last 10 years, two memorials have been installed within the ARRG in memory of Tambo. Both the bust (2009) and statue (2019) were donated by the people of South Africa, through the South African High Commission.

6.5 Oliver Reginald Tambo was known affectionately to his family and friends as O.R.

6.6 On 20 September 2012, the Council entered into a Deed of Dedication with the National Playing Fields Association dedicating the ARRG as "as a public playing field and recreation ground for the benefit of the inhabitants of Haringey and thereabouts and the site will be titled the Queen Elizabeth II Field Albert Road Recreation Ground". The prefix of 'Queen Elizabeth II Field' will remain in place within the variation to the Deed when the park is renamed.

6.7 The Friends of the ARRG and Pavilion Sport and Tennis based within the café in the ARRG have been instrumental in recent years, driving the name change to reflect the connection with Oliver Tambo and further harnessing the ARRG's history and links with South Africa. However, stakeholders were keen to retain reference to 'recreation ground' within any name change as they felt it suitably reflects the usage of the site for both organised and recreational sporting activities.

Consultation

6.8 Between the 9 October and 23 November 2020, the Council held a public consultation to garner local views for the proposal to rename the ARRG.

6.9 The consultation asked one main question: Do you support the renaming of the ARRG to O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground?

6.10 Consultation letters were delivered directly to all addresses within 1km radius of Albert Road Recreation Ground, amounting to nearly 9,000 households. The consultation was publicised in a number of ways including posters being displayed within the ARRG and surrounding area, social media, on the Council's website and in local newspapers and online. Background information on the proposal was provided as well as information on future improvements planned for the Rec.

6.11 Consultation responses were submitted via an online questionnaire, available for anyone to complete; however, postcodes were requested so that data could be analysed to see if there was a difference in opinion between those who live locally to the park and the wider population. A phone number was also provided within all publicity and consultation material for those who either didn't have access to

the internet or needed help completing the consultation. Answers were input directly into the online consultation document and submitted on their behalf.

6.12 At the time of closing on 23 November, 730 responses were received in response to the public consultation.

6.13 Overall the result was very close, with 370 in favour of changing the name and 360 against. This represents 51% in favour and 49% against. Having considered all responses, it is felt that on balance the recommendation to change the name of the ARRG will both recognise the proud and long-standing history that the site has with O.R. Tambo, and also reflect and further enhance the values that contribute towards Haringey being the vibrant, inclusive and multi-cultural borough that it is.

6.14 Respondents who supported the renaming were mainly happy that Oliver Tambo and his achievements, as well as his link to Haringey, were being recognised in this way.

Comments include:

- *This is a wonderful idea as it showcases our support for anti-racist values and honours an important local figure.*
- *I think this is an excellent idea, and will hopefully inspire more people to learn about his story and the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa*
- *It's an important part of the history of civil rights, and high time more men and women of colour are celebrated for their contributions and sacrifices.*
- *I am fully supportive of Haringey renaming areas, buildings, places and streets that are no longer relevant, are offensive, outdated and in anyway supportive of Britain's colonial history. In such a diverse borough it is only appropriate that anything considered offensive or exclusive of a BAME community. Well done Haringey!*

6.15 Comments received in objection to the proposed change of name fell broadly into 12 categories. These are detailed below, along with some example comments, and the Council's response.

Issue	Example comments	Officer response
Council resources could be better used - 68 people who objected to the proposal thought that the Council should be focusing on other priorities and not spending money on this, especially during a pandemic.	• *'I am really angry this is being prioritised at a time when Council services are under huge pressure due to COVID-19. … Consultations like this are costly and time consuming and quite frankly I am disgusted it is being contemplated during the current time.'*	The cost of changing the name of Albert Road Recreation Ground is minimal. This would only involve changing the signs which could be done as part of a regular maintenance visit to the park and would cost less than £500. There will be some legal costs incurred with changing the Deed of Dedication and Leases.
Already monuments to Oliver Tambo in the park - 61 people felt that two statues within the	• *'The Albert Road Recreation Ground is a perfectly reasonable existing name and the*	The existing statues were funded by the South African High Commission and illustrate how

Issue	Example comments	Officer response
park were enough memorials to Oliver Tambo and that renaming the Rec after him was excessive.	*existing statue of Oliver Tambo is both large enough and important enough in itself not to pander to political correctness. The statue in and of itself reflects the values of the legacy that Oliver Tambo left us with today and the values of the BLM movement.'*	important Oliver Tambo was to their country and history, and mark the connection he had to the Rec and local community. Renaming the park in his honour would be Haringey's tribute to a former resident who regularly used the Rec. Naming the park after Tambo could attract visitors and admirers of Tambo to the borough and strengthen the park's link to Tambo and the people of South Africa.
Historical name of the park and that is it known as Albert Rd Rec - There was a lot of affection for the name Albert Road Recreation Ground and 42 people felt renaming it was stripping them of the heritage of the area which, as they pointed out, was developed in the Victorian Era and named after one of Britain's most famous Queen consorts.	• *'Firstly, I disagree with stripping the Rec of its current name. Why should we erode our national heritage to create a different narrative that suits a political agenda is something I fail to be supportive of. We should not be ashamed of the Albert Road Rec Park!'*	From historical maps and documents we have found that the recreation ground was only given its name by virtue of where it is located on Albert Road, rather than being named after Prince Albert. Oliver Tambo is part of the borough's more recent heritage and the cultural value of naming the Rec after a world-famous former resident who stood for equality and diversity also reflects Haringey's values and community.
Naming places after politicians - 18 respondents did not want the ARRG's name changed to that of a person and in particular a politician, as they saw it as politicising the park.	• *'I believe that place names, street names or parks should not be named after a person. It has proven that is now a problem. Albert Road Rec is a generic name, it is non offensive'* • *'I do not agree with naming local, publicly owned facilities after politicians - politicians of any stripe. Even in South Africa, the ANC policy when it first came into government was not to name landmarks and facilities, such as*	Albert Road Rec would be renamed after Tambo in tribute to his work on ending apartheid and also as he was a resident of the borough for over two decades. It is considered fitting to name the Rec after him and recognise the importance of his work towards achieving equality.

Issue	Example comments	Officer response
	airports, after politicians.'	
Violent/ terrorist activities - 20 respondents made specific reference to the 1983 Church Street bombing and links to Tambo, and felt in light of this, the park should not be named after him.	• *'By all accounts, Tambo directed acts of terrorism from the UK which directly caused the deaths of innocent SA civilians … Tambo has blood on his hands and shouldn't be held up as a beacon or role model.'*	We recognise that some abhorrent and inexcusable acts of violence were made on both sides, during apartheid and the struggles that came with fighting the apartheid regime. However, we hope that this commemoration of Tambo of his time in Haringey and his fight for equality will increase the understanding of apartheid and the struggle to end it in South Africa. Through this understanding, people will learn how divisive and destructive racism and discrimination is.
Geographical location - 12 people thought that Albert Road Rec should retain its name as it clearly stated where the Rec was and renaming it would create confusion.	• *'I think that Albert Road Rec is the appropriate name as it is located in Albert Road which is easily found on Google Maps and other street directories. This is helpful for people who are not acquainted with the area.'*	Whilst we appreciate this point, many parks are not named after the roads they are on such as Queens Wood. Alexandra Palace etc and naming the Rec after a prominent person such as Tambo will raise the profile of the Rec and surrounding area.
Other issues in the park - 12 respondents said that they would prefer other works in the park, especially drainage, to take priority over renaming the park.	• *'My main reason is that it will cost a lot of money and the playground needs that money more to drain it properly for example'*	Renaming the Rec O. R. Tambo Park will not affect other improvements that are planned for the park, some of which are dependent on securing funding. The cost of renaming the park is low and will not affect any of these future improvements.
Prince Albert - 13 respondents were unhappy that Prince Albert's name was being removed from the park and argued that as the	• *'Albert, after whom the park is named, did an incalculable amount for residents of this country, right up to today. Without him the*	We recognise that Prince Albert is an important figure in British history and as such has numerous parks, roads, landmarks and beyond named after

Issue	Example comments	Officer response
President of the Society for the Extinction of Slavery he did as much as Tambo to fight for liberation of an oppressed group.	*museum area of South Kensington would not have been developed as a free source of education, enlightenment and inspiration for generations. Why on earth would you change the name.'*	him, not only in Haringey but across the country. As previously stated, the Rec was not directly named after Prince Albert, but rather after the Road that it is located. Albert Road will remain as it is.
Other names should have been considered/a local person - 19 people who opposed changing the name of the park said they felt that, as Tambo's achievements were mainly in South Africa, the Rec should be named after someone British or someone who had benefitted the local community, and some argued that the park should be named after a female to tackle the invisibility of BAME women.	• *'Oliver Tambo already has a bust and statue there. He has been rightly recognised but one could argue that there are others who have lived locally and made significant contributions to society. If you want to rename the park then you should local residents several names to choose from. This is not a democratic exercise and Oliver Tambo fought for democracy.'* • *'If the Rec is to be renamed, I believe it should be given the name of a woman. We must begin to tackle the inequality of public memorials being given to men over women. In the year of the pandemic, we could be naming the park after Mary Seacole.'*	Other names have been considered for other projects such as renaming Black Boy Lane. O. R. Tambo has been suggested for Albert Road Rec because of his direct link with the park. We believe this was a democratic exercise as there was a choice between retaining or changing the name.
Build a new green space for this name - 5 people supported using the name O.R. Tambo in the borough but would prefer it to be used for a new green space.	• *'Yes! To name a park after Mr Tambo is a great idea, he was an important figure, but - build/make a NEW park instead of changing an existing one.'*	Creating new parks requires land and costs a great deal. The Council does not currently have any plans to create any new parks, and considering the connection Albert Road Rec already has with this historical figure, it feels only right to celebrate him in this way, and therefore increasing the diversity of place names in Haringey.

Issue	Example comments	Officer response
Comment made by both those in support of the remaining and those against re the name O. R. Tambo Recreation Ground - 12 people opposed to changing the name of the Rec explained that they thought the name O. R. Tambo Recreation Ground was too long and sounded old fashioned they expressed a preference for the initials O.R to be removed from the name. This was also echoed by 45 respondents who supported renaming the Rec. It was also thought that just using Tambo could also honour Oliver Tambo's wife, Adelaide Tambo, who herself was an avid anti-apartheid campaigner and a nurse. 11 people specifically asked for this, with three people suggesting the name of the Park should be Adelaide Tambo.	• *'I agree it should be changed in recognition of Mr Tambo but I think Oliver Tambo Park sounds better than the proposed name - using the initials seems a little odd.'* • *'I just wonder whether it should simply be "Tambo Recreation Ground", so as to include his wife in the naming, who also had a huge impact and was very active in the community from what I understand.'* • *'O.R. Tambo Recreational Ground seems too wordy. why not just Tambo Recreational Ground'* • *'I think it would be more fitting to rename it after Oliver Tambo's wife Adelaide Tambo. There are already two tributes to OR in the park, but Adelaide spent more time here and worked as a nurse, as well as being active in the struggle against apartheid.'*	Other variations of a proposed name recognising Oliver Tambo were considered, however it was felt by those who knew him, that O.R. Tambo was the most appropriate choice. This is because he was affectionately known as O.R. by close friends and family, and thus cements the enduring and close relationship the borough has with him and his legacy. Adelaide Tambo is to be recognised and honoured in her own right with the planned naming of a new road in Muswell Hill, to Adelaide Close, N10.
Rhodes Avenue and School - 10 respondents from both those supporting and not supporting the name change asked for Rhodes Avenue / School to be renamed.	• *'Please also consider renaming Rhodes avenue and school.'* • *'If the Borough wants to remove a name which is now considered tainted and also commemorate Tambo, then I suggest that the Rhodes Avenue*	There is a wider Review on Monuments and Place names and this will potentially be looked at through that.

Issue	Example comments	Officer response
	Primary School be renamed the OR Tambo school.'	

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 The Borough Plan's Equality Principles state "Haringey Council is committed to the principles of equality of opportunity, fairness and quality of life for all, both in terms of how we work with the community and in our role as an employer".

7.2 The Borough Plan's People Priority has a vision for "a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential". The People Priority states we will "tackle the barriers that disproportionately affect the independence, health and wellbeing of some residents, using a social model to tackling disadvantage that looks at the systemic and other barriers that can prevent people from, achieving their potential". The Priority also states, "we will work alongside local communities in confronting challenges early and in building cohesive, supportive and connected communities which nurture, project and support all residents".

7.3 Outcome 5 of the People Priority is for "Happy childhood: all children across the borough will be happy and healthy as they grow up, feeling safe and secure in their family and in our community". Objective 5d) states "Children will grow up free from violence and fear of violence in the community wherever they live in the borough".

7.4 Outcome 8 of the People Priority is for "Strong communities where people look out and care for one another". Objective 8c) "Caring and cohesive communities which can offer support" states we will "Develop multi-agency approaches to tackle and reduce Hate Crime based on a zero-tolerance approach: crime targeted at people because of their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity".

7.5 Outcome 11 of the Place Priority is for "A culturally engaged place" includes objective a/b) to "Foster a strong and diverse cultural offer". It states we will "Celebrate what is distinctive about Haringey so that our residents are inspired to take part in the great culture on their doorstep and attract visitors from across London and beyond to join us".

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

8.1 Chief Finance Officer

8.1.1 The main cost of renaming the ARRG would be spent on replacing signage which is expected to cost less than £500. There will also be some minor costs incurred in regard to legal obligations to amend Deeds and leases relating to Albert Road Recreation Ground.

8.1.2 The costs of these changes will be met from existing budgets and will have no impact on any future improvement works planned for the Rec.

8.2 Legal

8.2.1 The Council has various powers dealing with its functions in respect of the park but there is no specific statutory power dealing with renaming.

8.2.2 However, the Council may rely on the provisions contained within s.111 of the Local Government Act 1972 (incidental to its function) to change the name of the ARRG. The London Buildings Act (Amendment) 1939 gives the Council the power to rename streets and roads in the borough. This requires the Council to consult on the proposed changes and consider any objections before making the order. This doesn't extend to public open spaces. The Council has therefore mirrored the consultation period required under the aforementioned 1939 Act by involving a wider proportion of the population for a period spanning 6 weeks.

8.2.3 Changing the name of the recreation ground under s.111 of the Local Government Act is an executive function.

8.2.4 A Deed of Dedication dated 20 September 2012 was entered into between the Council and the National Playing Fields Association in respect of the ARGG. Under that deed, the Council agreed that the site will be titled the 'Queen Elizabeth II Field Albert Road Recreation Ground'. In order to change the name, the consent of the National Playing Fields Association will be required, and a Deed of Variation entered into. The National Playing Fields Association have confirmed that they will give approval and enter into a variation to the Deed to facilitate the change of name.

8.3 Equality

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 another 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 apply to the first part of the duty.

8.3.3 The report recommends noting of the proposed approach to the renaming of the ARRG in Alexandra Ward. The reasons for the proposed renaming of the park reflect the Council's commitment to equality, diversity, and inclusion, and arise from an anti-racist social movement. A renaming that results from the consultation may be considered a measure to foster a community that shares these values. As such, a renaming may be a step onwards fostering good relations within the community between people who share the protected characteristic of race and ethnicity, and others.

8.3.4 The consultation period for these proposed changes was open for six weeks and was available for anyone to complete. As stated in section 6.9, the form was primarily online but a phone number provided for those who either didn't have access to the internet or needed help completing the consultation, ensuring all protected groups were able to submit a response.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1: Map showing location of Albert Road Recreation Ground, N22
Appendix 2: Consultation document delivered to residents and published online
Appendix 3: Consultation comments received in full.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

www.haringey.gov.uk/news/leader-statement-review-monuments-building-place-and-street-names-haringey

www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/policies-and-strategies/borough-plan

www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/mayoral/mayor-unveils-commission-to-review-diversity

Appendix 1 – Map showing Albert Road Recreation Ground, N22



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Appendix 2 – Consultation document delivered to residents and published online

Haringey LONDON

Dear Resident

Renaming of Albert Road Recreation Ground

Haringey Council believes that the names of our monuments, buildings, places and streets must be reflective of our values and the culture and diversity that we are so proud of in our borough.

For a number of years, it has been suggested that Albert Road Recreation Ground is renamed to reflect the proud and longstanding history that the Rec has with world-renowned anti-apartheid campaigner, Oliver Reginald Tambo.

The late South African activist and long-time president of the African National Congress, who was close friends with Nelson Mandela, lived in Haringey in exile for over two decades, settling with his family in Muswell Hill. The role he played as the ANC's figurehead in Europe was vital in publicising the plight of black South Africans and canvassing international support for the fight against the white-minority apartheid government.

Oliver Tambo, known as O. R. Tambo by his friends and colleagues, was a frequent visitor to the Rec with his family. In recent years the South African High Commission has given the borough a bronze bust and statue of O. R. Tambo which sit proudly within the Rec reinforcing with pride, the diverse links the borough has to South Africa and the values that make Haringey the vibrant, inclusive and multicultural borough it is.

Today, in response to the Black Lives Matter Movement, we now think it's an appropriate time to garner local support to rename Albert Road Recreation Ground to further reflect the strong links the borough has with O. R. Tambo, the people of South Africa and the values and legacy that he has left us with today.

Starting on Monday 12 October we will begin a consultation to ask if you agree to the name of the Rec being changed to O. R. Tambo Recreation Ground.

The short questionnaire will be available for six weeks to complete, so please visit **www.haringey.gov.uk/renaming-albert-rec** before 23 November. It will only take a couple of minutes of your time and we very much value your contribution.

For those who may not be able to access the questionnaire online, please call 07929 528608 between 10am and 4pm, and your views will be logged online on your behalf. If there is no answer please leave a message including your name and number, and your call will be returned.

Yours sincerely

Cllr Joseph Ejiofor
Leader, Haringey Council

FAQs – Potential renaming of Albert Road Recreation Ground

Survey

- This survey is being run in partnership with the Friends of Albert Road Recreation Ground and the Pavilion Sports and Café, along with other local stakeholder groups
- The survey will run for six weeks, seeking your views on if we should change the name of the Rec to O. R. Tambo Recreation Ground
- Survey results will form a report which will go before the Council's Cabinet to determine a final decision
- Changing the name would not affect local residents, and you wouldn't have to take any action to change your postal address
- Anyone who may be directly affected by the name is change is being consulted with directly
- There is minimal cost to implement a name change, so this proposal will not impact any other improvements proposed for the Rec

Background

- Albert Road Recreation Ground is one of the busiest and most used parks in Haringey
- Home of Pavilion Sport and Tennis, the Rec is a hub for various sporting activities and holiday sports programmes
- In 2009 a bronze bust and community garden were unveiled in Albert Road Recreation Ground to commemorate the borough's links with O. R. Tambo
- In 2019 a bronze life-sized statue was installed within the existing community garden to commemorate what would have been O. R. Tambo's 102nd birthday
- Both items were given to the borough by the South African High Commission
- The Friends of Albert Road Rec work closely with the Council and other stakeholders, looking out for the best interests of the Rec and its users

Future Plans for the Park

- We know that many park users have raised concerns about flooding that happens in the Rec
- This continues to be investigated, and works have been undertaken to survey the drains, clear blockages and repair collapsed elements of the drainage system. There is still some more work to be done and once complete we hope drainage across the Rec will be significantly improved
- We also know that the playground needs updating, and we are working closely with the Friends of Albert Road Rec towards identifying funding, so this can done as a priority
- The Friends of Albert Road Rec are currently fundraising towards installing new lighting and creating an orchard

Appendix 3 – Consultation comments received, in full.

Do you support the renaming of Albert Road Recreation Ground to O.R. Tambo Recreation Ground?	**Do you have any additional comments regarding the consultation?**
Yes	Only that I wish the statue of OR Tambo be restored by replacing his mandate paper, held aloft , in a more solid and permanent form ?!
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	very much so
Yes	wonderful idea
Yes	
Yes	I think it may be phrased as The Tambo, for meet ups...is that acceptable?
Yes	natural thing to do
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I think this is an excellent idea, and will hopefully inspire more people to learn about his story and the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa.
Yes	This is a wonderful idea as it showcases our support for anti-racist values, and honours an important local figure.
Yes	
Yes	Great and fitting idea
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I think it's a great idea. Having lived in the area for most of my life I have appreciated the association with Mr Tambo (I'm proud to say I use to be a postman & deliver the family mail). Very proud of the statue.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Happy for the park to be renamed, but not the road
Yes	What an amazing man, he should be remembered and honoured with his name for the park.
Yes	Great idea!
Yes	Great idea!
Yes	Very much like the full length statue near the gate, so please can it be kept in good repair

Yes	I have always thought the name Albert Road Rec was anonymous old fashioned and boring. I think the renaming is totally appropriate.
Yes	I think it is a brilliant idea. Could they move his sculpture to a more prominent area? The entrance of the park perhaps? It would be a good opportunity to change the name of Rhodes Avenue for Oliver Tambo Avenue.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Yes put Tambo Recreation Ground (Albert road)
Yes	
Yes	Great idea!
Yes	I just wonder whether it should simply be “Tambo Recreation Ground”, so as to include his wife in the naming, who also had a huge impact and was very active in the community from what I understand.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	O.R. Tambo Recreational Ground seems too wordy. why not just Tambo Recreational Ground
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	It would be an imaginative and appropriate action take.
Yes	
Yes	I am white but even I am astonished at how black prominent figures have been hidden. I am a firm supporter of BLM.
Yes	
Yes	Yes. I think it is an excellent idea and in line with your new policy ideas how about renaming Rhodes Avenue primary school Oliver Tambo primary school?
Yes	no
Yes	
Yes	Much more relevant to have the park named after a recent local resident who fought for equality than a Prince Regent who died nearly over 150 years ago and didn't fight for justice.
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	I think this is a significant symbol of embracing diversity in Haringey and I very much welcome it.
Yes	
Yes	I'm really looking forward to the consultation to remove the name "Rhodes" from Rhodes Avenue (both the road and the school).
Yes	
Yes	A great idea. Will we consider the renaming of Rhodes Avenue too at some stage?
Yes	

Yes	By all means re name It but for those who have used the facility for years it will always be known as Durnsford Park
Yes	I would prefer the name to be "Oliver Tambo Recreation Ground" I understand why it has been suggested that O. R. Should be used. But he was known to the world by his first name rather than his first initials.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	It's a good way to honour his work and for locals to show they're proud of the association with him
Yes	It is an excellent idea
Yes	Fantastic - very much welcomed!
Yes	Can the Freedom Charter be restored please?
Yes	
Yes	I suggest The Oliver Tambo Recreation Ground or just Tambo Recreation Ground
Yes	Great idea
Yes	
Yes	I think it's a brilliant idea - it provides an opportunity for children and adults to learn about global issues and leaders and, in this case, a struggle that has affected millions of lives. As a South African person of colour who lived through apartheid, I am proud that the great Oliver Tambo once lived in the Borough that I now call my home. I want my son and his generation to know about our challenges and heroes alike. .
Yes	
Yes	I think OTAMBO rolls off the tongue more easily and would therefore be adopted more quickly by one and all. Actually saying O.R. Tambo rec is WAY TOO MUCH of a mouthful for anyone. It's all about usage.
Yes	
Yes	I think this is a great idea to commemorate one of the heroes of the anti-apartheid struggle.
Yes	
Yes	It is an excellent idea to recognise him for his anti- apartheid work and because he lived locally.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I think this is a fine idea
Yes	
Yes	it is a fantastic suggestion to change it to commemorate oliver tomba
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Its a very symbolic and important change.
Yes	Really good idea
Yes	Very glad you're doing this, hope it goes through.
Yes	
Yes	No, I think it's a good idea
Yes	You're using the wrong name, it's too much of a mouthful and people will only call it the "Tambo". Why not call it "Tambo Park" as in Regents Park or Hyde Park. Those names are iconic globally.

Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	good thing. should explore more similar opportunities for black history etc. council is doing well here
Yes	
Yes	Long overdue: do it!
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	This is such a good idea, so surprised consultation neccessary, but hope it will go ahead with lots of support.
Yes	Please also consider renaming Rhodes avenue and school.
Yes	
Yes	O. R. Tambo doesn't exactly trip off the tongue! I suspect he was known as O.R. to friends and family (who wouldn't have used his surname). I would go with Oliver Tambo Rec - which is actually far easier to say.
Yes	
Yes	It's an important part of the history of civil rights, and high time more men and women of colour are celebrated for their contributions and sacrifices.
Yes	It makes perfect sense as there is a lovely sculpture/bust and a statue of Oliver Tambo in the park already so why not name the park after the great man to reflect the current political climate and the residents who live in our wonderful borough.
Yes	no
Yes	I thin it's a great idea.
Yes	Fully in support of name change but no choices given to the actual name. Having spent 24 years in the park, we all referred to it as Durnsford Park and of course ‘The Park’! Your suggestion is too long, doesn’t roll off the tongue. Tambo Park or Tambo Rec would be better. Didn’t know he lived around here until Nelson Mandela was spotted in a car in Crescent Road!
Yes	
Yes	It will still get called the rec! I think O.R.Tambo is a bit longeinded,Oliver Tambo or just Tambo recreation ground would be more memorable/catchy.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I would prefer the name to be "Tambo Recreation Ground" to incorporate Florence Tambo who also made huge sacrifices in their exile here. The O R excludes her and women of colour are too often overlooked.
Yes	I think it should just be called "Tambo Recreation Ground" as people will refer to it as "Tambo Rec".
Yes	Could it just be Tambo Recreation Ground or Tambo Recreation Park?
Yes	good idea. he had genuine connections in the area.
Yes	

Yes	I like the. idea to rename after Oliver Tambo, but I think the name itself is too long and unwieldy. Much better, surely, to call it Tambo Park, which is probably what people will end up calling it anyway. The best parks have short names – Hyde Park, Central Park, Victoria Park, etc...
Yes	I am fully supportive of Haringey renaming areas, buildings, places and streets that are no longer relevant, are offensive, outdated and in anyway supportive of Britain's colonial history. In such a diverse borough it is only appropriate that anything considered offensive or exclusive of a BAME community. Well done Haringey!
Yes	The great man is universally known as 'Oliver Tambo' rather then 'O R Tambo' ... I would therefore prefer the ground tobe redsignated as 'The Oliver Tambo Recreation Ground'
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Good idea.
Yes	No.Great you're doing this. Feel sure that it will be shortened by locals to Tambo Rec. but that seems fine to me.
Yes	However, I feel that as he was in exile with his wife Adelaide the renaming should reflect her contribution to the struggle; perhaps the OR & Adelaide Tambo Recreation Ground, this would also address the invisibility of BAME women. If that is too long then what about the Tambo Freedom Park - freedom being the point of the anti-apartheid struggle.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	It should just be called the Tambo Recreation Ground
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	How great for young black kids to see an African leader who was also local, honoured. I
Yes	Excellent idea. A lot of broken down old boomers are going to lose their tiny little minds over it, no doubt, but leave them to howl at the moon on Facebook and crack on with it.
Yes	Nice idea
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	. Oliver Tambo's wife Adelaide was here in the area - maybe consider Tambo Freedom Park to remind us all what it was about and to be inclusive of Adelaide - women and expecially black women are too often written out of history!
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I think it should be proudly and publicly and involving local schools in the celebrations
Yes	
Yes	I applaud this initiative that celebrates an inspirational Haringey resident and icon of the struggole against apartheid.
Yes	
Yes	How about dropping the initials? Folk might find Tambo Rec a handier name all round . . .
Yes	Lived in Southern Africa for several years - experianced racism; member of Anti-Apartheid Movement
Yes	sdfgadfgsdfg
Yes	Why can’t it be called OR Tambo Park?

Yes	
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	Great idea
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	A sensible and appropriate change - I thoroughly approve
Yes	
Yes	I am pleased that the name O.R Tambo and his historical connection to Haringey will be enshrined in the change of name.
Yes	Long overdue.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I think Oliver Tambo Park may be easier to remember rather than O R Tambo .
Yes	
Yes	Good idea - 100% behind this!
Yes	In the year when BLM went global renaming the park sends a strong message
Yes	Excellent proposal, I totally back this
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I think this is more positive and fair than renaming Rhodes school / avenue.
Yes	
Yes	I think this is a great idea! We have enjoyed the statues in the park, too.
Yes	n/a
Yes	I think it'll take time for the name to bed in. We currently refer to the park as The Rec'. It would be good to see a programme of events and investment in this well-used park and use the renaming as a way to honor this great man by bringing the community together.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I am grateful that we are consulted on this matter, as this proposal needs broad support and is also an opportunity for awareness raising.
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	I don't like the term "recreation ground" - it get shortened to "rec", which has the wrong connotations. I would have preferred the name to be Oliver Tambo Park!
Yes	
Yes	I think this is an excellent idea and will reflect the changing times as well as celebrate a great man.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Given the statue of Oliver Tambo in the grounds I am not sure it is necessary to have the park name include the initials O.R. It could be named the Tambo Recreation Ground. People should be able to recognise Tambo refers to Oliver Tambo.

Yes	ALbert Rd is quite nice, but nice to have recognition of black people.
Yes	
Yes	I wonder how long it will be before people refer to it under it's new title? It seems to be know under several different names already by different groups of adults and children.
Yes	Maybe change the Rhodes Ave to Tambo Ave (and the school?)
Yes	I think it would be better to just call it Tambo Recreation Ground - so Tambo Rec...as this is shorter and more easily said.
Yes	
Yes	So glad it's being done across the Borough and especially this particular re-name : a major player in the struggle against apartheid and a local hero.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Its a good start
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	This is a good move to honour the activism and committed efforts of Mr Tambo.
Yes	
Yes	Forget the O.R. and just call it Tambo Recreation ground. I call it Durnsford Park and I will call it Tambo Park instead
Yes	With one caveat. To name it the O.R. Tambo Recreation ground you are only thinking of the printed word. Try saying it and it's a stuffy sounding mouthful! What's wrong with simply calling it the Oliver Tambo Rec?
Yes	
Yes	A great way of celebrating the cultural history of our local area.
Yes	I think changing the name of this park, to commemorate a former local resident, is appropriate and helps the aim to show the diversity of residents
Yes	Bravo! It's high time we honour a marvellous local hero in this way.
Yes	No.
Yes	
Yes	Make the signage say why he's so important to both Muswell Hill / Bounds Green and the South African fight against Apartheid - a simple sentence stating his role as President of the ANC and 30 year exile would suffice, along with more detailed interpretation around his memorial bust and statue.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	

Yes	I think this is a brilliant idea - as a way of recognising the historical links between Haringey and the anti-apartheid struggle
Yes	It would also be opportune to take some action in recognition of Olivrer Tambo's far more significant connection with Cholmeley Park, Highgate. which he resided while active in the struggle against apartheid. - L.A.H. gate
Yes	I think it's a good idea
Yes	This is a great , progressive step - just what is needed in these times.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Good idea
Yes	Yes. As a campaigner for the Anti-Apartheid Movement back in the 80's and firm supporter of race equality this is a fabulous step to take and will add nicely to the current provisions installed there, which delighted me. However I do believe it is a bit of a mouthful as well as being old-fashioned to use 'Recreational Ground'? Could we call it 'Tambo Park' or 'Tambo Fields'?
Yes	I'd rather it just be Tambo Recreation Ground - it's a better name and easier to embed. But agree with the overall proposal
Yes	
Yes	Should be Oliver Tambo park as the initials OR don't mean anything to people in the UK
Yes	I suspect that locals will continue to call this much loved place "The Rec" but the proposed new name is a fitting recognition of O R Tambo who lived in the area for so many years.
Yes	
Yes	Oliver Tambo is a hero to South Africans and all who fought to end apartheid, this is a most significant to celebrate him.
Yes	I suggest using Oliver instead of OR; I think that is more intimate and chimes with Mandela being known by his full name rather than the slightly odd and formal Apartheid era use of initials.
Yes	I think this is a great idea to honour such a very important politician
Yes	It needs to recognise the links with OR Tambo , the park needs a strong identity.
Yes	I would prefer Tambo Recreation Ground or Oliver Tambo Recreation Ground
Yes	I used to live on Harcourt Rd until a few months ago, so this park has a great place in my heart. I am in favour of renaming the park in honour of Oliver Tambo, though I believe that 'recreational ground' should be dropped from the proposal. It should be called 'Oliver Tambo Park', and then I would hope that local residents would refer to it as Tambo Park, which has a much better, and simpler, ring to it. No one that I know has ever referred to it as 'the rec'. Drop the Rec G.
Yes	great idea, shame it is so expensive to rename things named Rhodes who is a shameful character
Yes	
Yes	I would like to see this happen to help address the imbalance of white people being celebrated in this country and black people not being as much as they deserve.
Yes	Can it be O.R Tambo Park? Recreation Ground is a bit of a mouthful.
Yes	In no way can this renaming of the Rec replace the the necessary efforts to ensure equality of opportunity and access to services ffor people of colour asylum seekers or any disadvantaged groups in Haringey.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	

Yes	
Yes	I would much prefer Oliver Tambo to O R Tambo. The OR is too weak phonologically and semantically and will get dropped, so people will call it Tambo Park .Oliver has much more strength and I think more dignity.
Yes	
Yes	Great idea
Yes	
Yes	It's a great idea. He's the pride of the community. And Prince Albert has enough things named for him.
Yes	This is a wonderful idea and I'm pleased to see Haringey drive this change in light of the BLM movement.
Yes	While I support the renaming I would prefer it if his wife Adelaide were also included in the name, as she was as active as he and this would go someway to correcting the invisibility of black women in historical discourse in general and in that struggle in particular.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	No, this has been publicized really well with letters to local residents and poster around the park.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I'd like to suggest naming the Ground just the "Tambo Recreation Ground" to also commemorate Adelaide Tambo, herself a distinguished freedom fighter, and the rest of the family who lived in the area for some three decades.
Yes	He was a great guy
Yes	
Yes	It's a shame this is couched as a binary choice. I support the renaming and myself met Oliver Tambo was very involved in the Anti-apartheid movement. However I do think that Albert Road Recreation Ground has a very utilitarian 1950's feel about it, and I would prefer to rename it as Tambo Fields which rings rather nicer, don't you think? I also knew Adelaide Tambo, Oliver's wife. She sacrificed as a wife a mother and an activist as much as Oliver for the struggle. This should be recognised too.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Only that it seems an oversite not to have a plaque on the OR Tambo sculpture, with a brief description. Also sadly the freedom charter he was holding in his right hand has been removed.
Yes	I think as Oliver R Tambo lived in this area and fought for ANC I think it is fitting to change the name. In S Africa there is an airport named after him. I saw the statue there.
Yes	
Yes	Just "Tambo Recreation Ground" may be better.
Yes	
Yes	Why not just Tambo Rec?
Yes	

Yes	Very welcomed idea
Yes	
Yes	I think it's a wonderful idea. It's si important to update our roads to reflect the diversity of positive contributions made to UK society and Oliver Tambo's contribution is a fantastic humanitarian, equality & social justice role model to us all.
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I prefer "Oliver Tambo" to "O.R. Tambo".
Yes	I would rather it was called simply, The Tambo Recreation Ground.you run the risk of calling it Durnsford or Tambo Recreation Ground. Worse still it could become Or Recreation Ground like London/Derry became stroke City!
Yes	I would prefer it to be The Tambo Recreation Ground
Yes	I would prefer it to be The Tambo Recreation Ground
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Lease consider naming it after Adelaide Tambo
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I like the name Albert Road Recreation Ground, but I am happy for the name to be changed if that is the majority view. The proposed name is a bit of a mouthful. How about just the Tambo Recreation Ground?
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	I agree that it would be great to recognise the areas long history with the South African liberation movement, which was instrumental in its eventual success.
Yes	Time for change
Yes	
Yes	A positive step
Yes	
Yes	Renaming the recreation ground to Oliver Tambo will demonstrate that to residents that the council listened and acted accordingly. This is demonstrating the diversity and inclusion of Haringey residents
Yes	Long overdue so glad it is being discussed now!
Yes	
Yes	Great idea!
Yes	It is totally fitting0
Yes	I wholeheartedly support this proposal, which would recognise a prominent anti-apartheid politician with strong connections to the local area.
Yes	
Yes	

Yes	
Yes	Great idea!
Yes	I am a South African and have lived in the UK since 2018. It would be an honor to name this park after Oliver Tambo, who fought for the freedom of South Africans from his home and office in north London. This renaming would acknowledge the importance of London in the anti-apartheid struggle, as it served as a home-away-from-home for many freedom fighters. Thanks you for proposing this.
Yes	About time
Yes	I think it's a bit long winded - was Tambo Park or at least O R Tambo Park not considered?
Yes	As a local resident I will be proud to take walks in the Tambo Recreation Ground
Yes	No
Yes	It's an excellent idea
Yes	
Yes	I support the whole idea behind it and also sport the project of renaming streets and buildings.
Yes	I am proud to be living in the Close next door to Windermere where Oliver Tambo once lived. Just good luck!
Yes	
Yes	This is a great initiative. It's so important to highlight these histories as part of our borough and city.
Yes	It's a positive step to reinforce the important contribution black people have made in history
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Well done for doing this!
Yes	
Yes	I think it's a great idea. It's about time there were more place names that reflect the richness of our diverse city.
Yes	I'm pleased about this naming change but hope the council also takes measures that truly helps Black Lives in addition to these public gestures.
Yes	no
Yes	I welcome the name change but wonder why there are 2 statues.
Yes	I welcome the name change but wonder why there are 2 statues.
Yes	A great man who deserves to be remembered
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	No
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	
Yes	Sounds like a very good ides
Yes	I am pleased to be consulted about this renaming which I support
Yes	i THINK IT'S A GREAT IDEA.
Yes	

Yes	
No	Ironic that Haringey neglected the REc so much that it was taken over by a Community Trust who have regenerated it and now it's Haringey who want to rename it. It's Abert Road Rec - let's claim out own history
No	I am an admirer and supporter of the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa and the BLM campaign, but I do not agree with naming local, publicly owned facilities after politicians - politicians of any stripe. Even in South Africa, the ANC policy when it first came into government was not to name landmarks and facilities, such as airports, after politicians. Although later reversed, I think their original position was correct.
No	I'm very happy to name the park after Oliver Tambo, but think the use of initials is a poor idea. O.R. Would not be widely known, or used.
No	The Park is called Albert Road Recreation Ground, because it is on Albert Road and is identified as such. Many generations have grown up with Albert Road Recreation Ground. To change its name would to to change their memories and how they identify with the area.
No	The memorial statue is i think sufficient recognition
No	
No	
No	Tambo's responsibility for civilian deaths (Church Street bombing etc.) make him entirely unsuitable for such an honour.
No	
No	Renaming it won't make everyone call it by the new even more convoluted name, they will just continue to call it whatever they always have. It's an unnecessary change that will only add to the list and potential confusion.
No	The naming of geographical landmarks which are embedded in local society by history and narrative should not in my view be renamed under any circumstances.
No	I think all parks roads and any statues should stay the same
No	Councils energy and resources could be used for better purposes than this
No	
No	Ca't we take the opportunity to call it a PArk (even if there are some playing fields). People 'like' parks. And also surely Oliver Tambo Park (or Oliver Tambo Recreation Grtound) is less stuffy than O R Tambo - whihc reminds me of the apartheid days of prime ministers P W Botha and F W De Clerk
No	The Albert Road Recreation Ground is a perfectly reasonable existing name and the existing statue of Oliver Tambo is both large enough and important enough in itself not to pander to political correctness. The statue in and of itself reflects the values of the legacy that Oliver Tambo left us with today and the values of the BLM movement.
No	This is a completely un-necessary renaming. The current name is not offensive to anyone.
No	As a mixed race person I am proud that Oliver Tambo has a statue and bust at Albert Rec however I don't think that the park should be renamed. Locals with children would prefer if the playground had proper drainage as young kids can never use the playgound during bad weather due to flooding.
No	I support Black Lives Matter and recognise the significance of Oliver Tambo's contribution to ending Apartheid but renaming the park seems unnecessary given there are already two sculptures standing as a tribute to a good man.
No	I am really angry this is being prioritised at a time when council services are under huge pressure due to COVID-19. Just yesterday our school sent a letter asking for parents to donate money to keep them financially viable. Consultations like this are costly and time consuming and quite frankly I am disgusted it is being contemplated during the current time.

No	The Albert Road Recreation Ground has been known under this name for many years and is part of the heritage of the borough and we should not change its name to pamper current fashionable movements. We should preserve our heritage.
No	
No	The name does not NEED to be changed.
No	
No	Yes
No	Why rename Albert Rec? What did poor Albert do wrong? Prince Albert was President of the Society for the Extinction of Slavery; whereas Oliver Tambo authorised terrorist acts such as the Church Street bombing in Pretoria. I would support the renaming of Rhodes Avenue to remove the slavery connection, but there is no reason to rename Albert Rec/Durnsford Park. The statue of Tambo with his crucfix in Albert Rd Rec is sufficient to remind people of the link between religion and terrorism.
No	I find this divisive.
No	Quite happy with the name I've known it as for 40 years
No	
No	Pointless exercise
No	One statue was fine, his connection with the area has been recognised. Two statues seemed silly and to rename the park is just ridiculous.
No	The local identity of the area should be considered and the Albert rd retained. The statue which is there is a wonderful reminder of Oliver Tambo but this does not mean that local practicalIt's and history should be discarded by renaming.
No	I admire what Oliver Tambo has helped achieve, but believe the current statue is sufficient recognition of his connection to the borough. Renaming the park in my view is left wing virtue signalling by councillors who would be better employed considering how the amenities there - such as drainage - could be improved.
No	The general public won't understand O.R. as being an affectionate name. Why not simply 'Oliver Tambo'?
No	Oliver Tambo already has a bust and statue there. He has been rightly recognised but one could argue that there are others who have lived locally and made significant contributions to society. If you want to rename the park then you should local residents several names to choose from.This is not a democratic exercise and Oliver Tambo fought for democracy.
No	I do not feel this is a wise use of resources for the proposed purpose. If we wish to free our council area of systemic racism and inequality spending money to rename a park does not offer the impact of other potential measures. The money would be better spent in educational resources for schools to teach black history, community projects to address specifics health and social inequalities etc. The park has two separate tributes to Oliver Tambo, the statue would be more informative if it had a
No	Renaming the rec would be a waste of public resources, especially in these times - the economic devastation from Covid 19 hasn't even got started. As to BLM, the vast majority of us know that black lives matter. Anyone who disagrees will not be persuaded by a park changing its name. Their stupidity will prevent them even from understanding what's going on. Leave it alone, stop the pointless tinkering...
No	Yes! To name a park after Mr Tambo is a great idea, he was an important figure, but - build/make a NEW park instead of changing an existing one.
No	
No	
No	

No	I do not understand the need or reason for this. I appreciate we are in a period of reflection but simple tokenism and rebadging history is nit the way to tackle this: this will only seek to divide people more. Albert Rec was named after Prince Albert who played a huge park in British society and the park was named after him to recognise this. Albert did a lot for this country. Tambo was not brutish and gave the order for a bomb that killed 19 and injured 200
No	
No	We are in a double Covid/Climate emergency. Haringey Council is legally obliged, through emergency legislation issued in May 2020, to reduce traffic and air pollution in the borough and to enable residents to take safe ACTIVE travel on our roads. It has not done so.. Traffic emissions and levels of asthma and illness are increasing. Spending money on renaming a recreation ground is surely lower priority than this, and should only be contemplated once Haringey residents have been made safe.
No	This consultation is low priority as we are in a second emergency. The Council should be spending its time on making the borough, including the BAME community, a safer place, by reducing air and traffic pollution. It has been provided with money to do this but has done nothing. We need safer streets, low traffic areas, safe cycling - but the council is not promoting safe active travel.
No	Reasons I oppose the renaming. 1. It's current name of Albert Road Recreation Ground explains exactly what it is and where it is and it is not offensive to anyone. 2/There are already 2 statues to Mr Tambo which show his connection to the area and park. 3/ The cost of renaming (albeit not much) could be better used by improvements to the park i.e. outdoor gym, tree planting etc which would offer long term benefits to the community.
No	Time and money would be better spent elsewhere in the borough
No	
No	
No	We already have two links with O R Tambo in the form of a bronze bust and a life size statue. You say there is minimal cost, but dont give a figure. You have already spent money on sending out the form. I feel the cost involved would be far better spent on improving the amenities in the park or other services that can directly affect the lives of people in Haringey
No	At a time when the council has a limited budget, it would not seem an appropriate time to divert funds to such a project. I find the following questions not relevant and intrusive.
No	I want it to remain Albert recreation park
No	If Haringey has so much money to waste why don’t they spend it on something more beneficial to its residents
No	I agree it should be changed in recognition of Mr Tambo but I think Oliver Tambo Park sounds better than the proposed name - using the initials seems a little odd.
No	
No	I cannot see the need to change the name and it is dangerous to name places after individuals. OR Tambo was responsible for the murder of innocent people and a proven terrorist. rorist
No	There is no justification for losing the existing name...it's a very well known local park and destroying its historical name makes no sense
No	
No	I'm happy for it to be renamed but it should be neutral...not named after anybody...Durnsford Rec or Bidwell Rec
No	Oliver Tambo sounds better, I would gladly support this
No	The present name sufficiently describes what an where it is

No	I do not understand in the current climate why money is going to be spent on canvassing people about the potential renaming of the park and also the actual renaming of the park. Maybe one the playground and the flooding have been sorted and the borough is in a better financial situation, the idea of renaming the park can be revisited
No	By all accounts, Tambo directed acts of terrorism from the UK which directly caused the deaths of innocent SA civilians. Whilst the minority white regime in SA was a much worse actor. By the standards of today's zero tolerance of violence including Haringey's own VAWG, Tambo has blood on his hands and shouldn't be held up as a beacon or role model. Prince Albert, on the other hand, until has marriage to Queen Victoria, was a minor German royal without blood on his hands, save for some pheasants.
No	Status Quo is fine.
No	It would be much more appropriate to rename the local Rhodes Avenue school. I reckon Oliver Tambo would have been very gratified to seeing anything named after Rhodes being down graded.
No	There are much more important things that the council should be directing its energies towards, especially in this time of the Covid crisis. I would leave the whole issue for a few years.
No	Renaming roads is always confusing.
No	I support the idea of Oliver Tambo being recognised but can't imagine anyone referring to the rec with the whole O. R. Tambo label. I would like it to simply be the Tambo Recreation Ground.
No	I was just reading about his involvement in the car bombing in Pretoria in 1983
No	This is a ridiculous idea. Leave it as it is...all lives matter!! We shouldn't change anything just to be politically correct.
No	
No	This is an utter disgrace to think of renaming this place. Do you actually understand what you are doing in trying to destroy our history? How dare you.
No	The park should be named after a British person of equal calibre
No	The ground was dedicated to Prince Albert.
No	It's been affectionally known by my grandchildren as uncle Albert when they want to go down there
No	
No	The reason for my response is that I feel there are more important things at present on which to spend the Council's limited resources.
No	Yes. Why can’t the local council spend more time on issues important to the residents and stop wasting their time and Our money. And what has my sex, age, religion or disability got anything to do with this!
No	Just not necessary. Rewriting and cleaning up history will not benefit anyone. It's a waste of money, time and effort. Instead focus on the more pressing needs of the neighbourhood. Alternatively, create more green spaces and give them the names you consider worthy. Tambo is just such a name. But changing a name that already has a place in history only causes divisiveness and less unity in our community. Make a better effort to take everyone with you on this journey.
No	If it went ahead, most people would still call it 'The Rec' as now!
No	I fully support the idea. However, 'O.R. Tambo' sounds odd. Much better 'Oliver Tambo'. The fact his colleagues apparently called him 'O.R.' is not a deciding factor
No	O.R. Tambo is already acknowledged and well represented by two statues and a house plaque. The local schoolchildren use his name frequently as the memorial garden is a meeting place.

No	I went to look at the statue recently - I couldn't find anything to say who he was or why he was there. Suggest the money is spent on this rather than renaming the park.
No	
No	
No	
No	I believe it should be renamed after a local person . I nominate Robby Sukhdeo. who has done so much to re invigorate the rec.
No	The name Albert is relating to the names of roads in the area which is of historical significance. We have Albert Rd., Victoria Rd, Alexandra Park Rd, Princes Ave. These names were given in the Victorian and Edwardian times when much of the area was developed. Leave the name as it is to celebrate our historical links.
No	Firstly, I disagree with stripping the Rec off its current name. Why should we erode our national heritage to create a different narrative that suits a political agenda is something I fail to be supportive of. We should not be ashamed of the Albert Road Rec Park! Secondly, I disagree with the choice of O. Tambo as the new name. O. Tambo is, first of all, not part of our British heritage. Second, the terrorist methods used by the ANC cannot and should not be condoned by suddenly putting its leade
No	Have lived in the area for many years and the park is referred to as 'Durnsford' - after the road where it's situated. I don't know anybody who refers to it as Albert Rec but I think time and resources could be better spent elsewhere at the moment. Oliver Tambo was an inspirational figure to many and it's great that his local connections are acknowledged with two memorials inside the park.
No	There's nothing wrong with the name Albert Rec. O.R. Tambo has enough tribute in the park. Renaming the park after having two statues is complete overkill.
No	
No	The name for the rec "Albert Road' is derived from the road name which it sits on which in keeping with its victorian heritage and the palace and is easy to find as named after the road. The name is perfectly fine as it is, it holds no negative connotations and I am confused as to why the conversation has even arose to rename it. Whilst O.R. Tambo has a connection with Muswell Hill (as do lots of people The Kinks?) I feel he was plenty of recognition with two statues and a designated area.
No	I tdo not think it needs renaming and should remain as Albert Road Rec however if people feel it should be changed it would be a better idea to name it after someone who has been heavily involved with the rec themselves and what it represents. The work Robby Sukhdeo has done for the Pavilion and sporting area and community work he has done. He should be recognised and it can be called The Sukhdeo Park
No	Hello, I am concerned about this renaming and think it should be evaluated by some independent historians due to some potential controversy surrounding Oliver Tambo who is said to have links to a 1983 bombing in Pretoria in which civilians were killed or injured, ostensibly it was a military target so there is another debate about the legitimacy of the attack but notwithstanding this civilians were killed or injured. According to the Wikipedia entry (below) this act was approved by Tambo.
No	
No	I believe that place names, street name or parks should not be named after a person. It has proven that is now a problem. Albert Road Rec is a generic name, it is non offensive. People who make influences live on in history, there are two really great statues in the park which tell the story of Oliver Tambo. By naming the park after him, it could inflame other actions. Just leave it as a generic name.

No	I do not agree with the name change. I do not want to spend any funds on changing names on this. I would prefer the kids playground which is often waterlogged to get fixed, or money to be given to Rhodes Ave school to pay off the 200k debt due to coronavirus.
No	I am79, have visited The Rec for more years than I care to admit to and the name is familiar and means a lot to a lot of people. Why rock the boat and waste OUR money on change for the sake of it when hardly anyone wants it?
No	Think can utilise this money elsewhere, improving park facilities
No	Make it Oliver Tambo not O.R - makes it more personal
No	If you want to honour Black Lives Matter, I think it would be more appropriate for the area to rename Rhodes Avenue and use Tambo instead. Albert Recreation ground is firmly places in its location, and therefore has a local identity.
No	There are already 2 monuments to Oliver Tambo in the rec; he was an important figure in the apartheid struggle and he lived nearby so that is appropriate. However, do we really need a third and to rename the entire park? What about calling it after a prominent local woman?
No	The current name is perfectly fine and inoffensive
No	Oliver Tambo went to a Park called Albert Road, there is no need to rename it now. He was a great man and Muswell Hill is proud he lived here.
No	I feel that there is far more justification in keeping the current name. The whole area was developed in the Victorian era,and the name should reflect that
No	No
No	The post-apartheid Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1997-1998 identified Tambo as the person who gave final approval for the 20 May 1983 Church Street bombing, which resulted in the death of 19 people and injuries to 197-217 people.
No	
No	While admiring the work Mr Tambo undertook to combat apartheid, I feel he is sufficiently recognised in the recreation ground already by both his bust and statue. Also, the next move logically would be to rename Albert Road itself which I think would be a denial of the great work undertaken for this country by the Prince Regent.
No	I do not agree with the empty gesture of renaming - a much more approriate move would be to consider the names of new streets & projects. History cannot be erased. The European slave trade happened, as did the Africa-wide slave trade for hundreds of years prior. Slave trading is always to be abhorred as an evil. needs to be recognised & learned from not erased.
No	
No	An unnecessary expense and action - leave things as they are. Money would be better spent on improving the facilities in the recreation ground which are at best are very minimal
No	The council should not be spending resources on this in these exceptional economic times
No	During times of hardship, it seems inappropriate for the council to be devoting time and resources to relabel recreation grounds. Please devote the resources to help tackle the underlying causes of inequality and injustice - not to virtue signal. I would also note that: (i) no costing information has been provided in relation to the proposed re-naming; (ii) no justification been given as to why the renaming ought to take place at the present time; and (iii) no rationale has been provided
No	I have lived in this area for a long time and until this proposal came along, I had never heard anyone say it would be a good idea to rename the park after Oliver Tambo. This has been hoisted upon us by the Council. There is already a fine statue. This is recognition enough.

No	Stop wasting money you don't have.
No	I think that Haringey Council could use the money to change the name of this recreational ground for other much needed amd much more important services for people who a actually need it. There is so much poverty in the borough! Unbelievable that you are focusing on this now when so many kids go hungry in the borough and people are losing their job because of Covid.
No	Whilst the ultimate achievements of Mr Tambo and his colleagues were laudable, he was responsible for the deaths, by terrorism, of innocent individuals. Following the fall of the Apartheid Regime, Mr Tambo has received public honours and recognition in South Africa. You have erected a statue which I think memorialises sufficiently his association with Muswell Hill, in association with the plaque on the house he lived in
No	
No	I would support the naming of any new park, road or building after O R Tambo but strongly object to my council tax being used in this fashion.
No	This park is widely used by all residents and lots of families. It is a lovely place to be and brings the community together. It is affectionately known as Albert Rec. We do not need a name change
No	I prefer the current name of Albert Road Rec which has no political connotations but merely reflects the street name where it is situated
No	I think it's great to have the area in the park celebrating this important figure and more so because that was done by our wonderfully liberal and diverse borough before BLM. However, I would have preferred to have been consulted on options and not just one...are there some strong ties to the council / individuals which means this figure should continue to be put forward as the only option? What about unsung local hero's making a local difference - those that run the activities for kids?
No	
No	The absence of any reference to the current name and its historical significance
No	The absence of any reference to the current name and its historical significance
No	I am happy with the existing name. There are many many different worthy causes in this world. The South African anti-apartheid movement as worthy as it is is just one of these and I just cannot see why this should be selected at the expense of a perfectly good name that correctly puts the park into its historical, Victorian context. Oliver Tambo is already recognised in the park with a commemorative area and statue. It's a local park and sports ground that should not be politicised.
No	I don't see the point in re-naming these grounds. The name explains to so many people exactly where it is, by naming it under a person's name it won't do this and also it's so easily remembered and for anyone looking it up they can find it by the road name. If we start to change all parks, recreation areas, public areas etc. it will become so confusing for so many people. Also, yet another costly exercise to do when all of us, including the council I would have thought, needed to save money
No	Expense at a time when the council already has enough to do / pay for.
No	Am more than happy with the bust / statue. However, the park is a place. The current name is awful but not in favour of naming places after people.
No	Let Oliver Tambo be honoured in South Africa(as he already is) for his poltical role in assisting the fight against apartheid.When I was in SA., I supported anti-apartheid Black Sash movement & demonstrated outside Parliament & I support BLM here but feel that in London we should honour peole who have done something special for UK, London or Haringey;Tambo merely lived here but directed his efforts abroad. I love the bronze bust but think the statue of Tambo is hideous. We don't need more.

No	This is an unnecessary proposal. The rec is already named after an ethnic minority member (Prince Albert); there is already a statue of Tambo in the park, so renaming it would amount to a “double honour”; and South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission found that Tambo gave final approval to the Church Street bombing In Pretoria, making him an accessory to the killing of 19 people and the injury of around 200 more.
No	
No	I think the Albert Road Recreation Ground name has more local association than the proposed name.
No	How about Oliver Tambo and Albert Road Park? Oliver Tambo is more recognisable. O R Tambo is anonymous. We do not all have to pretend we knew him; that's what Piers Morgan does.
No	Strongly object to this proposal. Surely there are plenty of worthy people in Haringey so does it mean each time someone is recognised another Park; street or landmark is renamed.
No	Mr Tambo fled to this country rather than any other knowing full well,he would be able to live in a racially tolerant society.but to rename the park after him,when hundreds of others born and bred in this country who have done so much for the community and would be far more deserving than Mr Tambo.surely with Covid and the pressure the NHS is under,please dont waste moe tax payers money on such a project.oney
No	I think Oliver Tambo is honoured enough by having not one, but two, separate commemorations to him in this park. I use the park a lot, and I think that the existing name works just fine: there is no need to change it, and I like the fact that it has had the same name for decades as this provides a link between the present and the past.
No	We have a statue to mark the work and life of Oliver Tambo in the park, I would prefer the name to stay as it has always been
No	There is already an Oliver Tambo memorial in Albert Rd Recreation ground. How can another be necessary I presume Albert Road is named after Prince Albert who did a tremendous amount for this country & it is more appropriate to retain this memorial to him. The change is unnecessary & would seem to be a change for changes sake & serves no purpose as Oliver Tambo, obviously a great man, is already recognised on the same site.
No	
No	Never heard this subject mentioned prior to your announcement. I think it is stretching it to suggest there is a "proud and longstanding history" between the Rec and Oliver Tambo.
No	
No	I strongly feel that there are many other more local people who have a much stronger connection to this community and the park itself that should be recognised above Mr Tambo at this time. From Robbie in the Cafe to others who saved the park in it's worse moments with gangs to others who volunteer non-stop in our community and have never been recognised. There are already two statues to Mr Tambo in the grounds and that recognise him as a Leader in Human Rights. It's time for a more local person
No	It’s too much. There are already two statutes to remember Oliver Tambo.
No	
No	Albert Road recreation ground is at the bottom of Albert Road which was built in the Victorian era and named after Queen Victoria's husband. Why would you rename it after the person responsible for the order to plant a bomb in Church St Pretoria that killed nineteen innocent people and the two bombers that planted it. If you wish to commemorate a life of a person that served our community then rename it the Keith Blakelock Recreation ground.
No	
No	

No	
No	Whilst Mr Tambo was actively involved in his fight against apartheid in South Africa he did not do anything for Haringey except live there. There is a statue of him already and that should suffice. I do not agree with the general view that all statues/street names have to be changed due to the black lives matter protest. All lives matter.
No	
No	Albert, after whom the park is named, did an incalculable amount for residents of this country, right up to today. Without him the museum area of South Kensington would not have been developed as a free source of education, enlightenment and inspiration for generations. Why on earth would you change the name.
No	This whole exercise is an unnecessary waste of time and money.
No	He's an admirable figure for what he did for South Africa. I don't understand what that has to do with Albert Road recreation ground which should have a local name
No	Waste of money to rename the rec in these times of extreme hardship
No	it is not true that the people who live in the area want to have our park renamed.I have lived here for over 30 years so I know. Oliver Tambo lived here for a short time and just used the park like everyone else. He has a plack on a building and a statue in the park that is enough.
No	WILL CAUSE A LOT OF CONTROVERSY-OR IS THAT THE TRUE AIM ?
No	I support black lives matter movement. I am concerned that renaming an old park will cause problems with its identity. It's always been called it's current name. It would be like renaming Ali Pali or Hampstead Heath
No	First of all, I am a member of FARRG and, like other members, we do not support renaming Albert Rec. You should not give people the idea that all FARRG members are in favour of this purposeless change of name. When the idea was first proposed I canvassed local opinion - from my friends and neighbours who use the Rec regularly - and at least 50% thought it was a waste of public money. Post Covid it is even more pertinent not waste public funds on consultations that benefit no-one.
No	I do not think renaming the park appropiate, it is a vanity project and a waste of council funds at this terrible time.
No	I live opposite the house where Oliver Tambo lived. He was obviously a great man and I'm proud to have had him as a neighbour. But naming a park after someone who did wonderful things but doesn't really have a deep connection with the area seems wrong. He was in exile and I love this country for giving him refuge but it was only ever going to be temporary. If you have to change the name of our local park (not yours) can I suggest Ray Davies? He was actually born here in Denmark Terrace.
No	
No	I love the name Albert Rec and will be very sad if it is changed. I feel as if my history is being wiped as I have many memories there. Everyone knows it as the Albert Rec. We are in England not in South Africa. How many South Africans live in this area? Prince Albert was the the great great grandfather of our current queen. Most of the house around the Albert Rec were built during the Victorian period. This is the history of our country.
No	Totally disagree with this. Why can't it be named after a white person who fought slavery such as George Kinloch Cathles
No	Tambo confessed to killing innocent people in south africa in 1983, bombing church street in pretoria.
No	In these difficult time financially this is a complete waste of time and money
No	I think that Albert Road Rec is the appropriate name as it is located in Albert Road which is easily found on Google Maps and other street directories. This is helpful for people who are not acquainted with the area.

No	This is a completely unnecessary and very ill considered use of public resources at a time of considerable financial pressures
No	There is no need to change the name. I think resources should be put into something else
No	I think it'll cost a lot of money that could be spent elsewhere. We have a statue. No one calls it Albert rec anyway! It's known by regular users as Durnsford Park. It'll be money spent and no change because people won't change what they have been calling it for 30 years!
No	My main reason is that it will cost a lot of money and the playground needs that money more to drain it properly for example
No	No spend time and money else where, especially when people can't afford to eat.
No	
No	
No	Leave it as it is theres already a statue of him name a tree or rename rhodes avenue a educational setting. Theres a memorial in that road too. Leave it as durnsford or albert rec
No	I strongly believe there are more prevalent projects to fund in place of this. Whilst it may not be a huge project for the borough, there is still plenty which shows more urgency and more of a day to day importance for residents.
No	waste of public money. people would still call it the Rec or Albert rd
No	Please keep the old name as it is.
No	
No	
No	
No	Would rather the money is used to support anti knife crime initiatives within the borough
No	The park is already named after a staunch anti-slavery activist (Prince Albert) and therefore in this respect does not need to be re-named.
No	There are already 2 statues and a plaque on the house where he lived. There are more important things to spend money on - the poor state of pavements, roads and gutters for a start.
No	It is ridiculous that there are already two statues. It is fine to recognise the man once, but this is becoming an obsession. There must be other Haringey residents and UK citizens who deserve recognition?
No	This is a disgraceful attempt to airbrush history. I was taken by my late mother to Durnsford Swimming Pool and Park as a child and do not want my memories of those times interfered with.
No	i spent many of my days walking over Hampstead heath for over 6 decades, i do not wish to have it renamed in my honour. Albert road is a historical part of this Borough and should this be renamed i assume others will follow, victoria road? aleexandra park?
No	This is a white christian country and this park should reflect the indiginous culture of this fine european country
No	Albert Road named for Prince Albert, more important in British life than temporary visitor from another country
No	
No	I think the Receeation ground should keep the name we all know it by. I lived in Haringey for many years and I think it would g BF e a great pity to change the name.
No	No
No	
No	A weird idea.

No	The memorial to Mr Tambo in the rec ground is already a fitting memorial. However, If you do procede with renaming the park I think it should be renamed Tambo park your suggestion is too long and old- fashioned sounding. Perhaps you could rename a library instead as it might be more fitting? I personally feel the money would be better spent in muswell hill providing more cycle lanes as there is none, or installing pelican crossings around muswell hill roundabout.
No	Please do a proper Vetting process into OR Tambo, he authorised the bombing in Pretoria 20 May 1983 that also killed CHILDREN, cant name a park after a Child murderer. Let's forget history and Political figures and inspire kids with sports stars like Lewis H, AJ or Olympic stars or Tim Peake. Lets not make headlines for the wrong reasons. Vetting please.
No	This is divisive and it creates an unnecessary/unhlepful emphasis on race being a focal point in the local area. Our society has progressed to the point this racial focus is regressive. Also, crucially, I am sure many people who know that O.R. Tambo adopted a terrorist and murderous approach to activism (see: Church Street bombing in '83) which left many civilians injured and dead. Also, at a time of severe economic hardship, this should not be the priority for expending time and money.
No	
No	I don’t support the renaming as it will create confusion and loss of identity.
No	This is a pathetic pandering which dissolved English culture! I am disgusted by this display of virtue signalling as opposed to leaving it as it is! Just stop! There are so many people who oppose this but feel worried they will be labelled racist for telling the truth! Leave our park alone!!!
No	Ruining local history. The name has nothing to do with our local history.
No	This is a very popular and well used historical local park - renaming it will be detrimental to the success of the businesses within the park. It forms an integral part of the local conservation area as a typical Victorian/Edwardian park and should remain as such
No	Why is it necessary?, it seems insulting to older residents who may remember it before Oliver Tambo. This is just silly tokenism but it sounds like you have already decided.Have local residents asked for this? Black residents need more than this in their daily lives.
No	Statues are fine, but renaming the park I regard as a step too far.
No	total waste of public funds, money best spent elsewhere
No	O.R.Tambo was a great man who showed remarkable restraint and humility throughout his lifetime. He has been rightly commemorated in the park twice already. I suspect O.R. Tambo would now agree that council time and money is better spent on something that actually improves the lives of Haringey residents. This would be a more fitting legacy.
No	I've lived in the area for over 10 years and I don't feel the council needs to be spending time and money on a renaming exercise for The Rec when there are more serious challenges in the borough. Tambo is happily already celebrated with a statue in the grounds which feels sufficient.
No	Waste of money
No	It's in Albert Road. It's a recreation ground. There's really no need to rename it, is there?
No	There is just no need to rename a park that people in the local area know the name off, it’s just confusing. It’s amazing to reflect this man though and more can be done to show application informative commemorative plaque, it’s important history
No	What a waste of money
No	tAMBO BUST,TAMBO STATUE,TAMBO GARDEN,SOON TAMBO AV,YOU ARE IN DANGER OF MAKING hARINGEY LOOK REDICULOUS,WHICH DOESNT MATTER,BUT ALSO oLIVER tAMBO,WHICH DOES

No	OT's connection to the local area has already been reflected in the placing of his bust and statue in the Rec. There is no local confusion regarding the correct name of the Rec as suggested in the accompanying notes, and no case or significant call for the Rec to be renamed, whether by reference to OT or at all. If there were any such call, there are other significant locally-connected figures whose achievements benefitting the area and this country deserve recognition ahead of OT,
No	Why not call it "Church Street Bombers' Recreation Ground"? It would show what this proposal really stands for. Black Lives Matter, but not to Oliver Tambo the black lives destroyed in that attack! Please find some other black person to name the ground after, like Janani Luwum (or similar, but with links to Haringey).!
No	I would support it being renamed the Oliver Tambo Recreation Ground as O.R Tambo is cumbersome. Also he was always known as Oliver Tambo to those who live in the area.
No	
No	
No	No
No	This is a waste of time and money as we have many other priorities for Haringey.
No	I do not agree with the bandwagon that was kicked off by the illegal vandalism of a statue in Bristol. I have lived in the borough all my life and always known it as Albert Road Rec; I do not agree there is any confusion and see no reason to change, to say there is is just an excuse.
No	I would support a memorial to OR Tambo but feel the Albert Road Recreation ground is not it.
No	
No	I'd like complain how left wing politics is interfering in the name of this park. Keep the park called Albert Road Rec. Do not change it, especially as most people in the poll oppose a change to a stupid sounding name " O R Tambo"!
No	
No	So he did a lot for South Africa. THIS IS ENGLAND. Can't imagine South Africans would be happy if someone proposed renaming a park in South Africa after an Englishman just because he lived there for a bit
No	I disagree with the idea of removing our history you cannot change anything by removing it but in future generations should know about our true history
No	I have lived in two houses in Albert Road directly opposite the Recreation Ground since 1970 when I was 2 years old. It is wonderful that there is a statute of O.R Tambo in the Rec to recognise his importance, and huge contribution against the evil of Apartheid, but I would not want the name of the Rec to be changed.
No	I have great respect for Oliver Tambo and what he did for South Africa but the recreation Ground is for the local Community and the name should reflect that. Keep as is.
No	
No	This land was given & named...why change it!...why change history..
No	
No	Re-naming does not change the past. We should engage critically with Britains history and provide explanations behind the history of place names in order to understand who we are now, not hide or bury it. Who we are now arises from our history and, therefore our understanding of it and ourselves. New developments should be named to reflect the achievments of signnificant recent and contemporary local figures who reflect who we are now. Re-naming would counter-productive in many ways..
No	Why is this even being considered?...
No	Yes

No	There have been many celebrities, actors, politicians etc who have lived in the Borough and many who still do. It surely is not appropriate to rename open spaces, squares and streets to reflect them all. I feel that the memorial as it currently exists is enough to reflect the connection and encourages research in order to understand the connection. He has many sites in his honour in his native South Africa including the main arrival airport gateway in Johannesburg. This is appropriate and suffic
No	This proposal purports to be well-intentioned but is really just jumping on the BLM bandwagon. A change of this nature will most likely cause irritation and undermine more serious BLM issues. If the change goes ahead the associated costs, changing signage etc, will be a waste of money as people will continue to refer to the ground by its current name. Should the Council really be wasting resources in this way during a pandemic when many are being forced to rely on foodbanks etc.
No	
No	In this critical time where families are loosing their jobs and loves one the council should concentrate in supporting families and use the money in more important matters than changing names of streets and parks. This a really waste of money and time. For tge records I am mixed race
No	I support Haringey's association with Black Lives Matter but feel that renaming Albert Rd Rec is a token gesture and I don't feel there will be anything positive achieved by it. I would much rather any money spent was put to displaying Tambo's statue properly. At the moment it has a very undistinguished presence in the park, on a tiny plinth with terrible landscaping around it – a couple of peeling lengths of astroturf scattered about. It has already been vandalised with the book and scroll havi
No	I fully support the Black Lives Matter movement and all attempts to promote diversity in Haringey. However, as a proud Londoner I feel we should celebrating individuals who have made an impact in London rather than abroad. This is in no way to belittle the noble achievements of Oliver Tambo but his struggle was hundreds of miles away.
No	would prefer to keep the current name Albert Road Rec. Oliver Tambo was indeed a great man fighting for the rights of black South African people. Yes he lived here but he was not exactly part of our history. I think his stattue andhi s life here should indeed be marked and remembered but I think renaming a local recreation ground after him is not appropriate.
No	I don't feel it is appropriate to change the name of a public space to show support for one particular movement. That is not to diminish the achievements of Oliver Tambo (which we already celebrate in the park) or the BLM movement. The O R Tambo Recreation Ground is too wordy and not going to be easy to use for people arranging to meet there. It will always be Albert Rec to me.
No	Totally agree statue should be in the park but don't feel there is any need to change the name of the park
No	While fully supporting the black lives matter ethos I think it would be a mistake to rename the park after a South African citizen with extremely limited local connections. Instead the council should provide the tools and support so that a genuine black local hero achieves his or her true potential. Then it will be worth renaming the park!
No	Although he is doubtlessly a great man, I have lived here a long time and I feel no real relation to Oliver Tambo. It just seems a bit showy.
No	Time and money spent on this consultation could have been better used for anti-racism work, or practical support for black Haringey residents. Having a statue shows the importance of Oliver Tambo. Renaming the park is performative and does nothing tangible to better improve black residents lives. Finally, I doubt the name will take hold, as I've seen elsewhere.
No	I do not relate to this person representing our local culture or history. .

No	is this really a justifiable cost, when there families in the Borough that are struggling to support themselves and rely on the support of the Borough and food banks.
No	Mr Tambo is an important figure and I'm happy that he is celebrated, through the statues that we already have in the park. What has been suggested, however, is in my view wrong and inappropriate. The suggestion feels like a cheap attempt to pander to the PC brigade and pretend Haringey is actually doing something positive. The parks name has always been the Albert Rec. If Haringey wishes to help black people, it should do something that actually improves the lives of the black community.
No	I accept that Oliver Tambo campaigned against Apartheid but I do not agree with the fact that he ordered a car bombing in 1983 killing 19 people and injuring approx 200. Many of those killed and injured were not the military but just administrative staff. OT whilst in exile in this country, travelled widely so was not resident in Muswell Hill that often. I believe a better person to name the park after would be Keith Blakelock, a policeman in Muswell Hill and died trying to protect local people.
No	What a waste of time, energy and public resources! Instead of doing this focus your attention on finding a home for the homeless man who lives there. It beggars belief that LB Haringey are considering changing the name of a public park at all let alone during the Covid pandemic when there are far more important issues at hand locally, nationally and internationally. Mr Tambo has a place in South Africa's history but not in Haringey. What did he contribute to Haringey society?
No	
No	In this current economical climate, I feel there are far better things we should be concentrating on in the local Borough, both relating to time and money, rather than renaming a Park.
No	I feel that Oliver Tambo is already very well represented in the rec and I don't see how renaming the rec will make any difference. Because of the representation already there, I am now aware of who he is and what he achieved - which I was not before do feel this is sufficient. Surely the cost of implementing this is completely unnecessary and could be better spent elsewhere.
No	I don't have any problem with commemorating important local figures but I think this should be in new streets and buildings and not at the expense of existing local names. I will continue to call it Durnsford Park whatever it's official name.
No	O.R Tambo already has 2 memorials in the park. I have lived in this area for many years and do not think it necessary to rename the park. It will always be nkown as Abert Rec or Durnsford Park. In these terrible times of low employmant and Lack of essential services in Haringey the cost of this change wouuld be unacceceptable.
No	I do not agree with the proposed renaming of Albert Road Recreation Ground. The links between O.R. Tambo and Haringey are already well-defined with both a bust and a statute of O.R. Tambo prominent in the entrance to the playing fields. It is unclear as to why the BLM movement is driving this latest proposal when these acknowledgements already exist. Haringey Council could possibly channel its efforts into more socially productive causes like helping the homeless man who sleeps at the park.
No	Statue is enough and new name is cumbersome and confusing for the area
No	3 tributes to OR Tambo in the area. The gain from renaming the park? Impact measurement - none. Put lighting & attribute that to the OR Tambo fund , not a name change that will create confusion/ be ignored. Put a plaque up by the new statue instead, celebrating his life (which was not all positive). Be clear how statue was funded. As a resident, I see money going into projects that have no impact on my life / my children's. Lighting, new basketball nets, support for the park in general.
No	

No	Put a plaque explaining who he was rather than renaming the park. There is already a bust and statue, no need for renaming the park.
No	This is unnecessary and a waste of money.
No	You should not look to waste time and money relabelling in these circumstances. If you wish to make black lives better, spend the money elsewhere.
No	Haringey is not a black community. Why do you insist on renaming everything after black people?
No	Can you please stop playing identity politics and instead look after everyone in the borough. There is Covid and economic downturn and you are spending money on this.
No	It's not clear why this park is being renamed. I can't see that it would raise any concerns from a BLM perspective. Renaming should not be undertaken unless there's a real need for it. I can see the need in well-justified BLM cases.But there's no need here.
No	I find it amazing that you even consider changing the name from Albert (who was Queen Victoria's husband by the way) to some South African campaigner, who I am sure did not use the recreational ground. I wonder why we need to lose our English heritage and history just because Haringey think that this man was more important than One of our own royal family.
No	This is a disgrace that the council is wasting money from our Council tax in changing road names. There is no evidence that this is linked to slavery. I want a consultation to get rid of this Council leader.
No	The proposal by Haringey Council to change the name of Albert Road Recreation Ground to Oliver Reginald Tambo recreation ground; it was named after Prince Albert, Consort to Queen Victoria, who, by the way, actively promoted the abolishment of slavery. (Maybe we should have a statue of him standing next to the OR Tambo at the entrance to the Rec.) Haringey Council's intention in this matter may be viewed as offensive to the majority and an act of cultural appropriation, in that this proposal att
No	
No	Money could be better spent elsewhere. We already have the statue.
No	I believe it is best not to politicise the naming of a park – especially as OR Tambo's name is associated with the authorisation of the killing of hundreds of civilians in his country's unhappy history. Haringey Council should not be inviting any possible political criticisms. Parks should reflect their geographical situation; in fact, this park is more commonly known as Durnsford Park, that road being the better known section of the road along which it is found.
No	
No	
No	
No	a waste of public funds better used to aid education within the borough.
No	I think it is appropriate to understand why names were given to such things as the Albert Road Rec in the context of their time and to contextualise and learn from that rather than re naming something because it does not fit the contemporary cultural views
No	Do not erase British history
No	I think Oliver Tambo Park would be a clearer and simpler new name for the Rec. Although I think the best solution would be the Oliver Tambo Garden within Albert Road Recreation Ground. The cost of updating maps, addresses, websites etc would therefore be saved, whilst still honouring Oliver Tambo
No	
No	I don't think that racism has been restored in South Africa, I don't agree with the renaming in Alert Road Recreation Ground

No	It would be better named Oliver Tambo as more people would recognise this name than O. R. Tambo.
No	
No	The park is located on Albert Road linked to Victoria Road. to rename it would break with that historic link. Geographically the name Albert Road Recreation Ground makes it easier to find. The Rec itself has no 'longstanding history', or clear link with Oliver Tambo
No	Albert Road Rec is named after Prince Albert who did much to promote arts and sciences in the UK, including setting up the museums quarter in South Kensington. It would be a shame to remove his name. But if the Borough wants to remove a name which is now considered tainted and also commemorate Tambo, then I suggest that the Rhodes Avenue Primary School be renamed the OR Tambo school.
No	During a pandemic; money & council time should not b invested into renaming the park which has an unoffensive name. If however, I am in the minority, I think it would b more progressive of Haringey to name the park after Oliver Tambo's wife. So often we see rd names & buildings named after men, ignoring the black female struggle.Adelaide Tambo arrived in muswell hill with her children long before Oliver did.She greatly influenced the ANC in exile& worked hard for 30yrs in the nhs as a nurse
No	Why don't you name the lawn area by both statues as 'OR Tambo Gardens'? It's a very nice peaceful area. Rather than rename the whole park.
No	
No	Do not think it necessary. We have already erected a statue in his memory that seems sufficient
No	
No	I think it is unnecessary, not a good use of public funds (especially during times of economic strain), and the proposed name is divisive (creates a focal point of race where one doesn't need to exist) and not without controversy (i.e. Tambo was responsible for violent action resulting in the loss of many innocent lives).
No	I think this needs a great deal more thought and consultation. I have lived here for over 40 years played in the park with my children and grand children, never referred to it as the Albert rec. The Park was the most common name.Will support a new name of a local progressive.
No	The beautiful statue and bust of Oliver Tambo on the recreation ground are fitting tribute. Additionally, there is a plaque commemorating where he lived. Do not see any reason to rename the ground - the recreation ground is used by families and Albert was a good husband and father.
No	The recreation ground should retain its name, reflecting its history and position within the area associated with it. It is fitting that Oliver Tambo is commemorated in the park, with both a memorial and statue, as part of a longer timeline that a change of name would erase.
No	I am unclear as to why the present name requires changing but if it is to change, Haringey should honour Oliver Tambo's commitment to Gender Equality by naming the rec after one of the great women of Haringey.
No	As a person of colour I feel this is a token gesture in light of the current mood towards racism in our society and renaming a park will not eradicate or resolve these underlying issues. There is already a bust and statue of this eminent gentlemen in the park and renaming the park appears to be over the top. I would like to see our council spend money and resources on more pressing issues in the borough during this pandemic including funding our schools properly so they do not have to resolve to

No	Oliver Tambo's significance is already adequately recognised in the two extant bronze statues, the latest of which has been vandalised twice, with the charter and crucifix having been removed some months ago and not restored. The recreation ground is named after the street which, in turn, is named after Prince Albert which is appropriate given that he was an immigrant from Germany who espoused surprisingly liberal views with respect to anti-slavery and extension of educational opportunities.
No	This is an unnecessary expense in a time when the council insists they are in short of money. OR tambo is already commemorated by the memorial garden.
No	I disagree strongly with the proposal to re-name the recreation ground. Other than the fact that Oliver Tambo happened to reside here for a period of time, he had no real connection with the area or its residents. The motivation is clearly politically driven and does not, I believe, reflect the views of the people in the surrounding area.
No	yes, Definitely NOT! Completely happy with the present name of Albert Rd Rec Ground and the council should be more careful how they use our council tax. Please stop wasting it on unnecessary projects like this.
No	I am happy with the current name and I am concerned that at a time of such financial concern, the Council is using tax payers money to pay for this project including all the leaflets and consultations. I would appreciate more swings for the children..
No	When I first saw the heading of the letter informing of the proposed change, I thought perhaps the new name would be Durnsford Park, as that is the name I and all my friends called it when we were growing up. I do not believe that renaming existing features is the correct way to honour this great man. Ask yourself: Would Oliver himself want the park renamed? I imagine he would give an embarrassed "No". I believe the present statue and information board are already excellent recognition.
No	There's a fine monument there already, located in a way that brings together the older history contained in the original name, and the important more contemporary associations in ways that might make people think, without overlaying and burying familiar ways of describing the neighbourhood that have been part of the community for generations.
No	The name is well established and non-political
No	
No	
No	My son plays football at Albert Rec - I am completely against any kind of racism but when I first heard about this I thought it was a spoof. £250,000-350,000, during an unprecedented catastrophe, when so many people are losing their jobs and services are being cut elsewhere, really ??? Please do not spend our money on this, its shameful that you're even thinking about it. And the questions below are absurd as well, you're just creating division, which is really sad to see
No	See no need to politicise an shared open space. OR Tambo, unlike Nelson Mandela, does not have an unblemished reputation. Who knows how he will be regarded in years to come.
No	Of course black lives matter. All lives matter. The statue, the admiration etc are good and important. However, I do not think names should be changed as we could have lots of arguments over not using the names of other good famous people in the area.
No	This destroys our heritage, causes confusion and makes maps and landmarks meaningless. There is already a statue there in his honour.
No	
No	O. R. Tambo was a great man and achieved great things but the existing statue /commendations mark his contribution. The rec also stands for other things and name change is not appropriate. no reason to change
No	

No	I object to the unnecessary renaming, yet another example of the removal of our history , having lived in the a for 5O years , I doubt that many people will use the new name . There are much more important things For the council to be concerned about at the moment...
No	Oliver Tambo deserves recognition. I feel he has received this already in Albert Rec and that the bust and statue have been the best way to inform people of his life. The unnecessary renaming of a public park - always known in the area as The Albert Rec or Durnsford- will hardly be of any benefit to anyone. What difference will it make to the underprivileged and vulnerable that has brought about the BLM movement. Much better ways to respect their needs than a token gesture.
No	1. In the middle of a pandemic I feel this matter should not take up valuable manpower resources, let alone give people time to reflect on this matter sensibly and perhaps allow a public meeting to discuss. 2.I was not aware this change had been mooted 'for a number of years' but now is not the time for this.
No	The renaming and the consultation are both a waste of money under the current economic circumstances and will have no tangible social or cultural benefit to the local community.
No	Because you all know there are better way to spend money.
No	The present name (Albert Road Rec') describes it's physical location. Oliver Tambo was not closely associated with the Rec' when he lived in Haringey (he lived towards Muswell Hill, which wouldn't be far from Alexandra Palace either). It would be better to name Harcourt Gardens after him - this is the more naturalistic small park between Albert and Durnsford Roads. Most people around here don't even know it has a name and as it's not on Harcourt Road it's present one doesn't make much sense.
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No	There is a beautiful statue of Tambo in the park which would be enough to remember him. I suggest to keep Albert Rec as the local knows it more or choose something from nature like a flower name ! Not to have a name of a person
No	cosmetic renaming is not necessary, there are far more urgent services that need money spent on them PARTICULARLY in the middle of a pandemic, the Rec would better profit from some rewilding and eco- friendly practices; we are in a climate and ecological crisis.
No	The Council Tax we pay should be spent to aid and help residents, especially at the difficult time of the Covid-19 virus
No	

No	As a supporter of ANC aims during years, I applauded the first Tambo statue. The 2 nd statue was an excess and a poor work of art. To now propose going further and rename the area is an unnecessary expense of taxpayers money. At a time when ANC is performing poorly and holding back the progress of their people, it makes no sense to rename the area.
No	Totally racist idea, complete disregard for multicultural demography of Alexandra Park.
No	Having been a activist for many years, tying this to BLM seems like yet another gimmick at a time when minds should be focused on resolving real issues within Haringey. I have known this green space as Albert Road Recreation Ground (Rec) since living in this part of Haringey, along with locals who have enjoyed this park. Wasting council tax money at this time on such a pointless re-branding is unconscionable.
No	The existing name should be retained as it reflects the history of the area much of which was laid out in the period following the death of Prince Albert. Oliver Tambo is already commemorated in the recreation ground by means of a statue and by that means has sufficient local recognition.
No	Albert Road Rec describes where to find the recreation ground. Naming it O R Tambo Recreation Ground is not helpful in describing where to find it. Suggest you put a plaque on the plinth of the statue and spend the money saved on looking after the rec? Why not instead have (say) The O.R. Tambo Cup to play for at the tennis club? Then each time it is played, his legacy is discussed and honoured?
No	I agree it's vitally important to actively support the Black Lives Matter. But renaming a park is an expensive, ineffective way of doing that. The park is known by where it is, its name tells everyone where it is and it links it to the area by its name. I'm pleased we have the O R Tambo statue and bust in the park and I see lots of people stopping to have a look. How much will this change cost - the consultation, the change of name on all the official registers, the new signs?j
No	I think it would be more appropriate to rename it Adelaide Tambo as she spent more time here and was also active in the anti apartheid struggle.
No	Whilst I support the Black Lives Matter Movement, I do not support the renaming of Albert Rec, which many actually call Durnsford Park. Haringey have been trying to push the renaming of our park and are now pushing this under the BLM Movement. It is an unnecessary and unjustified use of public funds.
No	I think it would be more fitting to rename it after Oliver Tambo's wife Adelaide Tambo. There are already two tributes to OR in the park, but Adelaide spent more time here and worked as a nurse, as well as being active in the struggle against apartheid.
No	
No	
No	I strongly object to the renaming. The current name has been in use for many years. Oliver Tambo is already recognised there with two statues.
No	The Council should focus on making real improvements to people's lives not symbolic gestures
No	At a time when many families are struggling, spending on this (signage, maps, information in print) isn't appropriate, I feel. Perhaps think again for a later date?
No	The case for renaming the recreation ground was put forward in the consultation letter from the council. However the case for retaining the historic name was not presented. This recreation ground is in the Alexandra ward. It is by Alexandra Palace. We have Victoria Road, Albert Road, Queens Drive, Dukes Avenue, Princes Avenue and Albert Recreation Ground. Inside Albert Rec is the Oliver Tambo memorial Garden with a bust and a life size statue of Oliver Tambo. That is surely enough.

No	It is insensitive to consider this during a serious pandemic. Albert Rec named early 1900s, close to Victorian houses, memory of Q Victoria husband. ORT spent most of his life in SAfrica, only exiled here. What has he done for us to rename the Rec? We, family & friends use the Rec frequently. Pls wait & let us all debate this fully after Covid.
No	When you say "it has been suggested" - suggested by whom? There's no appetite for this as far as I can tell. The current name is perfectly adequate and, despite the abhorrence of apartheid, shouldn't be named after a controversial figure from 40 years ago and another country who was linked with terrorist attrocities that killed civilians.
No	Tambo was a great man. However I do not think it's appropriate to rename this recreation ground as a response to Black Lifes Matter. It should definitely not be framed like that if you are going to rename it. I'm sure Tambo would agree with the words "Black Lifes Matter", however the BLM movement is heavily political and very much an American issue. Somehow Labour (& some of the british public) have downloaded the issues of some black americans as our own. Please consider delinking BLM from this
No	Please don't make everything political
No	
No	
No	I feel he is already recognised in the memorial garden area and the money being spent on this consultation and potential renaming could be better spent fixing issues in the park such as the flooding in thr childrens playground or lack of lighting.
No	1. He authorised the planting of a bomb that killed 19 people and wounded 217 mostly civilians. Regardless of political aims, killing civilians is unacceptable. 2. Per Amnesty International, he presided over gross human rights abuses, inc torture, sexual abuse and executions in ANC prison camps over a 12 year period, which were allowed to go unchecked by senior leadership.
No	
No	Albert Road Rec has had its own local name for a great many years. I consider it totally unnecessary and inappropriate to change it. I would rather see the council expend its energies and resources doing real, effective things to support racial equality rather than empty, token gestures like this which serve no purpose. Invest more in education and youth support in BAME communities and social help for ethnic minorities. to
No	Leave things as they are
No	
No	During his tenure as president of the ANC between 1967 and 1991, Oliver Tambo was directly responsible for organizing active guerilla units. He was identified as the person who gave final approval for the 20 May 1983 Church Street bombing, which resulted in the deaths of 19 people and injuries to 197-217 .He failed to control elements of the ANC like Winnie Mandela who in1986 publicly endorsed the practice of necklacing. Did those Black Lives Not Matter ?
No	The cost of renaming the recreation ground would be better spent maintaining the new statue. The Freedom Charter was immediately removed from the hand of the new statue and not replaced, so it already fails to celebrate one of Oliver Tambo's greatest achievements.
No	
No	If the Rec is to be renamed, I believe it should be given the name of a woman. We must begin to tackle the inequality of public memorials being given to men over women. In the year of the pandemic, we could be naming the park after Mary Seacole. In honour of Mary and the contribution of nurses from around the world to the NHS who we have accepted are amungst the heroes of 2020.

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Report for:	Cabinet 09 February 2021
Item number:	To be added by the Committee Section
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 Cabinet received a report on the Draft Budget on 8 December 2020 which recommended to start consultation on the budget proposals and also highlighted that the Council could set a balanced budget for 2021/22 but only with a significant (£5.4m) one-off use of reserves. This draft budget included estimated funding changes as a result of the announcements included in the Spending Round 2020 (SR20), but also underlined that the detailed allocations, included in the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement, were still awaited.

1.2 The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement was announced on December 17th 2020. In totality, this confirmed the December estimates as sound but did also include new announcements such as a Local tax income guarantee compensation scheme and a new one-off Local Council Tax Support Grant (LCTSG). Announcements were also made about some other significant grant streams, outside of the Settlement, such as those directed at reducing Homelessness.

1.3 The Budget and MTFS have been revised to include the impact of these funding changes and with due regard to the corporate Equalities Impact Assessment, consultation feedback and recommendations from the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee. As such the Budget position for 2021/22 has improved, with the proposed balanced budget having a reduced requirement for using reserves of £1.7m, though of course this in itself is still significant. It should also be noted that the forecast position for the years 2022/23 and beyond continue to very difficult a further step- up in the financial challenge.

1.4 The provisional Local Government Finance Settlement also confirmed that local authorities could increase their Council Tax up to 1.99% without referendum and also allowed for an additional 3% ASC precept to be raised. This Budget

assumes that both of these increases are adopted by Haringey; this is in line with the December draft Budget proposal.

1.5 The relevant sections of the report have been updated to highlight the pertinent new information arising from the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement, other funding announcements and the decision by the London Leaders and GLA, made since the last report, to discontinue the London business rates pool in 2021/22. The report also includes summaries of the responses to the public Budget Consultation as well as those from Overview and Scrutiny Committee along with Cabinet responses.

1.6 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 planned funding and expenditure for that year. Additionally, in order to ensure the Council's finances over the medium term are built on a sound basis, this report also sets out the funding and expenditure assumptions for the following four years (2022/26) in the form of an MTFS. Cabinet's role in this is to recommend the Budget and key policy proposals to Full Council for agreement and this report satisfies this duty.

1.7 In accordance with the Local Government Finance Act (LGFA) 1992, Full Council must approve the budget for the forthcoming year and agree the Council tax for that year by the statutory deadline of 11th March. Full Council will consider the Budget package contained in this report at their meeting on 1st March 2021.

1.8 As highlighted in the December report, the proposed budgets have been prepared with reference to the Borough Plan 2019-2023 but also the work undertaken earlier this year to review and refresh it to recognise, and respond to, the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on the Council, residents, businesses and partners.

1.9 One of the financial planning strategies used by this Council is to acknowledge and respond to forecast demands upon the Council and take a realistic view of its circumstances. As such, 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 a result of this, the proposed budgets for next year have been adjusted to respond to this intelligence as far as resources practically allow and to ensure that they reflect the reality of demand that exists for certain services. As a consequence, the 2021/22 Budget now proposed invests a further £8.6m, primarily into its Adults and Children's services to meet care needs (before savings).

1.10 While the revenue budget remains tightly constrained, some additional funding has also been identified for progressing key priorities for our communities:

- 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

1.11 This 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).

1.12 Almost one year on from the first National lockdown, the country is still severely impacted by the pandemic. The December report underlined 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. One of the main impacts on next years budget is the assumed level of support that the Council will provide via the Council Tax Reduction Support (CTRS) scheme. For other financial impacts of C19 on 2021/22, the planning assumption is that the Council can rely on general and specific grants from government to offset budgetary impacts, some of which was confirmed in the SR20. However, the eventual medium to long-term economic impact still remains unknown and could create greater pressures for the Council, particularly as the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) has forecast that a return to pre-pandemic levels will not take place until late 2022. A further, as yet unquantifiable, risk is the immediate and longer term impact of the Brexit trade deal. Both of these risks underline the continued imperative for the Council to maintain sufficient financial resilience.

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 significant gap of circa £12.2m for 2022/23 and more in subsequent years. This points towards a difficult budget round again next year and 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 For schools, the Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) funding, which is ring fenced for the delivery of education services, is also outlined. The final Dedicated Schools Budget (DSG) allocations for Haringey have seen increases in the Schools and High Needs Block but a reduction the Central block.

1.16 The report includes the draft Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue budget and HRA Capital programme, incorporating the work undertaken during the Autumn to update the HRA Business Plan. This revised HRA financial plan, which is its third year, 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.

1.17 The Plan now presented, 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. A more granular approach was also 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 also been incorporated.

1.18 In summary, this report finalises the Council's General Fund and HRA 2021/22 Budgets and Medium-Term Financial Strategies for 2021-2026.

1.19 The only items not confirmed at this stage are:

- Notification of final levy sums however, we are not forecasting any levies to be significantly different to the sums currently budgeted for;
- Confirmation of the GLA council tax element;
- Final 2020/21 Local Government Finance Settlement announcement – again there are no indications that this will bring forward any / material changes to the provisional figures already received.

1.20 As stated, these final notifications are not expected to lead to any significant budget implications, but an update will be included in the Full Council report on 1st March; this will also include details of any final budget adjustments required.

Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 This is a progressive budget at a time of hardship.

2.2 The events of the last year have 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 has been able to do what was necessary knowing that we were not at risk as an organisation. This continues to be particularly important given the on-going uncertainty, even with the vaccine rollout, about when some levels of normality will return.

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. 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 and MTFS now proposed. I am pleased to confirm that, since the draft Budget was presented in December, the level of reserves required to set the Budget for 2021/22 has reduced to £1.7m. This is still a considerable sum and underlines that this budget has clearly been much more challenging when compared to the £0.6m gap presented at this time than last year, however this reflects the effects of the pandemic on our organisational financial resilience.

2.6 We welcome the additional resources confirmed in the Spending Review and subsequent Local Government Finance Settlement 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. It was also disappointing that, for a second year, funding announcements covered one year only making robust planning for the medium term almost impossible. So, we will continue to call on Government to provide certainty and 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.

- 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

2.8 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.

2.9 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%.

2.10 We recognise that raising council tax at this time will be an additional ask at a challenging time. 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. 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. Indeed, this Budget acknowledges the increased numbers eligible for the scheme during the course of this year as well as those additional residents forecast to claim in 2021. We estimate that circa 28,000 may receive support under this scheme next year.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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

Cabinet is asked to:

3.1 Consider the outcome of the budget consultation as set out in Appendix 8, to be included in the report to Council. Having taken this into account this report does not propose any amendment to the Budget for 2021/22 nor to the MTFS 2021/26.

3.2 Approve the responses made to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommendations following their consideration of the draft budget proposals as set out in Appendix 9. Having taken this into account this report does not propose any amendment to the Budget for 2021/22 nor to the MTFS 2021/26.

3.3 Propose approval to the Council of the 2021/22 Budget and MTFS 2021/26 Budget Reduction Proposals as set out in Appendix 2.

3.4 Propose approval to the Council of the 2021/22 General Fund Revenue Budget as set out in Appendix 1, including specifically a General Fund budget requirement of £249.077m, but subject to final decisions of the levying and precepting bodies and the final local government finance Settlement.

3.5 Propose approval to the Council of the General Fund Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2021-2026 as set out in Appendix 1.

3.6 Propose approval to the Council that the overall Haringey element of Council Tax to be set by London Borough of Haringey for 2021/22 will be £1,441.04 per Band D property, which represents a 1.99% increase on the 2020/21 Haringey element and with an additional 3% for the Adult Social Care Precept amount.

3.7 Note the Council Tax Base of the London Borough of Haringey, as agreed by the Section 151 Officer under delegated authority (Article 4.01(b), Part 2, of the Constitution), as 76,544 for the financial year 2021/22.

3.8 Propose approval to the Council of the 2021/22 Housing Revenue Account budget as set out in Table 9.4.

3.9 Propose approval to the Council of the Housing Revenue Account Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2021-2026 as set out in Table 9.4.

3.10 Approve the changes to the rent levels for residents in temporary accommodation, Council tenants in General Needs, Sheltered/Supported, and

Affordable homes reflecting the recent rent guideline requiring Councils in England to increase rent by no more than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at September of the previous year plus 1%. This will increase the average weekly rents as set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.

3.11 Agree the changes to service charges to tenants as set out in Table 9.3.

3.12 Approve that the 18 currently Affordable properties, shown in Table 9.2, be changed to Social Rents from 5 April 2021.

3.13 Propose approval to the Council of the 2021/22 – 2025/26 General Fund capital programme detailed in Appendix 4.

3.14 Propose approval to the Council of the 2021/22 – 2025/26 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital programme detailed in Table 9.5.

3.15 Propose approval to the Council of the Capital Strategy detailed in Section 8 of this report.

3.16 Propose approval to Council of the strategy on the use of flexible capital receipts to facilitate the delivery of efficiency savings including capitalisation of redundancy costs (Appendix 6).

3.17 Propose to the Council the Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) allocations for 2021/22 of £278.755m as set out in Appendix 7.

3.18 Note the funding to be distributed to primary and secondary schools for 2021/22 based on the figures advised to Schools Forum and submitted to the Education Funding Agency in January 2021 set out in Section 10.

3.19 Note the budgets (including the use of brought forward DSG) for the Schools Block, Central Services Block, High Needs Block and Early Years Block as per Appendix 7.

3.20 Delegate to the Director of Children Services, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families, the power to amend the Delegated Schools Budget to take account of any changes to Haringey's total schools funding allocation by the Education and Skills Funding Agency.

3.21 Delegate to the Section 151 officer, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance, the power to make further changes to the 2021/22 budget proposals to Full Council up to a maximum limit of £1.0m.

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 1st March 2021.

5.2 Clearly there are options available to achieve a balanced budget and the Cabinet 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 reflect feedback received as part of the consultation both externally and through the Overview & Scrutiny process and the outcome of the Equalities impact assessments.

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 about each of them in this 2021/22 Budget & MTFS 2021/2026 .

SR20 and Local Government Finance Settlement 2021/22

SR20

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 replaced 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 was 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 announced in SR20 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, but it should be noted that 85% of this increase is dependent on council tax increases, with only 15% from increased government support.

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 SR20 also 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.

Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement

6.7 The report to Cabinet in December provided indicative funding changes for Haringey signalled by the SR20 but these were refined in the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement announced on 17th December 2020. These remain 'provisional' up to the publication of the Final settlement however, it is not expected that there will be significant changes. The Final settlement is unlikely to be published until early February so any resultant changes will be incorporated in the report to Full Council on 1st March.

6.8 The £1 billion for adult and children's social care announced at SR19 is being maintained in 2021-22 in line with the government's previous commitment but

with no inflationary increase. Haringey's share of the SR20 £300 million of new grant funding is £1.8m, £0.5m higher than the estimate included in the December report. The improvement is due to the allocation methodology used to distribute the funds.

6.9 There has been a reduction of £0.9m in the New Homes Bonus (NHB) for 2021/22 although the impact has largely been offset by the announcement of a new Lower Tier Services Grant worth £0.8m for 2021/22 Consultation is expected to commence during the Spring on reforms to the NHB scheme with effect from 2022/23. In the light of the uncertainty about the nature of the new scheme, the MTFS removes any expectations of NHB funding beyond 2022/23; the new Lower Tier Service Grant is also only assumed for 2021/22.

6.10 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 announcement that local authorities will be able to levy a 3 per cent adult social care precept has been confirmed. Given the level of growth required in the Social care budgets, the Budget assumes the full 3% is levied from 2021/22; this is estimated to deliver £3.3m for Haringey next year with an ongoing benefit into subsequent years.

6.11 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. The provisional local government finance settlement papers included further details of how the compensation is expected to operate however, the methodology for calculating, particularly council tax, is complex. Furthermore, the final figures can only be calculated once this financial year closes. Therefore, the adjustments made to the Budget and MTFS now proposed take a prudent view of the compensation. Any eventual variance to the estimates will be highlighted in the 2020/21 provisional outturn report which will also address solutions for any discrepancies between the estimate and actual.

6.12 The provisional settlement also confirmed the £670m Local Council Tax Support Grant (LCTSG) for 2021/22 proposed in recognition of the increased costs of providing local council tax support following the pandemic. The funding will be un-ringfenced and will be distributed on the basis of each billing authority's share of the England level working-age local council tax support caseload, adjusted to reflect the average bill per dwelling in the area. Haringey's share is £3.6m and this has been a significant factor in reducing the requirement to draw down reserves to balance the budget.

6.13 There has been a notable increase in CTRS claimant numbers in 2020/21 with a 6.1% increase forecast by the end of March 2021. However, the change has not been consistent across each group. There continues to be an on-going c. 2% -

3% annual reduction in pension age claimants. Claimants with disabilities caseload is rising by about 3% annually, a broadly consistent rate for many years. However, for working age claimants, the annual downward trend in claim numbers has been sharply reversed this year with an 8% increase in those with children and 25% increase in those without children.

6.14 It is difficult to accurately estimate change in CTRS numbers for 2021/22 but an increase is expected and the Budget assumes a net 9% increase over and above the figures seen in the current year. This manifests in a reduced Taxbase for 2021/22, with circa £2.7m less revenue generated, excluding any increases in the Band D rate. The Council's allocation of the LCTSG largely offsets the impact of this loss for next year. Should claimant numbers remain at this level into 2022/23 and beyond with no additional government support, the estimated gaps in the MTFS will increase further.

6.15 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.

6.16 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.

6.17 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 Budget and MTFS have been amended to reflect this.

6.18 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. The impact on budgets is not forecast to be felt until 2022/23+ but the MTFS has been updated to reflect the changes.

Other Announcements Since December 2020

6.19 Some specific grants fall outside the scope of the Local Government Finance Settlement. In terms of the General Fund, in recent years the largest of these has been the Flexible Housing Support Grant (FHSG) worth £7.7m to Haringey in the current year. The 2021/22 allocations were announced on 21 December which saw Haringey's allocation of the newly named Homelessness Prevention Grant increase to £8.4m. This has helped the Homelessness budget and the consequent pressure that it puts on the borough.

Covid-19 Impact on the Collection Fund

6.20 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.

6.21 At the moment, Haringey is forecasting a general fund impact of £0.675m 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 £0.225m is estimated for the first three years of the MTFS period. These figures take into account the Government compensating Local Authorities for irrecoverable local taxation losses – it is estimated that Haringey will receive £2m in compensation for lost NNDR income, which reduces the initially-estimated deficit.

6.22 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.

6.23 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 the Council to support taxpayers through this difficult time.

6.24 The number of claimants on the authority's Council Tax Reduction scheme is projected to have increased by 6% by then end of the 2020/21 financial year. 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

6.25 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.

6.26 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.

6.27 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 confirmed a further delay to April 2022 and the impact of this has been modelled into the Budget and MTFS. 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.

6.28 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 £21.8 million across the Capital, as the Pool will benefit from the 75% income compensation scheme. Based on the most recent calculation, Haringey is due to receive £0.6m.

6.29 Haringey, along with the rest of the existing members of the London Pool, provisionally expressed an interest to MHCLG in continuing the arrangement in 2021/22 not least because of the operational, administrative and strategic benefits. However, further modelling undertaken during December which includes the expected impact of changes to rateable value of office buildings, indicated a real risk that a number of authorities, including Haringey, would be worse off financially within the Pool. As such, London Councils has written to MHCLG confirming that, for 2021/22 at least, the Pool will not operate. Because of the uncertainty around pooling beyond 2021/22 and resultant financial benefits no pool growth had been assumed in any year of the MTFS.

6.30 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. Further

details were included in the Provisional finance settlement and the estimated improvement built into the Budgets for 2021/22- 2023/24.

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. The MTFS assumes that CPI Inflation will return to 2% from 2023/24 onwards, however this assumption will be kept under review.

6.32 The estimated mandatory reliefs applied to Haringey businesses are £6.5m in 2021/22. These reliefs cover, among others, discounts for small businesses and will be fully reimbursed via Section 31 Grants by Central Government. It is assumed that any further discount schemes that are put in place by Government to respond to C19 pressures on businesses would also be covered by S31 grants. 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. 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 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.

6.34 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	2025/26 £'000
Revenue Support Grant	21,993	22,115	22,118	22,561	23,012	23,472
Business Rates Top Up	58,412	58,412	61,695	62,915	64,134	65,416
Retained Business Rates	22,100	22,137	21,219	21,643	22,292	22,738
NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,654)	(225)	(225)	(225)	0	0
S31 Grants	6,019	6,515	-	-	-	-
Share of Pool Growth	400	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**107,270**	**108,954**	**104,808**	**106,893**	**109,438**	**111,626**

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 number of new properties coming into rating, and thus being subject to Council Tax charges, has increased by 0.6% during 2020/21. This is forecast to increase by 1% per annum during the remainder of the MTFS period.
- When projecting forward the number of CTRS Claimants has increased by 6% for 2020/21 and is forecast to further increase by 9% for 2021/22.
- 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 (£1.9m for the first three years, increasing to £2.15m for each subsequent year). This takes into account the 75% Government compensation for lost taxation income.
- The "relevant" amount of properties (i.e. total number of properties after adjusting for estimated impact of proposed changes to CTRS and lower collection rate) is 1,999 lower than the relevant amount for 2020/21. This equates to a 1.5% reduction in the tax base calculated for budgeting purposes.
- The resulting projections for Council Tax income and Band D Rates are set out below. These figures are based on the Council Tax Base for 2021/22, agreed in January 2021; formal Council ratification of Council Tax Rates will take place in the Full Council meeting on 1 March.

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	80,151	80,952	81,762	82,579
Taxbase change	1.7%	-1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Taxbase for year	81,392	80,151	80,952	81,762	82,579	83,405
Collection Rate	96.50%	95.50%	95.50%	96.00%	96.50%	96.50%
Taxbase after collection rate	**78,543**	**76,544**	**77,309**	**78,491**	**79,689**	**80,486**
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**	**£110,303**	**£113,623**	**£117,656**	**£121,828**	**£125,495**
Previous Year (Estimated) Surplus	£2,175	£1,925	£1,925	£1,925	£2,175	£2,175
CIPFA Counter Fraud Income	£0	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25
Council Tax Yield (£000)	**£109,980**	**£112,253**	**£115,573**	**£119,606**	**£124,028**	**£127,695**

Grants

6.38 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

6.39 The SR 20 announced that specific grants would remain 'cash flat' for 2021/22. Estimated inflationary increases of 1.5% in 2022/23 and 2% in 2023/24 are applied to the values in Table 6.3 below. 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.

6.40 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	6,017	6,047	6,138	6,138	6,138
Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF)	9,518	9,518	9,566	9,709	9,709	9,709
Social Care Support Grant	6,960	6,960	6,995	7,100	7,100	7,100
Additional Social Care Funding	0	1,766	1,766	1,766	1,766	1,766
Total	**22,495**	**24,261**	**24,373**	**24,713**	**24,713**	**24,713**

Core Grants

6.41 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 although the allocation for 2021/22 has yet to be announced. The MTFS prudently assumes no increases to the 2020/21 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. The final payment from the scheme is expected to be received in 2022/23. In the light of this uncertainty, the draft MTFS now removes any expectations for NHB funding beyond this final year.
- The Council Tax Support and Housing Benefit Admin Grants are expected to continue at 2020/21 levels in 2021/22 (£2m), although allocations have yet to be confirmed. They are forecast to 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 into 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. It was worth £7.7m to Haringey in the current year and the 2021/22 allocation of the newly named Homelessness Prevention Grant has increased to £8.4m. This grant is allocated directly to the Housing service so is not included in Table 6.4 below.

6.42 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	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353
New Homes Bonus	2,199	1,208	656	-	-	-
Business Rates - Section 31 Grants	6,019	6,515	-	-	-	-
Council Tax Support Grant	-	3,606	-	-	-	-
Lower Tier Services Grant	-	756	-	-	-	-
Total	**30,393**	**34,386**	**22,957**	**22,301**	**22,301**	**22,301**

Fees and Charges

6.43 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.

6.44 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.

6.45 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.

6.46 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.

6.47 The impact of fees and charges increases have been included in the revenue income projections in the MTFS.

Use of Reserves

6.48 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.

6.49 The Budget now proposed assumed a £1.7m one-off use of reserves in 2021/22; this is an improvement from the £5.4m assumed in the December draft budget.

6.50 The March 1st Full Council report 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

6.51 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	22,115	22,118	22,561	23,012	23,472
	Top up Business Rates	58,412	58,412	61,695	62,915	64,134	65,416
	Retained Business Rates	22,100	22,137	21,219	21,643	22,292	22,738
	NNDR Growth	400	-	-	-	-	-
	NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,654)	(225)	(225)	(225)	0	0
Table 6.2	Council Tax	107,805	110,303	113,623	117,656	121,828	125,495
	Council Tax Surplus	2,175	1,950	1,925	1,925	2,175	2,175
Table 6.4	New Homes Bonus	2,199	1,208	656	-	-	-
	Public Health	20,228	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353
	Other Core Grants	8,634	12,825	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947
	Total (External) Funding	**242,292**	**249,077**	**243,313**	**248,775**	**255,742**	**261,597**
	Contribution from Reserves	-	1,688	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL FUNDING	**242,292**	**250,765**	**243,313**	**248,775**	**255,742**	**261,597**

General Fund Revenue Assumptions

7.1 2020/21 Financial Performance – General Fund Revenue

7.1.1 The 2020/21 Budget Update report, reported to Cabinet in December, 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 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. 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. Adjustments have been made in the light of this (see Section 6).

7.1.5 The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) year-end forecast has worsened in quarter 2 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 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 and include the forecast impact of the SR20 notification of a reduction in the PWLB rate.

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 to 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 the Full Council report, when the final Levy 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 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 new service specific growth proposals made necessary by base budget or demand pressures identified as part of the current years financial planning process. These have been built into the Budget and MTFS now proposed. This are in addition to the growth already factored into the MTFS as part of last years planning process, the primary one being £3.2m for Adults (before the application of savings).

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	1,896	(355)	0	0	0	1,541
Economy	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
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 proposed Budget and MTFS.

Table 7.2 – Delayed and Undeliverable Savings

Description	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	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Economy	120	325	30	0	20	0	(100)	0	(70)	0	0	325
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**	**1,058**	**(2,134)**	**375**	**(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 2020/21 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 2020.

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	2,336	1,590	(1,440)	1,360	170	4,016
Economy	550	0	0	0	0	550
Your Council	744	240	0	0	0	984
Subtotal	**5,971**	**2,217**	**(1,359)**	**1,402**	**171**	**8,402**
Cross-Cutting Proposals	750	2,250	0	0	0	3,000
Total	**6,721**	**4,467**	**(1,359)**	**1,402**	**171**	**11,402**

7.10.10 When added to the pre-agreed reductions for next year (£7.6m initially – revised down to £3.6m largely as a consequence of the Covid-19 Pandemic – as presented in Table 7.2), the total to be delivered is £10.3m 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. These proposals have been subject to scrutiny and consultation and all proposals have been reviewed by the Policy and Equalities team. All were subject to initial equalities screening and where these have indicated that full EqIA's were required, these have been undertaken. Appendix 10 provides a report summarising the outcome of this work plus the 6 full EqIAs undertaken.

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	58,289	56,651	56,757	57,027	57,027
People - Adults	83,784	83,208	80,248	81,751	84,853	84,853
Place	24,915	23,999	20,817	22,193	20,839	20,669
Economy	1,006	6,166	6,066	5,966	5,866	5,796
Your Council	35,999	32,995	30,063	29,757	29,757	29,757
Non-Service Revenue	25,017	30,006	45,961	57,314	63,636	66,642
Council Cash Limit	**242,292**	**250,765**	**255,568**	**269,449**	**277,677**	**280,442**
Planned Contributions from Reserves	-	(1,688)	-	-	-	-
Further Savings to be Identified	-	-	(12,230)	(20,650)	(21,911)	(18,820)
Total General Fund Budget	**242,292**	**249,077**	**243,338**	**248,800**	**255,767**	**261,622**
Council Tax	107,805	110,303	113,623	117,656	121,828	125,495
Council Tax Surplus	2,175	1,950	1,950	1,950	2,200	2,200
RSG	21,993	22,115	22,118	22,561	23,012	23,472
Top up Business Rates	58,412	58,412	61,695	62,915	64,134	65,416
Retained Business Rates	22,100	22,137	21,219	21,643	22,292	22,738
NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,654)	(225)	(225)	(225)	0	0
NNDR Growth	400	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Main Funding)	**211,231**	**214,691**	**220,381**	**226,499**	**233,466**	**239,322**
Core/Other External Grants						
New Homes Bonus	2,199	1,208	656	-	-	-
Public Health	20,228	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353
Other core grants	8,634	12,825	1,947	1,947	1,947	1,947
TOTAL (Core/Other External Grants)	**31,061**	**34,386**	**22,957**	**22,301**	**22,301**	**22,301**
Total Income	**242,292**	**249,077**	**243,338**	**248,800**	**255,767**	**261,622**

7.11.1 The General Fund Budget 2021/22 now presented assumes a one-off contribution from reserves of £1.7m.

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 February 2021 although not expected to lead to significant changes.
- On-going uncertainty about the final impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on 2020/21 budgets and future years. It is likely that Covid-19 will also impact on the level of Government resources available for the sector in future years of the MTFS
- Brexit, even with the trade deal with the EU, could put pressure on costs and increase inflation; potentially lead to difficulty in attracting staff in critical social care & health services and increase 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
- 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 and are now planned for 2021/22. The impact on funding for the Council is 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.
- 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, disabled parking bays 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, as well as £2m investment in Wood Green Library.

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 Programme 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)		288,854	190,863	150,613	120,687	67,469	**818,485**
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)		277,033	346,575	334,086	375,571	222,787	**1,556,052**
Total =		**565,887**	**537,438**	**484,699**	**496,258**	**290,256**	**2,374,537**

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. Since December the following schemes have been varied in the light of further information:

8.2.4.1 Future High Street Fund. The Stoneleigh Road scheme (£1.4m) and the 551b scheme (£2.0m) are now in the capital programme as funded by the Council.

8.2.4.2 Canning Crescent. The scheme budget has been updated by £0.8m to reflect the latest estimated cost.

8.2.4.3 The High Road West. The Council budget for site acquisition is currently set at £139m and has been increased by £9m to reflect increases in land values. These costs will be reimbursed by the development partner.

8.2.4.4 Mosaic System. This budget has been increased by up to £0.7m to reflect increased implementation costs.

8.2.5 About a third of the capital programme is composed of schemes that are wholly funded by Council borrowing and that arenot self-financing. These schemes largely reflect the statutory duties of the council. In large part these schemes are not able to attract 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 £77.0m of which approximately £14.6m is externally funded.

8.2.8 The Economy capital programme has an estimated value of £470.9m. 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 £52.7m. Most 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 £83.4m with the majority, £52.7m funded through borrowing. £40m of this borrowing relates to the asset management function of the Council and to the Civic Centre refurbishment. The majority of the balance of the investment relates to the Responsiveness Fund, £2m and the approved capital programme contingency, £6.3m.

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	26,570	28,120	12,400	4,470	2,377	**73,937**
Place	27,009	14,382	13,360	11,495	10,795	**77,041**
Economy	177,498	105,171	84,316	66,971	36,916	**470,871**
Housing (GF)	6,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	**8,000**
Your Council	25,306	18,281	15,531	17,650	6,650	**83,418**
Total General Fund (GF)	**288,854**	**190,863**	**150,613**	**120,687**	**67,469**	**818,485**
Housing (HRA)	**277,033**	**346,575**	**334,086**	**375,571**	**222,787**	**1,556,052**
Overall Total	**565,887**	**537,438**	**484,699**	**496,258**	**290,256**	**2,374,537**

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. It also indicates how each scheme is financed:

H is for schemes that are funded by borrowing,

S is for schemes that are funded by the borrowing but where compensating savings are made in service budgets,

E is for schemes that are funded by an external party, and

Where there is more than one letter, this indicates that the scheme is funded from more than one source with the source contributing the most indicated first.

The particular significance of those schemes which have a borrowing cost which will be met by the General Fund (not offset by consequent savings or externally funded) is that they produce a consequent ongoing pressure on the revenue account, similar to any other new revenue expenditure commitments.

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. The proposed budget allocation is geared towards the primary school estate to deal with a range of condition issues that can be undertaken in a cost-effective manner with minimal disruption to school life and without incurring abortive costs. This is because in most of the primary schools there are site constraints and/or planning issues meaning that there are real limitations on any significant alternative site approaches.

This is unlike the position in the secondary school sector where a masterplan for the secondary school estate is being prepared with the five secondary schools being the subject of a detailed options appraisal that takes a holistic view of the individual school and of its contribution to the overall secondary school estate. This approach was outlined in the Schools Estate Strategy. The outcome of this work is likely to place further pressure on the Council's capital programme in the future years of the MTFS.

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 and Children's 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 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 fit for purposes 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 to the borough.

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 estate sits beside the Connected Communities initiative and will improve the accessibility of libraries and the range of services that they offer. In addition, a new £2m budget has been incorporated into the programme for the Wood Green Library to undertake urgent works and to improve the environment for visitors.

There are a further two new capital proposals. The first relates to the approved capital programme contingency that is being replenished with £3.8m, and the second is the responsiveness fund which is been set a budget of £2m.

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 2021/22-2025/26 are analysed in the table below and show that the majority of schemes being proposed (70%) are either self-financing or funded via external resources:

Table 8.3: Financing Strategy

	General Fund Borrowing		External	Total
	Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self-Financing met from Savings (£'000)	(£'000)	(£'000)
People - Children's	77,259	0	27,959	**105,218**
People - Adults	4,485	54,970	14,482	**73,937**
Place	58,063	4,400	14,578	**77,041**
Economy	52,715	164,416	253,741	**470,872**
Housing - GF	0	8,000	0	**8,000**
Your Council	52,663	30,755	0	**83,418**
Total	**245,184**	**262,541**	**310,760**	**818,485**

8.2.22 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.

8.2.23 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

8.2.24 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	2,008,509

Asset Management

8.2.25 The Asset Management Plan is the subject of a separate report elsewhere on the agenda.

Asset Disposals

8.2.26 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.

8.2.27 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

8.2.28 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.

8.2.29 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

8.2.30 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.

8.2.31 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	31,172	27,303	23,470	19,471	15,297	10,938	8,421
Total Debt	**562,864**	**839,205**	**1,100,432**	**1,390,208**	**1,636,809**	**1,797,459**	**1,812,479**
Capital Financing Requirement	723,447	1,073,041	1,300,885	1,590,485	1,836,902	1,999,393	2,008,509

8.2.32 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

8.2.33 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	1,207,414	1,501,014	1,751,605	1,918,455	1,930,088
Authorised limit – PFI & leases	30,882	30,981	25,702	20,192	14,438	11,116
Authorised limit – total external debt	**1,010,528**	**1,238,395**	**1,526,716**	**1,771,797**	**1,932,893**	**1,941,204**
Operational boundary - borrowing	929,646	1,157,414	1,451,014	1,701,605	1,868,455	1,880,088
Operational boundary – PFI & leases	28,075	28,164	23,366	18,356	13,126	10,106
Operational boundary – total external debt	**957,720**	**1,185,579**	**1,474,380**	**1,719,961**	**1,881,581**	**1,890,193**

8.2.34 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	12,198	16,533	21,033	23,299	26,299
Proportion of net revenue stream	3.9%	5.0%	6.6%	8.2%	8.9%	10.0%
Financing Costs HRA	16,426	16,242	22,889	30,007	35,725	38,807
Proportion of net revenue stream	15.4%	15.1%	20.3%	25.0%	27.9%	29.0%

8.2.35 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

8.2.36 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

8.2.37 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.

8.2.38 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.

8.2.39 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."

8.2.40 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.

8.2.41 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.

8.2.42 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.

8.2.43 The Council's strategy for capital receipts will be focused on transformation of services and is set out in Appendix 6.

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.

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.

9.1.4. 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.

9.1.5. 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.

9.1.6. The December cabinet version of the revised Financial plan 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. These have been dealt with in this final version by rephasing of this year's capital programmes based on actual works carried and realistic timeframes set for completion.

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.

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.

9.2.2. 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%.

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.

9.2.3. 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).

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).

9.2.4. 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 ofCPI only, for the remaining five years of the HRA financial plan.

9.3 General needs and sheltered / supported housing

9.3.1. 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.

9.3.2. There is a range of rents across different sizes of properties. Table 9.1 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%

9.3.3. 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.

9.4 Affordable rent housing

9.4.1. There are eighteen properties, built under the New Homes Infill Programme, currently let at affordable rents.

9.4.2. 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 9.2 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%

9.5 Temporary accommodation

9.5.1. 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.

9.5.2. 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.

9.5.3. 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.

9.6 Tenants' service charges

9.6.1. 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.

9.6.2. 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.

9.6.3. 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.

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

Table 9.3. Proposed tenants' service charges for 2021/22

Tenants' service charges	Current Weekly Charge 2020/21	Proposed Weekly Charge 2021/22	Increase/ (decrease)		Draft Budget 2021/22
Concierge	£17.25	£17.72	£0.47	2.7%	£1,741,000
Grounds Maintenance	£3.13	£3.13	£0.00	0.0%	£1,458,000
Caretaking	£4.42	£4.54	£0.12	2.7%	£1,716,000
Street Sweeping	£5.26	£5.23	-£0.03	-0.6%	£2,338,000
Integrated Reception Service (Digital TV)	£0.77	£0.00	-£0.77	-100.0%	£0
Estates Road maintenance	£0.60	£0.60	£0.00	0.0%	£276,000
Communal Lighting (Light & Power)	£2.39	£2.24	-£0.15	-6.3%	£1,016,000
Gas (Elderly Person)	£10.04	£10.12	£0.08	0.8%	£198,000
Gas (Not Elderly Person)	£9.61	£9.68	£0.07	0.8%	£54,000
GLC Heating	£10.99	£11.08	£0.09	0.8%	£35,000
District Heating 6	£9.83	£9.91	£0.08	0.8%	£1,000
District Heating 8	£10.09	£10.17	£0.08	0.8%	£313,000
Oil/Electricity (Elderly Person)	£7.86	£7.93	£0.07	0.9%	£16,000
TV aerial maintenance	£0.32	£0.33	£0.01	3.1%	£147,000
Door entry system maintenance	£0.89	£0.90	£0.01	1.1%	£320,000
Sheltered housing cleaning service	£1.82	£1.87	£0.05	2.7%	£89,000
Good neighbour cleaning service	£1.30	£1.32	£0.02	1.5%	£30,000
Window cleaning	£0.55	£0.56	£0.01	1.8%	£39,000
Converted properties cleaning	£1.77	£1.79	£0.02	1.1%	£69,000
Total Property Charge Income					**£9,856,000**
Sheltered Housing Charge	£28.31	£28.31	£0.00	0.0%	£1,178,400
Good Neighbour Charge	£12.64	£12.64	£0.00	0.0%	£310,500
Additional Good Neighbour Charge	£2.76	£2.76	£0.00	0.0%	£6,100
Total Support Charge Income					**£1,495,000**
Proposed Tenants' Service Charge Income Budget - 2021/22					**£11,351,000**

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9.7 Rent and Service charge consultation

9.7.1. 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.

9.7.2. However, 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 include:

- Council housing rent charges for 2021/22
- Proposed weekly tenants service charges for 2021/22
- HRA hostel rent charges for 2021/22

HRA Expenditure

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.

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.

Update of HRA 10 Year Financial Plan – Capital Programmes

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.

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.

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.

HRA 5 Years MTFS (2021/22-2025/26)

The HRA budget for 2021/22 is a balanced budget maintaining a reasonable revenue contribution to capital (RCCO) of £8.8m. This report sets out the proposed HRA 5 years Budget/MTFS in Table 9.4 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.

Table 9.4 - 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	(84,863)	(89,713)	(96,187)	(103,341)	(108,573)	**(482,677)**
Void Loss	849	897	962	1,033	1,086	**4,827**
Hostel Rent Income	(2,263)	(2,292)	(2,331)	(2,371)	(2,412)	**(11,669)**
Service Charge Income	(11,351)	(11,758)	(12,326)	(12,888)	(13,400)	**(61,723)**
Leaseholder Income	(7,562)	(7,475)	(7,614)	(7,756)	(7,978)	**(38,385)**
Other Income (Garages /Aerials/Interest)*	(2,555)	(2,568)	(2,594)	(2,620)	(2,672)	**(13,009)**
Total Income	**(107,745)**	**(112,909)**	**(120,090)**	**(127,943)**	**(133,949)**	**(602,636)**
Expenditure						
Repairs	19,410	19,507	19,702	20,601	21,419	**100,639**
Housing Management	19,861	19,960	20,160	20,362	21,170	**101,513**
Housing Demand	1,879	1,888	1,907	1,926	1,965	**9,565**
Management Fee (HfH)	**41,150**	**41,355**	**41,769**	**42,889**	**44,554**	**211,717**
Estates Costs (Managed)	10,510	10,563	10,669	11,156	11,599	**54,497**
Provision for Bad Debts (Tenants)	2,603	1,949	1,228	932	958	**7,670**
Provision for Bad Debts (Leaseholders)	91	90	91	93	96	**461**
Total Managed Expenditure	**13,204**	**12,602**	**11,988**	**12,181**	**12,653**	**62,628**
Other Costs (GF Services)	5,274	4,959	5,009	5,059	5,160	**25,461**
Other Costs (Property/Insurance)	2,894	2,537	2,562	2,588	2,640	**13,221**
Capital Financing Costs	16,242	22,889	30,007	35,725	38,807	**143,670**
Contribution to Major Repairs (Depreciation)	20,197	20,298	20,501	20,706	21,120	**102,822**
Revenue Contributions to Capital	**8,784**	**8,269**	**8,254**	**8,795**	**9,015**	**43,117**
Total Expenditure	**107,745**	**112,909**	**120,090**	**127,943**	**133,949**	**602,636**
HRA (Surplus) / Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0

Draft HRA 5 Years Capital Programme (2021/22 – 2025/26)

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.

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 £277m fully funded from revenue contribution, grants, RTB retained receipt, Major Repairs Reserve and borrowing.

Table 9.5 - 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						
Major Works (Haringey Standard)	65,278	56,835	69,868	79,393	25,348	**296,722**
Carbon Reduction Works (Affordable Energy)	5,892	5,142	6,285	17,597	17,597	**52,513**
Fire Safety Works	15,329	13,771	11,000	18,113	4,500	**62,713**
Broadwater Farm Works	14,529	16,820	11,200	21,102	8,952	**72,603**
Total Existing Stock Investment	**101,028**	**92,568**	**98,353**	**136,205**	**56,397**	**484,551**
New Homes Build Programme	66,687	173,899	175,285	141,678	82,414	**639,963**
New Homes Acquisitions	75,441	45,892	25,890	46,671	31,428	**225,322**
TA Acquisitions	33,877	34,216	34,558	51,017	52,548	**206,216**
Total Capital Investment	**277,033**	**346,575**	**334,086**	**375,571**	**222,787**	**1,556,052**
Capital Investment Financing						
Grants (GLA Allocation)	40,986	0	0	0	0	**40,986**
Grants (Additional Bid)	5,934	31,256	72,226	83,114	58,365	**250,895**
Major Repairs Reserves	20,197	20,298	20,501	20,706	21,120	**102,822**
Revenue Contributions	8,784	8,269	8,254	8,795	9,015	**43,117**
RTB Capital Receipts	10,163	10,265	10,367	14,922	10,655	**56,372**
Leaseholder Contributions to Major Works	8,848	9,176	9,356	7,925	7,138	**42,443**
S.106 Contributions	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	**3,000**
Market Sales Receipts (at cost)	1,898	0	1,661	55,790	68,086	**127,435**
Market Sales Contributions	360	0	332	11,158	13,617	**25,467**
Borrowing	178,863	266,311	210,389	173,161	34,791	**863,515**
Total Capital Financing	**277,033**	**346,575**	**334,086**	**375,571**	**222,787**	**1,556,052**

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)

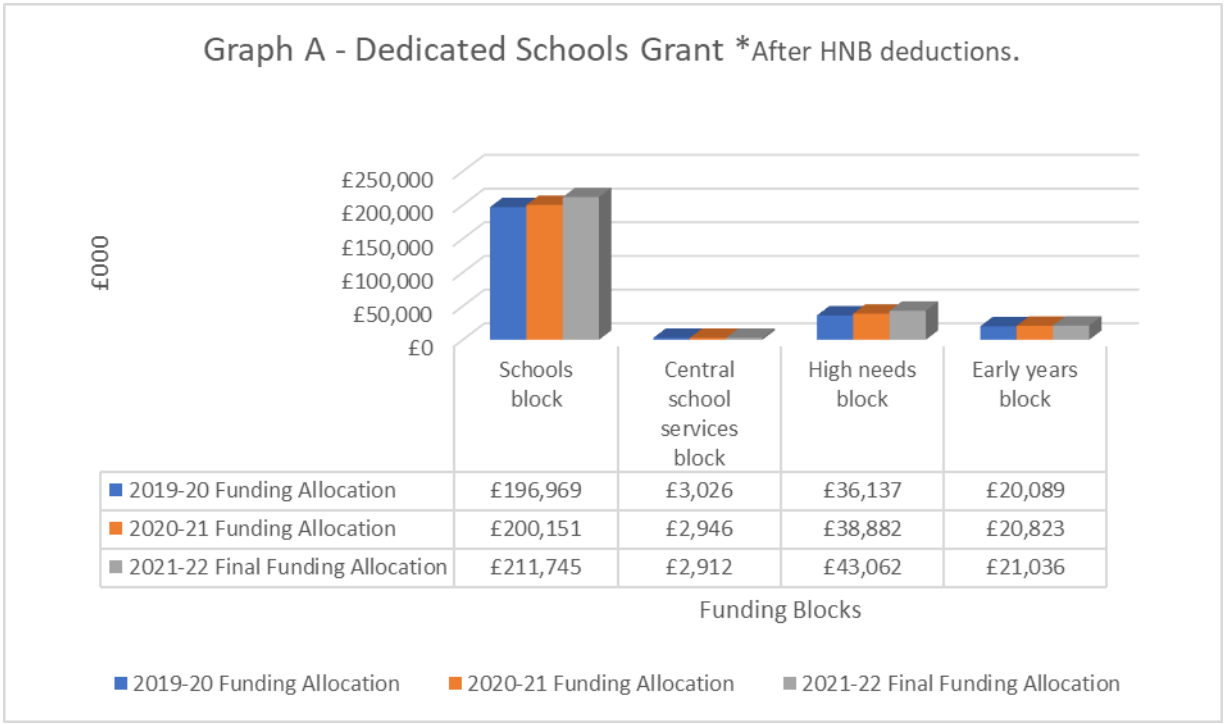
10.1 The Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) is substantially funded from the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant and two other funding streams (Pupil Premium and Post 16 Grant) which are, in effect, passported to schools. Spending must be consistent with the requirements of the prevailing Schools and Early 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.

2021/22 Budget Allocation

10.3 The Final DSG allocation for Haringey's 2021-22 DSG Budget has seen increases in the Schools and High Needs Block and a reduction in the Central block allocation when comparing to 2019-20. Graph A below sets out Haringey's DSG allocations for 2019-20, the DSG allocation for 2020-21, and the Final National Funding Formula for 2021-22.

10.4 Graph A: Dedicated Schools Grant Year on Year Allocations



10.5 The Haringey Schools Block funding increased by 5.8% inclusive of rolling in of the Teachers Pay and Teacher's Pay and Pension Grants (detailed in the Authority Proforma Tool (APT) at £6.1M). The specific breakdown provided to Schools will be dependent on the January School Forum decision. Falling rolls have impacted on overall funding leading to pressures in individual schools.

10.6 The Haringey High Needs Block allocation has an increase £4.2m against a current in-year deficit of £6.5m. This equates to an increase of 10.75% from last year which is in line with the average increase in London (11%) and marginally lower than the national average (12%).

10.7 For Haringey, this means continued pressure on the High Need Block should demand continue at the current rate. The service continues to work on reducing and mitigating the current year and future year pressures.

10.8 The Early Years' Block has also seen a marginal increase of £0.21m to £21.04m in the 2021/22 allocations. Actual allocations to Early Years' settings, based on current guidance, could be significantly impacted by the reduced attendance due to COVID-19. The Children & Young people service is continuing to work with Early Years providers and the DfE to minimize the impact on sustainability of provision in the borough.

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.

Public Consultation

11.2 As such, a formal consultation has taken place based on the consultation plan included in the December Budget/MTFS report. A detailed summary of the process and the responses received can be found in Appendix 8. Cabinet has considered the responses and, after due consideration, considers that the issues raised are addressed in the budget strategy and it is therefore not proposing any consequential changes.

Overview and Scrutiny

11.3 As part of the Council's governance arrangements for scrutiny of the Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy, the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Panels met during late December 2020 and early January 2021 and have scrutinised all the proposals presented in the 8th December 2020 report to Cabinet.

11.5 Cabinet Members, senior officers and heads of finance were in attendance at each meeting to present proposals and respond to questions from members. For some proposals, additional information was requested, which was provided.

11.6 All recommendations put forward by the Panels and the main Committee were considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 18th January 2021 and a schedule of final recommendations were agreed and referred to Cabinet. These recommendations, along with the Cabinet responses, are provided in Appendix 9.

Equalities Impact Assessment

11.7 The implications of the proposals in the 2021/22 Budget Report and Medium-Term Financial Strategy Proposals (MTFS) on groups of residents who share the protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010 have been assessed and, where relevant, full Equalities Impact Assessments have been undertaken.

11.8 The report attached as Appendix 10 considers the cumulative impact of those savings and the ways in which negative impacts across the Council might be minimised or avoided. In addition, this report considers the wider context internal and external to Haringey Council in terms of potential equalities impact.

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.

12.1 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.

12.2 The Draft General Fund Budget 2021/22 requires the one-off draw down from reserves of £1.7m. This level of reserve application can be accommodated from within the Authority's reserve position and more details of this will be provided in the final budget report to Full Council on 1st March. Balancing the Council's budget using reserves is not a sustainable strategy over the medium to long term, and the Council will look over the next year to develop plans such that any reliance on reserve utilisation is reduced in future years. The Council forecasts a savings requirement that steps up considerably from the second year of this MTFS to circa £12m, highlighting the need for this work to develop at pace.

12.3 The announcements of SR20 have improved the Council's budget position for next year. However, 85% of the sectoral improvement in spending power announced in SR20 has come from the ability to raise Council Tax and the Adult Social Care precept by a combined 4.99%. The sector, and Haringey, continue to require ongoing multi-year funding devices that holistically address the various increasing financial challenges of the sector.

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 Head of Legal & Governance (interim) has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and makes the following comments.

12.7 The Councils duties and legal implications arising in relation to the budget setting process are covered in the main body of the report.

12.8 The Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Regulations) 2001 and the

12.9 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 budge. However, the setting of rents and service charges for Council properties is an executive function to be determined by the Cabinet.

12.10 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.

12.11 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.

Equality

12.12 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.

12.13 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.

12.14 The Covid-19 pandemic has both thrown into focus the significant inequalities experienced by our residents, in particular health inequalities, but it has both highlighted and exacerbated inequalities that Haringey residents had experienced before the pandemic, particularly 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.

12.15 The Borough Plan sets the strategic direction for the Council's commitment to reduce inequality in the borough. A key theme of the Borough Plan is to promote fairness, this includes, but is not limited to, discharging the Council's duties under the Equality Act.

12.16 The Equality Principles and Objectives act as the strategic guidance for the development of individual policy changes for the duration of the Borough Plan period, 2019-23. The Equality Principles and Objectives positively impact individuals and groups with protected characteristics as they focus on ensuring that any decision taken by the Council aims to reduce the inequality that exists in Haringey.

12.17 The new budget savings proposed in this report focus on delivering efficiencies, service re-design, programmes which cut across departmental boundaries or increasing income, as opposed to being service level cuts proposals. The development of these proposals has been informed by the explicit objective of reducing inequality. Equality assessment of the proposals showed them to either advance equality of opportunity for groups who share a protected characteristic, or, assessed proposals to have adequately mitigated any negative impacts or be a proportionate way of achieving legitimate ends.

12.18 The MTFS includes a number of growth proposals. These proposals are designed to address the needs of Haringey residents who experience financial hardship, increase opportunities for young people, and increase local economic opportunities. As such, they are expected to have a positive impact on equality in Haringey.

12.19 Appendix 10 sets our detailed approach to ensuring that the proper equalities analysis is undertaken for individual MTFS savings proposals and the outcome of this assessment. This assessed all of the MTFS savings proposals to have paid due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty. Where proposals were subject to full EQIAs, these assessed proposals to either advance equality of opportunity for groups who share a protected characteristic, or, assessed proposals to have adequately mitigated any negative impacts or be a proportionate way of achieving legitimate

13. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Summary of Draft Revenue 2021/22 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2010-2026
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 – Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy
Appendix 6a – Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Detail
Appendix 7 – DSB Budget 2020/21
Appendix 8 – Budget Consultation Summary of Responses
Appendix 9 – Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommendations and Cabinet responses
Appendix 10 – Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) Report
Appendix 10a – Completed Full EqIA Proformas Pack

- Appendix 10a.1 Diesel Surcharge
- Appendix 10a.2 Residents Permits
- Appendix 10a.3 Visitors Permits
- Appendix 10a.4 Introduction of Sunday Charges
- Appendix 10a.5 Client Contributions
- Appendix 10a.6 Selective Licensing

Appendix 11 – Council Tax base Report 2020/21

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
2020/21 Qtr 1 and Qtr 2 Budget Reports
2020/21 Budget & MTFS 2020-2025

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	3,100	58,289	(1,638)	56,651	106	56,757	270	57,027	0	57,027
People - Adults	83,784	(576)	83,208	(2,959)	80,248	1,503	81,751	3,102	84,853	0	84,853
Place	24,915	(916)	23,999	(3,182)	20,817	1,376	22,193	(1,354)	20,839	(170)	20,669
Economy	1,006	5,160	6,166	(100)	6,066	(100)	5,966	(100)	5,866	(70)	5,796
Your Council	35,999	(3,004)	32,995	(2,932)	30,063	(306)	29,757	0	29,757	0	29,757
Non-Service Revenue	25,017	4,989	30,006	15,954	45,961	11,354	57,314	6,322	63,636	3,006	66,642
Further Savings to be Identified	0	0	0	(12,230)	(12,230)	(8,420)	(20,650)	(1,261)	(21,911)	3,091	(18,820)
Council Cash Limit	**242,292**	**8,473**	**250,765**	**(7,427)**	**243,338**	**5,462**	**248,800**	**6,967**	**255,767**	**5,856**	**261,622**
Planned Contributions form Reserves	-	(1,688)	(1,688)	1,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total General Fund Budget	**242,292**	**6,785**	**249,077**	**(5,739)**	**243,338**	**5,462**	**248,800**	**6,967**	**255,767**	**5,856**	**261,622**
Funding											
Council Tax	(107,805)	(2,498)	(110,303)	(3,320)	(113,623)	(4,033)	(117,656)	(4,173)	(121,828)	(3,667)	(125,495)
Council Tax Surplus	(2,175)	225	(1,950)	0	(1,950)	0	(1,950)	(250)	(2,200)	0	(2,200)
RSG	(21,993)	(122)	(22,115)	(4)	(22,118)	(442)	(22,561)	(451)	(23,012)	(460)	(23,472)
Top up Business Rates	(58,412)	0	(58,412)	(3,283)	(61,695)	(1,219)	(62,915)	(1,219)	(64,134)	(1,283)	(65,416)
Retained Business Rates	(22,100)	(36)	(22,137)	918	(21,219)	(424)	(21,643)	(649)	(22,292)	(446)	(22,738)
NNDR Growth	(400)	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit	1,654	(1,429)	225	0	225	0	225	(225)	(0)	0	(0)
Total (Main Funding)	**(211,231)**	**(3,460)**	**(214,691)**	**(5,690)**	**(220,381)**	**(6,118)**	**(226,499)**	**(6,967)**	**(233,466)**	**(5,856)**	**(239,322)**
New Homes Bonus	(2,199)	991	(1,208)	552	(656)	656	0	0	0	0	0
Public Health	(20,228)	(125)	(20,353)	0	(20,353)	0	(20,353)	0	(20,353)	0	(20,353)
Other core grants	(8,634)	(4,191)	(12,825)	10,877	(1,947)	0	(1,947)	(0)	(1,947)	0	(1,947)
TOTAL (Core/Other External Grants)	**(31,061)**	**(3,325)**	**(34,386)**	**11,429**	**(22,957)**	**656**	**(22,301)**	**(0)**	**(22,301)**	**0**	**(22,301)**

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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	Management of ASB Enforcement & Remodel of ASB & Waste Enforcement and Waste Services	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	63	10	-	-	-	**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 -	(10)	190	-	-	-	**180**	-
PL20/33	Place	Residents Permits Pricing Structure	-	-	- 10	210	-	**200**	-
PL20/34	Place	Change 2 hour restrictions to full day	-	-	- 40	270	-	**230**	-
PL20/35	Place	Night Time Enforcement	(10)	(10)	-	80	20	**80**	-
PL20/36	Place	Pay for Parking - Introduce a minmum 1 hour purchaseable sessions,	-	-	- 20	120	-	**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	**2,331**	**1,585**	**(1,450)**	**1,370**	**180**	**4,016**	**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**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**550**	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	105	204	-	-	-	**345**	-
YC106	Your Council	Reduction in Legal Services Support	163	-	-	-	-	**163**	-
		TOTAL - Your Council	**744**	**204**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**984**	**-**
		TOTAL - Savings Proposals	**5,966**	**2,176**	**(1,369)**	**1,412**	**181**	**8,402**	**800**

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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	(25)	0	0	0	0	(25)
Economy	(445)	(30)	(20)	100	70	(325)
Your Council	(570)	2	0	0	0	(568)
Total	**(3,980)**	**1,759**	**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	2,336	1,590	(1,440)	1,360	170	4,016
Economy	550	0	0	0	0	550
Your Council	744	240	0	0	0	984
Subtotal	**5,971**	**2,217**	**(1,359)**	**1,402**	**171**	**8,402**
Cross-Cutting Proposals	750	2,250	0	0	0	3,000
Total	**6,721**	**4,467**	**(1,359)**	**1,402**	**171**	**11,402**
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	4,378	2,649	(1,370)	1,360	170	7,187
Economy	225	100	100	100	70	595
Your Council	716	1,032	6	0	0	1,754
Subtotal	**9,583**	**9,780**	**(548)**	**1,702**	**241**	**20,758**
Cross-Cutting Proposals	750	2,250	0	0	0	6,850
Total	**10,333**	**12,030**	**(548)**	**1,702**	**241**	**27,608**

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APPENDIX 4: 2021/26 DRAFT CAPITAL MTFS BUDGET AS AT 20/01/2021

Key for Source of Funding	
H	Haringey Borrowing
S	Self-Financing
E	External

		2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2021/22 - 25/26 Total	Source of Funding
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
101	Primary Sch - repairs & maintenance	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**5,000**	**H & E**
102	Primary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	21,355	17,525	17,480	15,000	8,000	**79,360**	**H & E**
110	Devolved Sch Capital	531	531	531	531	531	**2,655**	**E**
114	Secondary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	750	110	0	0	0	**860**	**H**
121	Pendarren House	745	2,243	1,495	70	0	**4,553**	**H**
123	Wood Green Youth Hub	790	0	0	0	0	**790**	**E & H**
122	Alternative Provision Strategy	1,300	2,500	3,500	3,500	1,200	**12,000**	**H**
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**	**E**
208	Supported Living Schemes	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,000	0	**7,000**	**S**
209	Assistive Technology	500	500	0	0	0	**1,000**	**S**
211	Community Alarm Service	177	177	177	177	177	**885**	**E**
213	Canning Crescent Assisted Living	1,750	1,050	0	0	0	**2,800**	**S**
214	Osborne Grove Nursing Home	15,000	19,250	8,430	500	0	**43,180**	**S**
217	Burgoyne Road (Refuge Adaptations)	2,250	250	0	0	0	**2,500**	**E & S**
218	Social Emotional & Mental Health Provision	600	600	600	600	0	**2,400**	**E & S & H**
221	Mosaic System Implementation	1,600	1,600	0	0	0	**3,200**	**H**
People - Adults		**26,570**	**28,120**	**12,400**	**4,470**	**2,377**	**73,937**	

		2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2021/22 - 25/26 Total	Source of Funding
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
301	Street Lighting	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	**6,500**	**H**
302	Borough Roads	4,373	4,769	6,044	6,924	6,924	**29,034**	**H**
304	Flood Water Management	650	680	710	0	0	**2,040**	**H**
305	Borough Parking Plan	321	321	321	321	321	**1,605**	**H**
307	CCTV	830	1,000	550	0	0	**2,380**	**H & E**
309	Local Implementation Plan(LIP)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**5,000**	**E**
310	Developer S106 / S278	250	250	250	250	250	**1,250**	**E**
311	Parks Asset Management:	300	300	300	300	300	**1,500**	**H & E**
313	Active Life in Parks:	230	230	230	230	230	**1,150**	**H & E**
314	Parkland Walk Bridges	0	496	85	0	0	**581**	**H**
322	Finsbury Park	600	600	600	0	0	**1,800**	**S**
328	Street & Greenspace Greening Programme	100	100	100	100	0	**400**	**S & H**
329	Park Building Carbon Reduction and Improvement Programme	800	800	800	0	0	**2,400**	**S**
331	Updating the boroughs street lighting with energy efficient Led light bulbs	3,500	0	0	0	0	**3,500**	**H**
332	Disabled Bay/Blue Badge	200	0	0	0	0	**200**	**H**
333	Waste Management	200	200	0	0	0	**400**	**H**
119	School Streets	600	600	600	600	0	**2,400**	**E**
444	Marsh Lane	4,700	266	0	0	0	**4,966**	**H**
447	Alexandra Palace - Maintenance	470	470	470	470	470	**2,350**	**H**
621	Libraries IT and Buildings upgrade	85	0	0	0	0	**85**	**H**
623	Wood Green Library	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	**2,000**	**H**
334	Parks Depot Reconfiguration	400	0	0	0	0	**400**	**H**
335	Streetsplan	5,100	0	0	0	0	**5,100**	**E**
Place - Safe & Sustainable Places		**27,009**	**14,382**	**13,360**	**11,495**	**10,795**	**77,041**	

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	Source of Funding
401	Tottenham Hale Green Space	810	2,961	5,096	3,794	0	**12,661**	**H & E**
402	Tottenham Hale Streets	7,930	850	600	350	0	**9,730**	**H & E**
4003	Tottenham Hale Housing Zone Funding	6,663	4,326	0	3,663	0	**14,652**	**E**
411	Tottenham Heritage Action Zone (HAZ)	1,007	2,000	1,200	0	0	**4,207**	**E & H**
421	HRW Acquisition	90,000	3,940	6,830	6,000	4,600	**111,370**	**E**
429	Site Acq (Tott & Wood Green)	14,750	14,000	10,000	12,000	0	**50,750**	**S**
430	Wards Corner CPO	10,000	0	0	0	0	**10,000**	**E**
464	Bruce Castle	4,000	6,000	8,500	0	0	**18,500**	**S**
465	District Energy Network (DEN)	1,500	6,500	3,500	0	0	**11,500**	**S & E**
480	Wood Green Regen (2)	4,900	8,000	7,750	8,664	0	**29,313**	**H & E**
481	Strategic Investment Pot	1,987	1,950	0	0	0	**3,937**	**E**
482	Strategic Property	1,273	254	3	0	0	**1,530**	**H**
4001	Maintenance of Tottenham Green Workshops	50	0	0	0	0	**50**	**H**
4002	Northumberland Park estate area public realm	500	0	0	0	0	**500**	**E**
4005	SME Workspace Intensification	2,000	3,500	4,000	0	0	**9,500**	**S**
4006	Acquisition of head leases	10,000	12,000	0	0	0	**22,000**	**S**
4007	Tottenham Hale Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	1,814	2,000	5,000	7,000	7,500	**23,314**	**E & S**
4008	Wood Green Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	1,614	2,000	2,500	7,500	7,500	**21,114**	**E & S**
4009	Additonal Carbon Reduction Project	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	**12,000**	**S**
4010	Selby Urban Village Project	5,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	17,316	**87,316**	**E & S**
473	Enterprising Tottenham High Road (ETHR)	1,730	451	0	0	0	**2,181**	**E & S**
474	Tottenham High Road Strategy	600	587	0	0	0	**1,187**	**H & E**
475	Heart of Tottenham (HOT)	866	0	0	0	0	**866**	**H**
488	Liveable Seven Sisters (LSS)	1,227	2,250	1,019	0	0	**4,496**	**H & S**
493	Bruce Grove Yards (BGY)	1,300	1,670	218	0	0	**3,188**	**H**
4993	Pride in the High Road (PITHR)	400	432	0	0	0	**832**	**H**
404	Good Economy Recovery plan	1,400	500	100	0	0	**2,000**	**H & E**
453	New workspace scheme at Stoneleigh Road car park	400	1,000	0	0	0	**1,400**	**S**
454	HALS Improvement Programme	125	0	0	0	0	**125**	**H & E**
455	Replacement Cloud based IT solutions for Planning, Building Control & Land Charges	652	0	0	0	0	**652**	**H**
Economy - Growth & Employment		**177,498**	**105,171**	**84,316**	**66,971**	**36,916**	**470,871**	
509	CPO - Empty Homes	6,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	**8,000**	**S**
Housing (GF) Homes & Communities		**6,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**8,000**	

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	Source of Funding
604	Continuous Improvement	950	950	950	950	950	**4,750**	**H**
607	Financial Management System Replacement	2,000	650	0	0	0	**2,650**	**S**
622	Customer First	500	0	0	0	0	**500**	**S**
639	Ways of Working	255	0	0	0	0	**255**	**S**
650	Connected Communities	700	0	0	0	0	**700**	**S**
653	Capital Support for IT Projects	450	450	450	450	450	**2,250**	**S**
698	Responsiveness Fund	2,000	0	0	0	0	**2,000**	**H**
316	Asset Management of Council Buildings	4,651	4,331	1,381	4,000	4,000	**18,363**	**H**
330	Civic Centre Works	5,000	5,500	4,500	5,000	1,250	**21,250**	**H**
470	Wood Green HQ, Library & Customer Service Centre	5,000	6,400	7,000	6,000	0	**24,400**	**S**
699	P6 - Approved Capital Programme Contingency	3,800	0	1,250	1,250	0	**6,300**	**H**
Your Council		**25,306**	**18,281**	**15,531**	**17,650**	**6,650**	**83,418**	
TOTAL GF CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**288,854**	**190,863**	**150,613**	**120,687**	**67,469**	**818,485**	
Housing (HRA) Housing Revenue Account								
	Capital Investment							
	Major Works (Haringey Standard)	65,278	56,835	69,868	79,393	25,348	**296,722**	
	Carbon Reduction Works (Affordable Energy)	5,892	5,142	6,285	17,597	17,597	**52,513**	
	Fire Safety Works	15,329	13,771	11,000	18,113	4,500	**62,713**	
	Broadwater Farm Works	14,529	16,820	11,200	21,102	8,952	**72,603**	
	Total Existing Stock Investment	**101,028**	**92,568**	**98,353**	**136,205**	**56,397**	**484,551**	
	New Homes Build Programme	66,687	173,899	175,285	141,678	82,414	**639,963**	
	New Homes Acquisitions	75,441	45,892	25,890	46,671	31,428	**225,322**	
	TA Acquisitions	33,877	34,216	34,558	51,017	52,548	**206,216**	
TOTAL HRA CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**277,033**	**346,575**	**334,086**	**375,571**	**222,787**	**1,556,052**	
OVERALL CAPITAL PROGRAMME		**565,887**	**537,438**	**484,699**	**496,258**	**290,256**	**2,374,537**	

Adults & Children's Services

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
221	Mosaic System Implementation	3,200	0	0	**3,200**

Mosaic System Implementation. This bid is to upgrade the current Adult & Children's social care arrangements 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 £0.950m. However, if a new supplier is chosen then it is estimated that a budget of up to £3.2m will be required to implement the new system. The budget profile is £0.950m in 2021/22 should the current supplier be chosen. If a new supplier is chosen, then the budget profile would be £1.6m in 2021/22 and £1.6m in 2022/23.

Children's Services

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
102	Schools Estate	33,000	0	0	**33,000**

Schools Capital Estate Maintenance. There has been a major review of the condition and suitability of the Children's Services estate which has informed the Children's Service's asset management plan (CSAMP). This identified the condition and suitability deficiencies in the primary, secondary, and wider Children's Service estate that needed addressing in the short, medium, and long-term. The very immediate issues that could give rise to health & safety issues or school closure have been addressed by works carried out across the primary, secondary, and wider Children's Service estate**.** These reviews are identifying a substantial investment requirement to remedy all condition and suitability issues.

The initial further investment is geared towards the primary school estate to deal with a range of condition issues that can be undertaken in a cost-effective manner with minimal disruption to school life and without incurring abortive costs. This is because in most of the primary schools there are site constraints and/or planning issues meaning that there are real limitations on any significant alternative site approaches.

This is unlike the position in the secondary school estate where a masterplan for the secondary school estate is being prepared with the five secondary schools being the subject of a detailed options appraisal that takes a holistic view of the individual school and of its contribution to the overall secondary school estate. This approach was outlined in the Schools Estate Strategy.

Accordingly, preparatory design work is being undertaken in 2021/22 to address those urgent condition issues with any substantive spend being incurred in 2022/23. The estimated cost of the preparatory works is contained within the current secondary school budget allocation of £0.86m. The outcome of this work is likely to place further significant pressure on the Council's capital programme in the future years of the MTFS.

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 £105m for the current MTFS period (£119m including 2020/21) which will make significant inroads to the backlog of building and suitability issues within the Children's Services estate.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
122	Alternative Provision Strategy	12,000	0	0	**12,000**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
121	Additional funding for Pendarren	4,553	0	0	**4,553**

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

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
404	Good Economy Recovery Plan - High Streets Recovery Action Plan fund	1,340	0	660	**2,000**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
488	551B High Road	0	2,000	0	**2,000**

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 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.

The funding for the scheme is £0.750m in 2021/22, £1.250m in 2022/23.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
453	New workspace scheme at Stoneleigh Road car park	0	1,400	0	**1,400**

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

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 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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
454	HALS Improvement Programme	114	0	11	**125**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
455	Replacement Cloud based IT solutions for Planning, Building Control & Land Charges	652	0	0	**652**

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

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
509	CPO Empty Properties	0	5,000	0	**5,000**

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

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
314	Parkland Walk Bridges	581	0	0	**581**

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 2023/24. 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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
302	Principal Road Maintenance for 2021/22	500	0	0	**500**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
302	Investing in Pavements	9,169	0	0	**9,169**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
305	Borough Parking Plan - 21/26	1,605	0	0	**1,605**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
307	CCTV Moving Traffic Enforcement camera's	350	0	0	**350**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
332	Disabled Bay/Blue Badge	200	0	0	**200**

Disabled Parking Bay. This scheme will improve access for disabled motorists as well as complying with new DfT requirements on disabled parking bay dimensions. We are required to comply with DfT requirements and can be challenged legally if we do not, impacting on our ability to enforce associated parking restrictions. The increase in size of the disabled parking bay (an extra 1.2m in length) caters for those with aids such as wheelchairs + ramps and is also intended to provide space for those disabled motorists to either walk or use wheelchairs between parking bays. The regulations were changed a few years ago and we were upgrading bays to the new dimensions when reviewing parking arrangements in various areas. Those bays are in town centres and near other places of interest, such as health centres, libraries etc. They are also installed in residential areas. However at least 85% of bays are yet to be upgraded, hence the proposed accelerated upgrade programme. This will ensure we will meet the needs of disabled Motorists.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
333	Waste Containment	400	0	0	**400**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
334	Parks Depot Reconfiguration	400	0	0	**400**

Parks Depot Reconfiguration. The proposed investment in the parks depots will ensure that they are fit for purpose. This investment will complement the existing capital programme budgets that seek to make the depots more carbon efficient.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
335	Streetsplan	0	0	5,100	**5,100**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
623	Wood Green Library	2,000	0	0	**2,000**

Wood Green Library. Wood Green Library is Haringey's main library, and one of the busiest in the UK. Keeping this building in a good condition is essential to provide a good service to our residents. The building has suffered from historic lack of investment. As a result, there are a number of serious defects requiring attention, as well as a need to invest in the interior of the building to provide a more suitable space for the three services using the building, namely the Library Service, Customer Services, and Haringey Works. The total additional funding in this funding options is £2m. This is made up of:

- £1.5m for urgent/essential works for safety, condition and compliance including replacement fire doors, roof repairs, boiler room replacement, M&E renewal and fire compartmentation works.
- £350K for Customer Services refurb and decant of & integration of HFH frontdoor from 48 Station Road Ground Floor.
- Contingency of £150K given incomplete survey information and early stage of analysis of requirements.

Your Council

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
330	Additional funding for the Civic Centre	14,250	0	0	**14,250**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
698	Responsiveness Fund	2,000	0	0	**2,000**

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.

Scheme Ref.	Scheme Description	General Fund Borrowing		External £'000)	Total (£'000)
		Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
699	Approved Capital Programme Contingency	3,800	0	0	**3,800**

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 £3.8m in 2021/22.

APPENDIX 6

Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy

1. The Government has provided a definition of expenditure which qualifies to be funded from capital receipts. This is:

> "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"

2. The schedule of the proposed utilisation of the flexible capital receipts is split into two components. The first is a list of investments that are a continuation of previously agreed schemes but are required to be reaffirmed as part of the Council's budget setting process. The second list is of new proposals for 2020/21.

3. List 1 - Previous indicative proposals for the flexible use of capital receipts requiring agreement

a) Connected Communities. This is the continuation of the investment in the programme.
b) Weight Restrictions. This proposal is for the continuation of the scheme to locate cameras
the highway to enforce weight limits and emissions.
investment capacity for a range of initiatives such as purchasing specialist software to optimise the transport routes for children with SEND to a revised in-house foster care service to reduce the demand for agency foster care and the need for residential placements. The release of resources will be subject to a satisfactory business case.
c) Demand Management in Adult Services. This budget is to support the continuation of initiatives such as increasing day opportunities to reduce the demand for higher cost care solutions and through the employment of care negotiators who reduce the cost of high demand placements.
d) New Ways of Working. The resources will be deployed continue with the work to transform the way in which the council uses its building to deliver services.

4. List 4 - New proposals for the flexible use of capital receipts

e) Restructure costs. It is anticipated that there will be a limited reduction in the number of people employed by the council in 2021/22. This budget is to pay for the costs associated with the reduction. The savings are embedded in the individual improvement programmes so are not accounted for here.
f) Demand management in Adults Services. This additional funding is for the transition team to ensure that when young people with special needs become adults that they are transitioned to high quality settings or care packages.
Counter Fraud Hub is a London wide initiative to reduce the level of fraud perpetrated on London Councils through a data sharing and analytics service.
g) Children's Services improvements. This funding is to continue with the transformation of Children's Services though improvements to the special educational needs and disabilities services including home to school transport.
h) Expansion of moving traffic enforcement. This expenditure will ensure that the council can respond rapidly to enforce traffic violations including helping to supervise low traffic neighbourhoods and school streets.
i) Strategic Asset Management Planning. The council has invested in its asset management function recently and is continuing to do so. This resource will also be used to ensure that

the council can respond rapidly and effectively to bids to external funders for energy and carbon reduction funding.
j) Corporate Support to all improvement programmes. A range of corporate services are required to assist in the delivery of the many improvement programmes. This funding will allow dedicated support to be accessed for all programmes. The savings are embedded in the individual improvement programmes so are not accounted for here.
k) Counter fraud work. Whilst the London counter fraud hub did not materialise there is an enhanced need to undertake this work as the volume of Covid-19 grant related work has consumed a lot of resource that would otherwise be directed to fraud work.
l) Digital Together. This expenditure will assist in delivering 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 with no duplication.

The guidance requires that the impact on the Council's prudential indicators should be considered when preparing a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy. The indicators that will be impacted by this strategy are set out below:

a. The Capital Financing Requirement will increase as these capital receipts would otherwise have financed capital expenditure or reduced borrowing.
b. Financing costs as a percentage of the net revenue stream will rise as more borrowing is undertaken but the savings generated by the schemes will offset the costs arising from the additional borrowing. Therefore, there is no impact on Council Tax.

The prudential indicators show that this strategy is affordable and will not impact on the Council's operational and authorised borrowing limits.

It is estimated that there will be sufficient capital receipts to fund the estimated expenditure.

APPENDIX 6A

Previous indicative proposals for the flexible use of capital receipts requiring agreement

		Proposed Investment							Estimated Savings					
Ref.	Title	2021/22 (£'000)	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	**Total (£'000)**		2021/22 (£'000)	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	**Total (£'000)**
a	Connected Communities	1,718					**1,718**							**0**
b	Weight Restrictions	200					**200**		(280)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	**(1,480)**
c	Demand Management in Adult Services	1,339	390	227	227		**2,184**		(3,021)	(3,945)	(4,007)	(3,905)	(3,905)	**(18,783)**
d	New Ways of Working	255					**255**							**0**
		3,512	**390**	**227**	**227**	**0**	**4,357**		**(3,301)**	**(4,245)**	**(4,307)**	**(4,205)**	**(4,205)**	**(20,263)**

APPENDIX 6A

New proposals for the flexible use of capital receipts requiring agreement

		Proposed Investment							Estimated Savings					
Ref	Title	2021/22 (£'000)	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	**Total (£'000)**		2021/22 (£'000)	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	**Total (£'000)**
e	Restructure costs	650	1,000				1,650							**0**
f	Demand Management in Adult Services	108	320	0	0	0	428		(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)	250	**(750)**
g	Children's Services Improvements	518	40	40	40	0	638							**0**
h	Expansion of moving traffic enforcement such as virtual road closures to support LTN	350					350				(100)	(360)	(360)	**(820)**
i	Improvement to asset management & energy management arrangements	350	325		0	0	675							**0**
j	Corporate Support to all improvement programmes	1,948	1,271	1,295	0	0	4,514							**0**
k	Counter fraud work	90	90	90	0	0	270							**0**
l	Digital Together	2,000	1,500	0	0	0	3,500		(750)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	**(12,750)**
		6,014	**4,546**	**1,425**	**40**	**0**	**12,024**		**(1,000)**	**(3,250)**	**(3,350)**	**(3,610)**	**(3,110)**	**(14,320)**
Grand Total		**9,525**	**4,936**	**1,652**	**267**	**0**	**16,381**		**(4,301)**	**(7,495)**	**(7,657)**	**(7,815)**	**(7,315)**	**(34,583)**

APPENDIX 7

2021/22 - INDICATIVE BUDGET BREAKDOWN BASED ON DSG ALLOCATION / SCHOOLS FORUM

Funding Block	Stream	Indicative Budget breakdown based on DSG Allocation/School Forum				Total
Schools Block	Attendance & Welfare Service	122,000				
	Growth Fund	1,100,000				
	Schools Block Allocation with Academies	210,463,094				
	Split Site Nursery LA	60,000				
	School Block Total	**211,745,094**				**211,745,094**
Central Block	ESG - Other Statutory and Regulatory Duties (Include SACRE)		377,851			
	ESG - Statutory Education Welfare Service		172,000			
	School Standards		273,035			
	Looked After Children Placements		733,753			
	Early Help		350,000			
	Servicing of Schools Forum		10,000			
	Admissions		300,000			
	Governor Support		130,000			
	Music & Performing Arts		168,000			
	Support Costs		192,000			
	Copyright Licences		205,000			
	Central Block Total		**2,911,639**			**2,911,639**
High Needs Block	HNB DSG Contribution to Early Help			1,230,000		
	HNB DSG Contribution to SEN Transport			225,000		
	HNB Support to Alternative Provisions			1,521,000		
	HNB Support to Early Years			682,000		
	HNB Support to Schools (PRU + Hospitals)			908,500		
	HNB-DSG Cont Adm & Welfare			350,000		
	Independent & Voulntary Schools			7,639,219		
	Learning Support Services			1,100,000		
	Maintained - Funding			6,180,000		
	Maintained - Top Ups			21,000,000		
	Parenting -Information Advice & Support			96,000		
	SEN contingency			1,300,000		
	SEND Manager/Admin			300,000		
	Sensory Support			530,000		
	High Needs Block Total			**43,061,719**		**43,061,719**
Early Years Block	Add Working Parents Funding(+15 Hrs)				4,309,107	
	Centrally Retained				833,472	
	Early Years Passported				3,006,872	
	Universal Funding (15 Hrs)				12,886,855	
	Early Years Block Total				**21,036,306**	**21,036,306**
					Total DSG	**278,754,758**

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APPENDIX 8

Budget Consultation Report

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APPENDIX 8

1. Executive Summary

1.2. Summary of Findings – Q1 – Which proposals do you support and why?

- Proposals relating to '**Children & Young People in Haringey'** (CYP) – a theme that emerged from consultation responses – was referenced most by respondents to this question. Just under a third of respondents who answered this question (28%, 30 out of 107 respondents) indicated they agree with the saving, investment and income proposals identified in this area.

- '**Climate Change & Environment'** (CCE) was the second most referenced theme emerging from consultation responses. 26% of respondents who answered this question indicated they agree with proposals in this area (28 out of 107 respondents) with many stating they would like to see the Council do more to tackle what they believe is a climate change emergency.

- The third most referenced theme was '**Infrastructure'** which comprised proposals related to **roads, pavements and cycle lanes**. 12% of respondents who answered this question) indicated that they support proposals in this area (13 out of 107 respondents).

1.3. Summary of Findings – Q2 – Which proposals do you not support and why?

- The **Civic Centre Refurbishment, Council Tax Increase and Parking** related proposals received the least support for their saving, investment and income proposals. Combining all responses, over two-thirds (63%) of respondents stated that they supported these ideas the least.

- The least supported of all these proposals, however, was the **Civic Centre Refurbishment**. Almost one quarter of all respondents to this question indicated that they do not support this idea (24%, 19 out of 77 responses).

- The proposed **Council Tax increase** was also unpopular. 22% of respondents (17 out of 77 respondents) indicated they do not support this, claiming it was not an appropriate way to use funds given the financial crisis residents find themselves in after the Covid-19 pandemic.

- Respondents also expressed their lack of support for **Parking** related proposals. 16% of respondents felt the extension of the Controlled Parking Zone in particular was an unattractive option to pursue (13 out of 77 respondents).

N.B. The responses above should not be taken as representative of the views of the wider Haringey population as there was a total number of 110 responses.

2. Detailed Findings

2.1 Introduction

The budget proposals for 2021/2022 have been subject to a formal public consultation. This report sets out the findings from the council's consultation on its budget for 2021/22 which also refreshes its Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) to cover the period up to 2025/26. The findings will be considered by Haringey Council's Cabinet where the final decision on the council's budget for 2021/2022 will be taken.

2.2 Technical Details & Method

2.2.1 In summary, the consultation was administered as follows:

- The general consultation consisted of an online questionnaire published on: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/policies-and-strategies/your-haringey-your-future together with a Budget Consultation Booklet which provided background information about the council's budget setting process and the financial challenges the council faces. Paper copies were made available at libraries across the borough.

- The consultation was widely prompted via the council's resident magazine, Haringey People Extra, the council's business e-newsletter, the council's website, the local press, Twitter Facebook as well as through various partners: The Wood Green Bid & The Bridge Renewal Trust.

- Over 13,000 emails were also sent directly to residents to promote the consultation.

2.2.2 Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire was developed to ascertain residents' views on the proposals put forward in the budget. In particular, the consultation invited views on the:

- Proposals respondents supported (the consultation also asked respondents to provide their reasoning)

- Proposals respondents did not support (the consultation also asked respondents to provide their reasoning)

- Suggestions on proposals respondents thought we should include.

- Comments outlining whether respondents thought individuals with Protected Characteristics may be impacted by proposals.

2.2.3 Questionnaire Analysis

Although a number of themes arose from the consultation responses, only the three that were mentioned most frequently have been reported on in greater detail. The number of respondents for other themes were too low to draw any lasting conclusions.

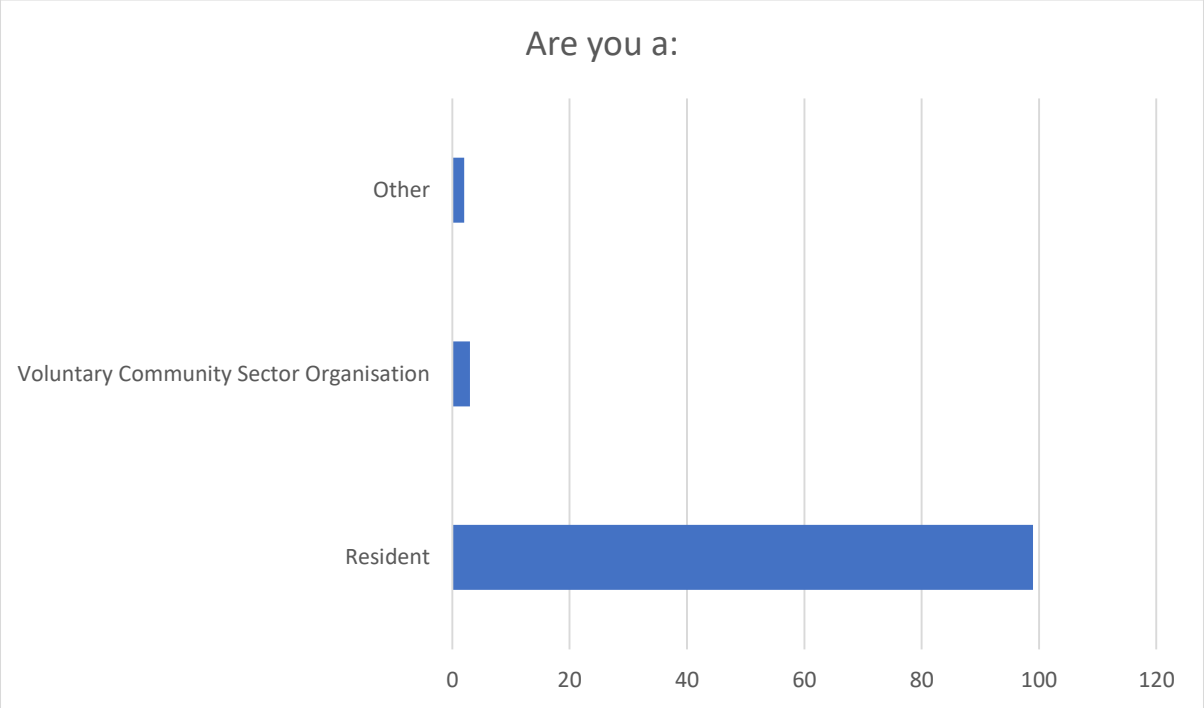
2.3 Response to the Consultation

A total of 110 questionnaires have been completed – all of which came through the council's online survey platform.

2.3.1 Response Profile

As the graph below depicts, respondents were asked to identify themselves as either: residents, business-owners, members of the voluntary community sector (VCS) or 'other'. The majority of respondents to this consultation were residents (99). Only 3 responses were received from members of the VCS, while 2 respondents selected 'other'.

The two individuals that selected 'other' stated that they were a former resident and resident/business owner, respectively.



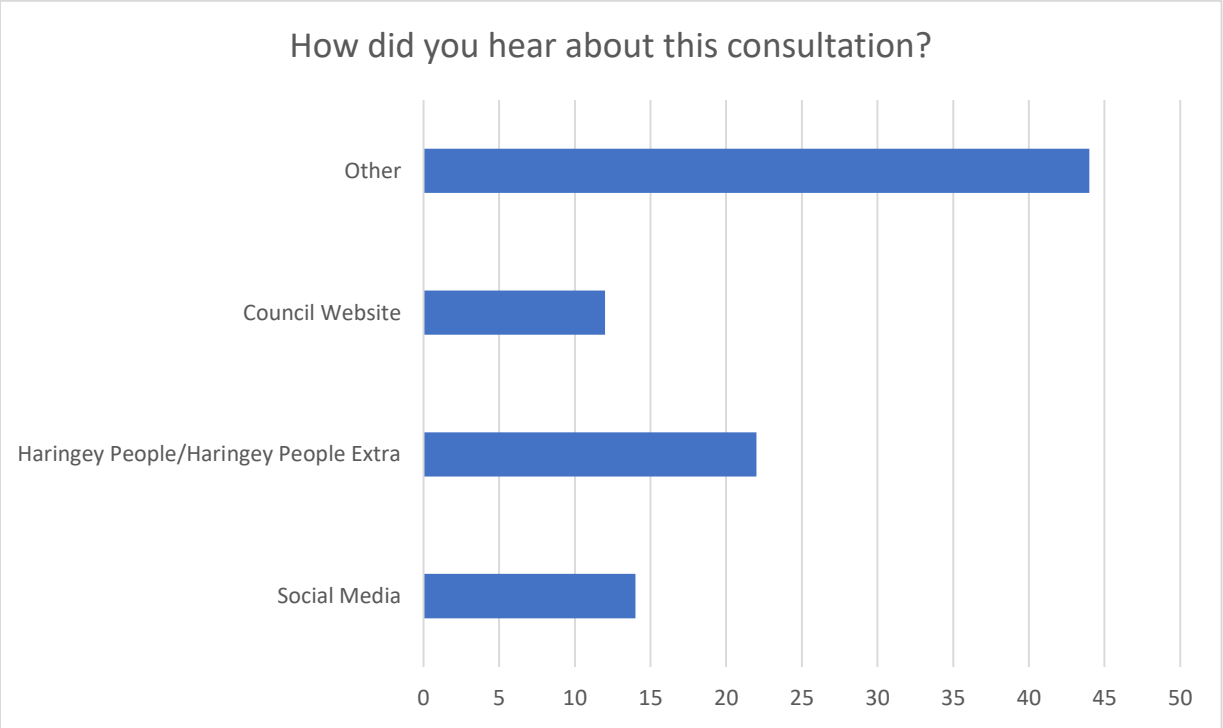
APPENDIX 8

How did you hear about this consultation?

The majority of respondents selected 'Other' when asked how they heard about the consultation (44 respondents). When selecting this option, respondents were asked to specify. These specified answers are outlined below.

According to the data, the second most common way respondents were informed about the consultation was through the residents' magazine Haringey People/Haringey People Extra (22 respondents). This was closely followed by our social media channels (14 respondents) and the Haringey Council website (12 respondents).

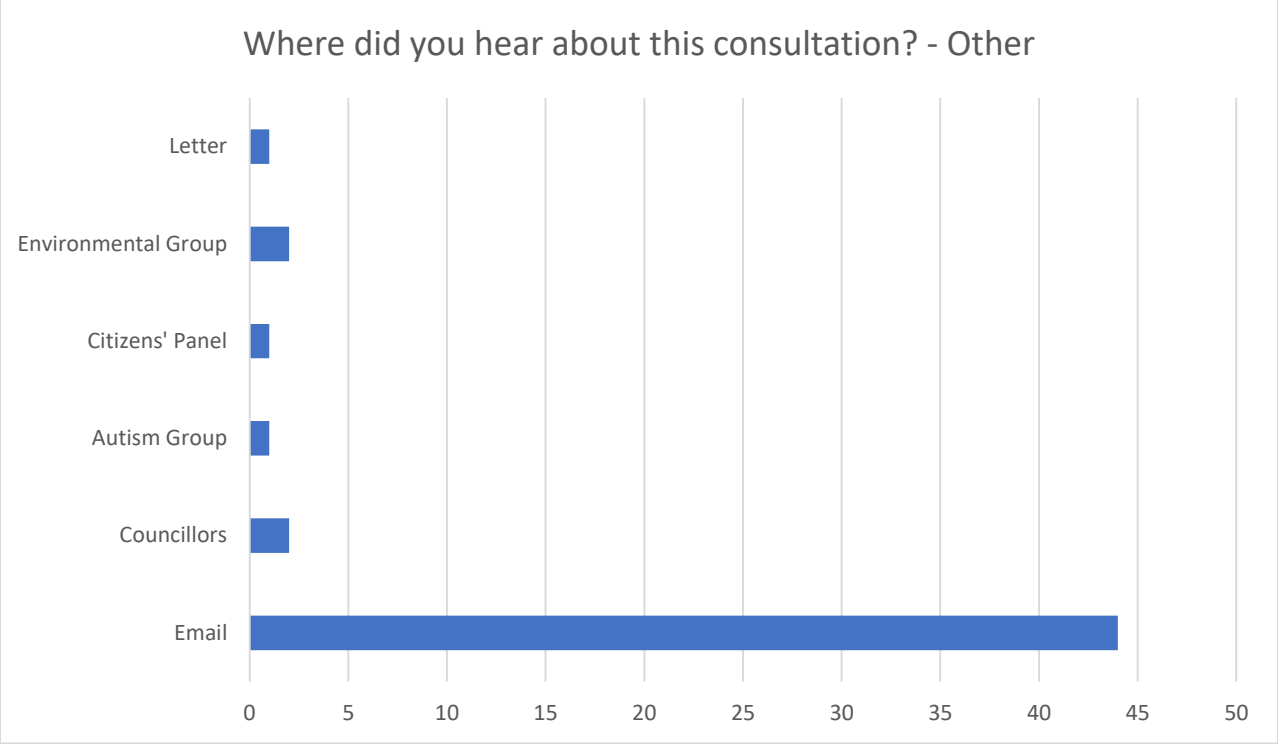
This suggests that the adoption of a multi-faceted communication approach was helpful in promoting the budget consultation.



Respondents were asked to specify where they heard about the consultation if they selected 'Other'. As can be seen from the graph below, the most common response was via email – referencing the 13,000 emails that were sent directly to Haringey residents to promote the Budget Consultation.

Some respondents were informed about the consultation directly through Cllr's and their affiliation to environmental groups (2 respondents each). While others were prompted to respond by letters, the council's Citizen's Panel and Autism Groups they are a member of (1 respondent each).

APPENDIX 8


Where did you hear about this consultation? - Other
Letter
Environmental Group
Citizens' Panel
Autism Group
Councillors
Email
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50

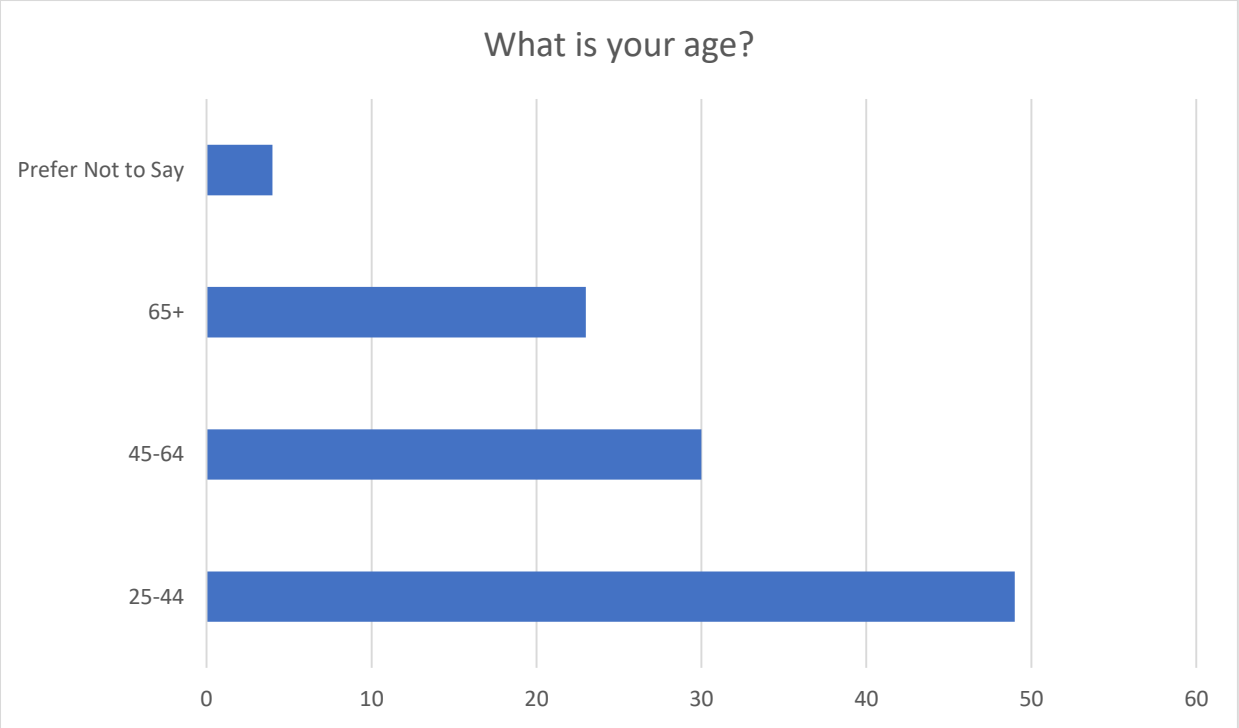
APPENDIX 8

What is your age?

The majority of respondents who answered this question were aged between 25-44 (49 respondents).

30 respondents selected the 45-64 category, while a further 23 individuals self-identified as 65+. These statistics are largely reflective of the wider Haringey population, as the 25-49 demographic in Haringey is significantly higher than other London boroughs (https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/haringey_demographics.doc).

4 respondents stated that they would prefer not to disclose their age.

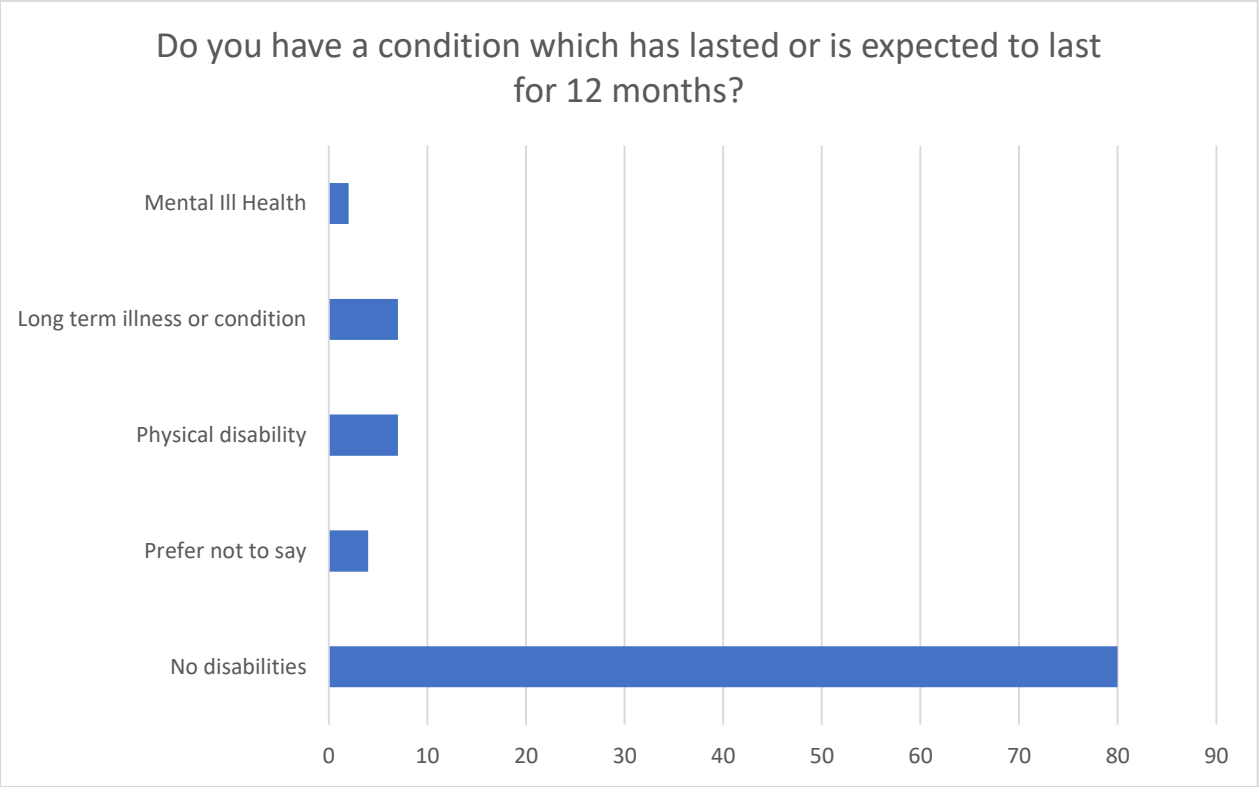


APPENDIX 8

Do you have any of the following conditions which have lasted or expected to last for at least 12 months?

This question asked respondents to identify whether they had any mental or physical conditions. As the graphs shows, the majority of respondents stated that they do not have any disabilities (80).

7 individuals stated they had a physical disability and another 7 said they had a long-term illness or condition. 2 respondents said they suffered from mental ill health. 4 respondents selected 'prefer not to say'.



APPENDIX 8

Country of Birth & Ethnicity

The majority of respondents to the Budget Consultation were born in the United Kingdom (69). There were 2 respondents each from Australia, France, Ireland, Spain & Somalia, respectively.

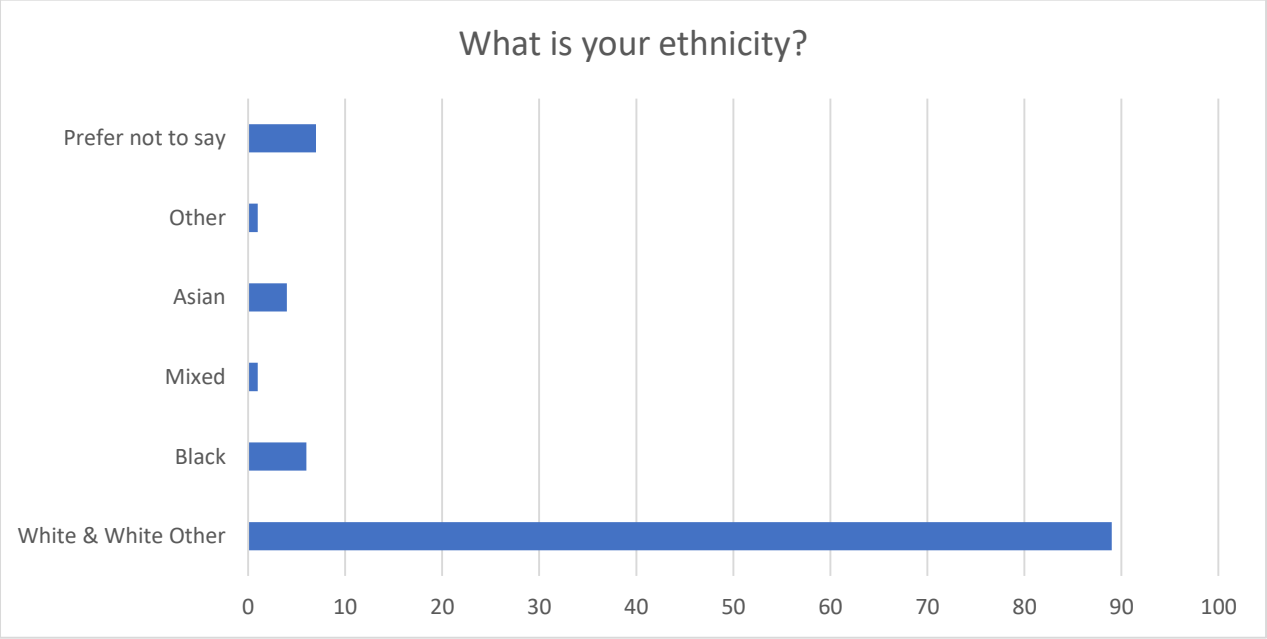
The following countries were represented by 1 respondent each: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Russia.

The following question asked respondents for their ethnicity. 89 respondents selected 'White'. This category included English, Welsh, Scottish, N. Irish, Irish & British nationalities. An 'other' category was also included. Respondents identified with the following nationalities:

- Belgian
- Turkish
- Italian
- Chinese
- Australian
- Romanian
- Spanish

6 respondents selected 'Black' which included African, Caribbean, and Black British. There were 4 respondents who identified as 'Asian', comprising Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi nationalities.

1 respondent identified as mixed ethnicity, while 7 respondents selected 'prefer not to say'.

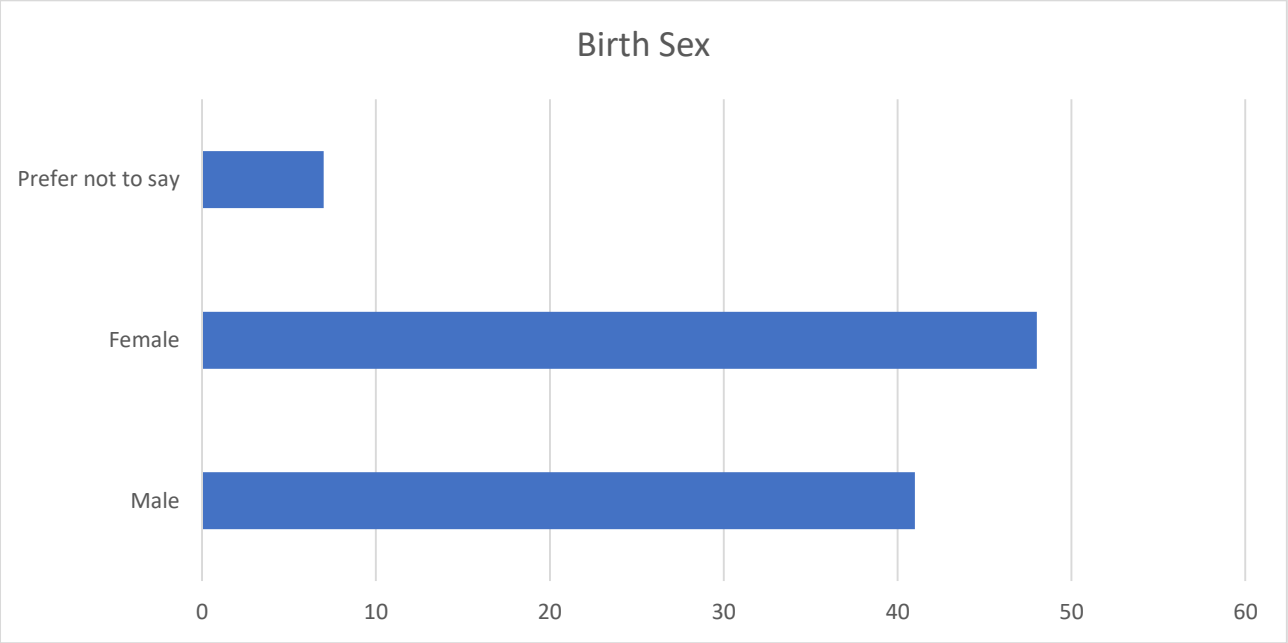


APPENDIX 8

Birth Sex & Gender

Respondents were asked whether they were described as male, female or intersex at birth. As the graph demonstrates, the majority of respondents to the consultation were described as female at birth (48 respondents). There were 41 respondents who identified as male, while 7 respondents selected 'prefer not to say'.

No respondents identified as intersex at birth.

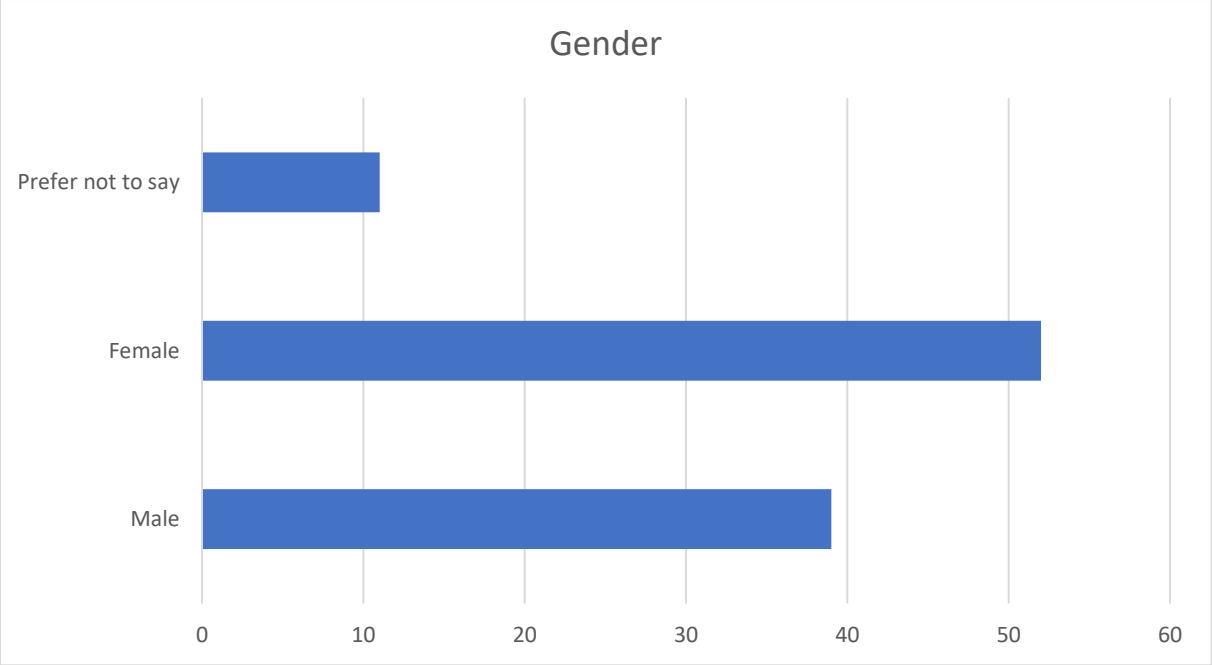


Respondents were then asked which Gender they most identify with now. The graph below shows that the majority of respondents identify as female, although the number of respondents increased to 52.

The number of respondents identifying as male decreased, down to 39 respondents.

The number of respondents who preferred not to answer this question increased to 11.

APPENDIX 8



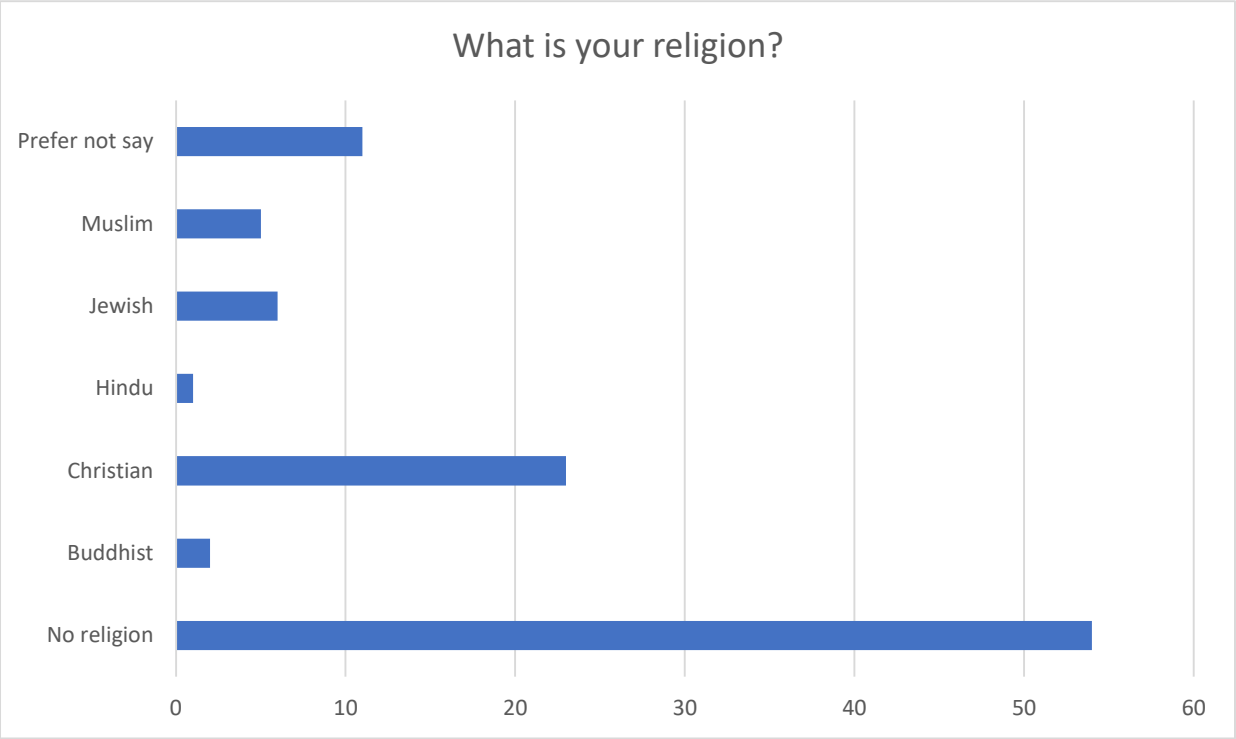
APPENDIX 8

Religion

Most respondents (54) said they had 'no religion' and a further 23 individuals identified themselves as 'Christian'. This follows a similar trend to Census data gathered in 2011, which highlights that these two categories were the most common among the Haringey population.

The graph below also shows that there were 6 Jewish respondents, 5 Muslim respondents, 2 Buddhist and 1 Hindu respondent.

11 respondents said they would 'prefer not to say'.

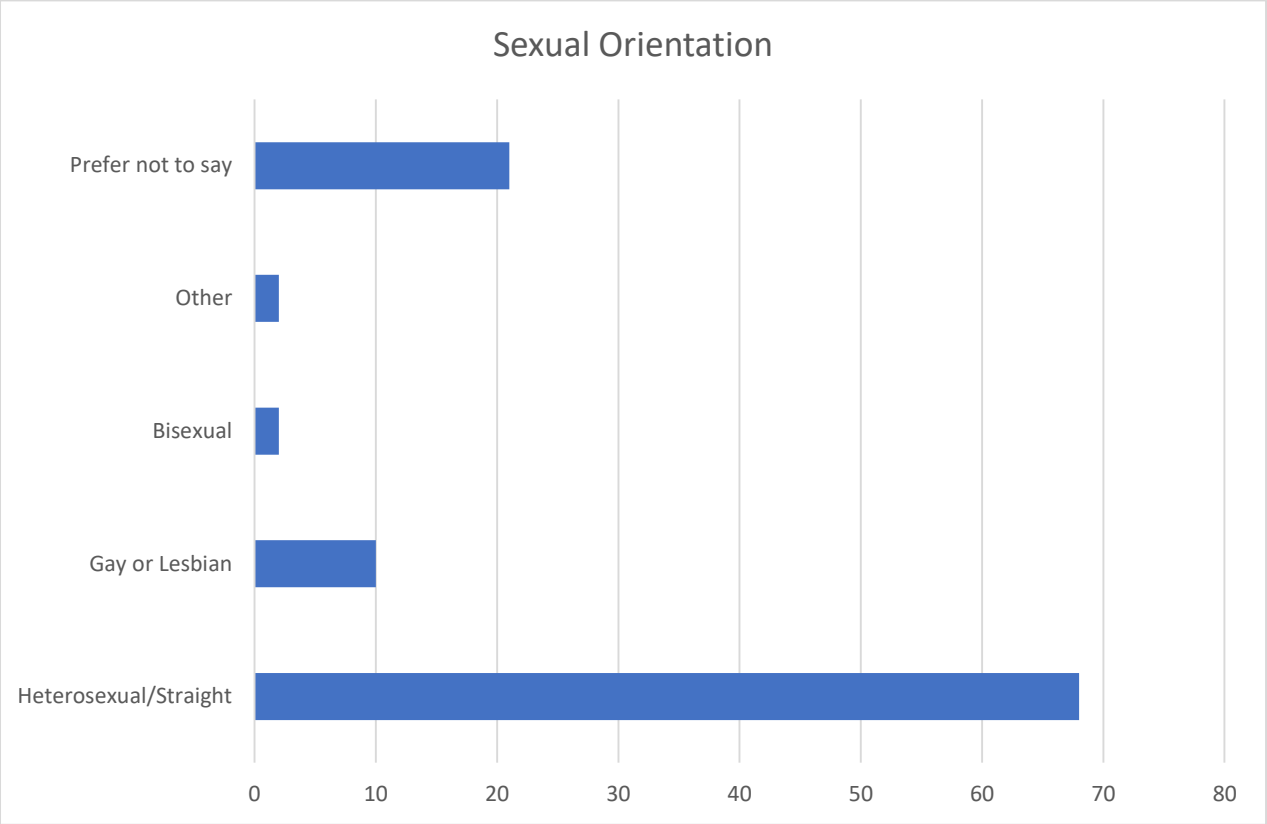


APPENDIX 8

Sexual Orientation

68 respondents who answered this question stated they were 'Heterosexual/Straight'. A further 10 said they were 'Gay or Lesbian'. 2 individuals each selected the 'Bisexual' or 'Other' categories.

21 respondents selected 'prefer not to say'.



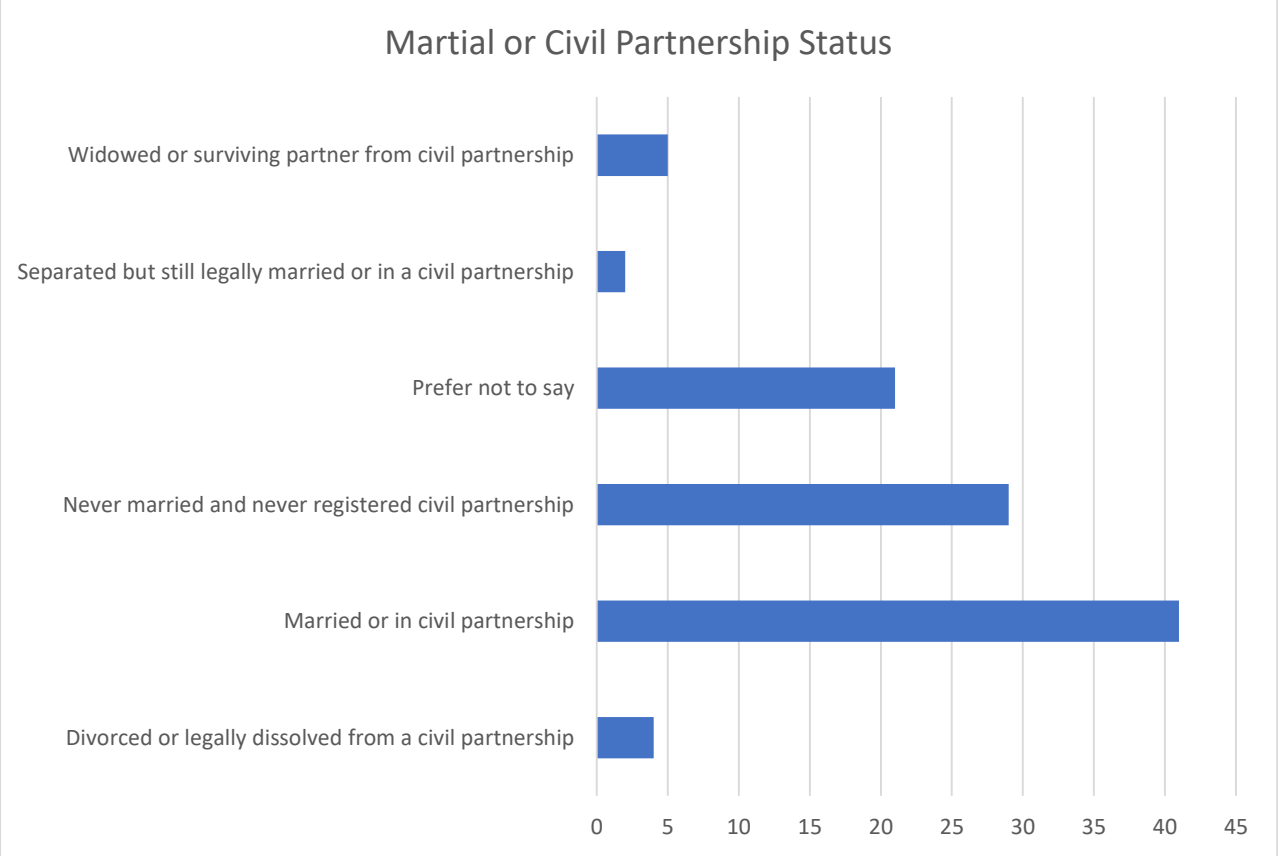
APPENDIX 8

Marital Status

The majority of respondents who answered this question were married or in civil partnerships (41).

29 respondents said they were never married and never registered in a civil partnership. 5 respondents were widowed or the surviving partner from a civil partnership. A further 4 respondents were divorced or legally dissolved from a civil partnership.

21 individuals said they would 'prefer not to say'.



APPENDIX 8

3. Results in Detail – Q1 – Which proposals do you support and why?

3.1. Table of themes

Which Proposals Do You Support? – General Themes	Number of Times Referenced by Respondents
Children & Young People	30
Environment (incl. green spaces, pollutant vehicles etc.)	28
Infrastructure (incl. roads, pavements & cycling infrastructure)	13
Supports All Proposals	7
Parking	5
Housing	4
Tackling Empty Homes	4
Digital Together	4
Civic Centre Refurbishment	4
Adult Social Care	3
Finance	2
Recruitment of Local People	2
Concessionary Fares	1

3.2. Children & Young People

As *Table 1* displays, the theme most prevalent throughout the consultation responses relates to Children & Youth. Respondents were keen to ensure that adequate funding and provisions were made for young people in Haringey. Many consultation responses cited 'school building improvements' and the building of the Youth Hub in Wood Green as vital initiatives. Other respondents suggested that while the proposals for young people were good, they could go even further.

- *"I support most of [the proposals], especially all the increases in expenditure on Young People. Wood Green Youth Hub may need more, and Youth Services should have much more to enable it to provide youth activities in all parts of the borough…"*

Quote from Respondent 61

The proposed additional funding in 2021/2022 for Free School Meals also proved to be extremely popular. Many respondents felt this was fundamental to help support children in Haringey and provide a better future for them.

- *"I support free school meals because a lot of children and families are struggling with food and poverty".*

Quote from Respondent 22

- *"Free school meals, youth hub and youth services as these groups have been most hard hit by the pandemic".*

Quote from respondent 25

It is reasonable to suggest that part of the reason free school meals has received such recognition throughout the Budget Consultation responses is because of the work campaigners such as Marcus Rashford have done to prioritise it during lockdown and the Covid-19 pandemic.

3.3. Climate Change & Environment

Climate Change & the Environment was the second most common theme that emerged from the consultation data. As Table 1 demonstrates the environment (and issues related to this wider theme) were referenced 28 times in respondents' answers to Q1.

Although some respondents' comments were generally calling for Haringey Council to tackle the wider climate change emergency, others linked this agenda to our specific proposals within the Budget Consultation Booklet. Namely, maximising the use of council owned vehicles and achieving fuel savings from electric vehicles. Several respondents showed support for the latter.

- *"I particularly like the proposal to introduce a fleet of electric vehicles in parks, although I think it would be best if the Council went further and introduced an all-electric fleet for all Council vehicles…*

Quote from respondent 65

In addition to this, respondents made several suggestions asking the Council to create new green spaces in Haringey. This links to other respondents' comments which emphasised the importance of outdoor spaces on mental health.

- *"…Haringey has fantastic green spaces for a megacity, and this is an attractive reason for living in the borough. It could spend more on encouraging the growth of green tech businesses and the lifestyle benefits for families of living in a green borough (lower air pollution etc.)."*

Quote from respondent 32

- "…Outdoor spaces – so important for wellbeing"

Quote from respondent 21

3.4. Infrastructure

The third most referenced theme in Q1 was infrastructure. This related to roads, pavements and cycling infrastructure. Within this theme, there was an overwhelming desire from respondents to see Haringey move from being 'car-centric' to being more inclusive of walking and cycling. This is perhaps best encapsulated by the following quote:

- *"The investment to roads and pavements needs to include investment to create safe cycling lanes. Encouraging people to walk or cycle rather than drive locally would create a safer and less polluted borough. In many places, there are no safe cycle lanes or no cycle lanes at all with cars and trucks speeding past".*

Quote from Respondent 23

Many of the responses that called for greater investment in cycle lanes also called for greater attention to be paid to the climate change and the environment. The individuals who referenced both themes, see them as inextricably linked.

- *[I support]"Moving Traffic PCN - Extend the enforcement of road closures implemented through Low Traffic Neighbourhoods to support the adoption of the Walking and Cycling Action Plan". More of these across Haringey would make huge improvements to reduce pollution, rat-running and pedestrian/cycling safety and, after a bedding-in period, provide traffic benefits as well by inducing behavioural change for those travelling within and through the borough."*

Quote from Respondent 65

Not all responses captured within the Infrastructure theme related to cycling. Other responses called for greater investment into roads and pavements for the safety of elderly residents in the borough.

- *"This is important as my elderly parents have both fallen recently due to uneven paving on Alexandra Road… It has made them reluctant to leave the house and pulling their trolley on Turnpike Lane is also an issue due to broken paving stones. They are also unsightly, covered in chewing gum from top to bottom causing health and hygiene issues too."*

Quote from Respondent 55

4. Results in Detail – Q2 – Which proposals do you not support and why?

4.1. Table of Themes

Which Proposals Do You Not Support? – General Themes	Number of Times Referenced by Respondents
Civic Centre Refurbishment	19
Increase in Council Tax	17
Parking	13
Does Not Support Any Proposals	9
Housing	5
Children & Youth	3
Environment	4
Infrastructure	3
Adult Social Care	2
Recruiting Local People	1
Digital Together	1

4.2. Civic Centre Refurbishment

- *"Civic centre costs sound crazy in the context of other cuts/decisions not to invest."*

Quote from Respondent 10

As the quote above alludes to, there was staunch opposition amongst some respondents to the proposal to invest in the refurbishment of the Civic Centre. The majority of respondents who had an issue with this echoed the sentiments expressed by Respondent 10, claiming that in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, it did not feel like the correct thing to do.

- *"Civic centre is an absolutely terrible idea, a total vanity project… especially at a time most of us have zero income… appalling".*

Quote from Respondent 20

- *"Civic centre refurbishment – one of the biggest budgets and is not going to be used fully with Covid. People in our borough need the budget more than buildings".*

Quote from Respondent 27

However, not all respondents were opposed to the idea of refurbishing the Civic Centre. Although there was still scepticism about conducting a refurbishment project at this time, it was acknowledged by some individuals that there might be ways to keep it to essential improvements only.

- *"The budget for the civic center dwarfs spending on many services and is way too high. Can the repairs be essential only and no extravagance or improvements other than essential e.g. wheelchair access?"*

Quote from Respondent 58

- *"I think the refurbishment of the civic centre should be minimised to absolutely essential activities for the next two or three years at least. The budget is out of proportion to the budget for essential services, youth projects, and similar".*

Quote from Respondent 80

It is evident that some respondents see the importance of the refurbishment, but believe the costs are too high in comparison to other spending areas and proposals.

4.3. Council Tax Increase

Respondents showed similar opposition for the proposed increase to council tax. Many responses also cited the pandemic as part of the reason for their opposition.

- *"Increase in council tax to fund unnecessary projects such as refurbishing the civic center is an unacceptable act in the wake of COVID".*

Quote from Respondent 5

- *"Putting up council tax is probably the most despicable part of it all! I won't be able to claim any support as I would be above the threshold for it, but enough to make my life way more difficult than it has been already, disgusting!"*

Quote from Respondent 13

Other respondents were concerned because they could not understand exactly how much their council tax would increase by. According to some responses, there were too many numbers quoted in the Budget Consultation booklet, which made it difficult to understand the cost to residents.

- *"…I'm confused however about the costs to us the residents. In one bit you say: 'council tax increase of 1.99% and a further Adults Social Care Precept of 3%, which give a total council tax charge increase of 4.99%' And then further down the document you say: We are proposing to increase council tax by 1.99% and to levy the 3% supplement allowed by national Government to support the increasing costs of adult social care. My education isn't great (although I do have a degree) and I had to check and look up levy and work out it's just another word for 'charge you'. And precept? Don't try and mislead us. Straight talking please…"*

Quote from Respondent 52

4.4. Parking

The third most frequent theme that was referenced in response to Q2 was parking. Much of the opposition came from residents who believe that parking charges are already too expensive and should not be increased further, especially in for proposals relating to Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs).

- *"I accept that you want to raise money any way you can. I have some concern about the proposal to extend CPZ's to all day as it is unclear what that will mean for visitor parking permits. It's already become necessary to provide one permit per hour so how many would one need to provide for the whole day and at what cost?"*

Quote from Respondent 14

Other respondents commented on their belief that the extension of CPZs would not only have an impact on them, but the environment also.

- *"…The 2hr restriction impact isn't too bad but by making this all day it will create more traffic / pollution in the evenings after the restrictions end as anyone from the surrounding area who needs to use a car will need to wait until then in order to do grocery shopping. Is there scope to make it so bordering zones can park in each other (e.g. SG zone resident permit holders can park in Crouch End)?"*

Quote from Respondent 36

It is reasonable to assume these three themes (particularly the council tax increase and parking charges) have received the least amount of support because respondents can see the direct impact the proposals will have on them.

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5. Results in Detail – Q3 – Proposals We Have Not Considered

The predominant theme which arose from respondents' answers to this question was Leisure Facilities/Outdoor Activities.

5.1. Leisure Facilities/Outdoor Activities

Leisure facilities, parks and outdoor activities featured heavily in respondents' answers to Q3. As some respondents alluded to in their comments, this is in part due to people being more active during the various lockdowns over the past year.

- *"I think that a huge area which has been ignored in the proposals is Parks and Public Realm. In the past year we have all been using the parks extensively and believe the importance of them has been proven. I think there should be a plan to improve the quality of the pathways in many of the parks in Haringey, especially Lordship Recreation ground. Many people including myself use this park to exercise… People will likely have less income in the next few years and will continue to make good use of the parks. I propose that a section about pathways in parks should be added to the budget consultation".*

Quote from Respondent 81

Other respondents however, felt it was important to prioritise the mental and physical well-being of children in Haringey through outdoor provisions. Some respondents said this was especially true for children living in areas with the lowest income.

- *"… Also, on a very local level – improve drainage of Albert road recreational children's playground as so many winters days are lost to playground being completely flooded. Vital for kids to play during Covid winter."*

Quote from Respondent 29

Throughout the answers to this question, there was also a significant number of respondents that were keen to ensure that adequate infrastructure was provided for cycling. The following themes and proposals were also mentioned by respondents in answer to Q3, although they were not referenced as frequently:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Youth Services
- Housing
- Environment
- Improving mental health facilities
- Improving services for residents with Special Needs and/or Learning Disabilities

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- Tackling Homelessness
- Rubbish, waste & fly-tipping
- Wood Green Shopping Centre refurbishment
- Increasing broadband speeds
- Arts Festival in Haringey

6. Results in Detail – Q4 – Advancing Equality of Opportunity

Given the number of respondents who commented on the financial hardship that residents and businesses in Haringey are currently facing, it is unsurprising to see that this came to fruition in Q4.

Many of the ideas to advance equality of opportunity for residents in Haringey are based around Business & Employment and aim to provide greater prospects for residents in that respect. The two quotes below summarize these ideas best.

- *"I believe that local departments and local firms should offer employment to local people before recruiting from other boroughs".*

Quote from Respondent 39

- *"Create BAME job roles and a specific bulletin for BAME opportunities and FREE training opportunities / PAID internships".*

Quote from Respondent 81

7. Results in Detail – Q5 – Are there any specific equality impacts because of these proposals?

Respondents believed that proposals would negatively impact the poorest in Haringey. This was especially true in relation to the proposed council tax increase, which many residents said would have an adverse effect on low-income families.

- *"Those who are working but have lost hours or been furloughed on reduced pay for much of this year will struggle to find extra money for council tax. Your support measures will not apply to some of the people worst hit by the pandemic who have taken on debt and can't afford rises to their bills. If you believe this rise is genuinely justifiable and reasonable, make it 2% rather than 1.99% and let your constituents decide".*

Quote from Respondent 47

- *"I believe there will be negative impact on those on low incomes and those with decreased incomes".*

Quote from Respondent 6

Another group of people who respondents thought would be negatively impacted by proposals were residents with disabilities and/or complex needs, as there appeared to be no provisions made for them in the Budget Consultation Booklet. This was a theme that ran through numerous comments in various questions.

- *"From what I have read nothing is being allocated to the disabled part of the community."*

Quote from Respondent 94

- *"So, has this consultation been put out to SEND parents? Who you are oh so keen to engage with…"*

Quote from Respondent 85

Appendix 9

Budget Scrutiny Recommendations

Ref	Subject	Recommendation	Cabinet Response
General			
N/A	Capital Programme	Concern was expressed that the borrowing costs of our capital programme will reach £27.3m in 2025/26. There was particular concern about the costs of this to our revenue budget and the fact that the authority will likely have to make additional savings/cuts to service this debt. Cabinet is requested to provide further information about how the additional borrowing costs will be monitored going forward and assurances that the authority can afford to service this level of additional borrowing, especially in light of an uncertain economic outlook with Covid-19 and Brexit. As there is a much greater spend within the capital budget this year, a commitment is requested that the progress of these projects will be rigorously monitored and that it will receive ongoing information around progress of these as well as any new proposals in future budget scrutiny reports.	The Council must act in accordance with the Prudential Code and can only make capital spending plans funded by borrowing where it is able to afford to service and repay the debt. All the revenue costs associated with the capital programme have been factored into the MTFS as presented. It should be noted that part (£5m) of the step up in capital financing costs relates to the Minimum Revenue Provision holiday that it is currently in place, relating to previous year's overprovision of repayment of debt. As is the case with any Council budget, both the delivery of individual capital schemes and the implications on Council revenue budgets for capital financing, will be monitored in the quarterly cabinet reports. The capital programme is a multi-year expression of our capital spending plans, and the affordability of these is kept under regular review, considering a number of factors such as the economic context. In future budget reports this will continue to be reviewed in light of the economic outlook at points in the future.

N/A	Unachieved savings	That budget scrutiny reports in future years include the impact of the unachieved savings from the current year on the budget for subsequent years and that these are clearly set out and made transparent. The provision of mitigation plans should also be included in the papers.	The Council's approach to budget setting is to reassess all savings and where these are unachievable or delivery will be delayed this is recognised in the budget. The effect of delayed or unachievable savings is therefore recognised in the budget report, and new savings proposals contribute to the net effect of this. The MTFS reports to cabinet and overview and scrutiny show the impact of unachieved savings, both in year and in future years. Commentary from services on mitigating plans is also included.
N/A	Consultation	As part of its public consultation and engagement processes, Cabinet should undertake to provide more information to the public on its budget and spending commitments and the financial implications of these, including key messages on both the revenue and capital with a link to further details. Cabinet should also ensure that future budget scrutiny reports are written in plain English and are more readily accessible to ordinary members of the public. Assurance is requested that future budget scrutiny reports will include detailed financial information with each saving proposal and, in the case of pre-existing savings, whether these savings were achieved or will need to be carried forward.	The Council publishes its draft budget report in December which coupled with the budget proposal proformas provides full details of the Councils budget intentions. These are available to the public and Overview and Scrutiny. The MTFS and Quarterly Budget Update reports to Cabinet and Overview & Scrutiny include detailed financial information and in the case of pre-existing savings, whether they have been achieved or not.
N/A	Financial information	There is concern regarding the availability and accessibility of financial information contained within reports to the Committee. OSC would like Cabinet to commit to ensuring that adequate financial information is provided going	All Cabinet decision making reports, which are available to O&S, include a financial section appraising and describing the financial implications.

		forwards for all future scrutiny reports so that members of the public can see how much money is allocated to individual decisions and proposals and provide increased financial transparency about the decisions the authority makes.	The Overview & Scrutiny reports provided to the Panels and Committee as part of the budget scrutiny process included the full financial information on the draft budget proposals presented to Cabinet. Each year, as part of the preparation for the scrutiny process, we review how we can improve the process and we will seek to do so again in advance of the next year.
Environment and Community Safety			
N/A	Neighbourhood Watch Coordinator and Parks Link Officer post.	That Cabinet urgently consider how it can support the retention of the Neighbourhood Watch Coordinator and Parks Link Officer post, following its proposed deletion and a redundancy notice issued to the post holder. This post was part funded by the Council and part funded by the Police. If the Police are unable to fund 75% of this post, the Council should explore all options, including contributing additional funding to support the continuation of this role.	The North Area Basic Command Unit (BCU) recognises the valuable contribution the previous post holder made in this role, but unfortunately there is no allocated budget from MOPAC for Neighbourhood Watch Coordinators. The North Area BCU has confirmed that Neighbourhood Watch remains a key foundation of community policing and they are working through a number of options on the BCU to continue the good work. The local authority is currently awaiting details of future arrangements from the MPS. It is important to note that this decision does not form part of the 21/22 MTFS proposals. Two years ago the MPS took an operational decision to reduce the councils contribution to

			the Neighbourhood Watch post in response to the police's then proposal increase the role to include Enfield. However, it was subsequently determined by the MPS that this was not feasible. The opportunity presented by the police allowed the Parks service to reallocate this funding to competing priorities within the service. The contribution the service was due to make in 2021/22 will be redirected to frontline parks gardening resources.
PL20/17	Garden Waste Subscription Fees	That Cabinet provide further assurance about the business modelling used in calculating the new net additional savings. How realistic is projecting year on year increased subscriptions from a diminishing pool of available customers?	The savings proposal plans to review the marketing campaign and pricing structure. Effectively marketing the service with improved communication and utilising a more competitive, reduced pricing structure. At present (Financial year 20/21), there are 9,427 sign ups/Subscriptions – this represents c.17% of eligible households. This is based on HHS with gardens - estimated at 55,000 HHs) To meet the total budgeted income target of £820K pa by 25/26 will require the value of subscriptions to increase to 23% Estimating the total sign ups (including existing) to be 12,550 HHs. This equates to an increase of Total net additional sign ups of 3,120 (net growth in subscriptions by 25/26). <u>Key project management tasks to achieve growth:</u>

			- re-benchmark other boroughs' subscriptions levels - define total no. HHs with gardens and investigate mapping/GIS systems that could categorise, map subscriptions and aid in creating a tailored marketing plan. - Review pricing - Review impact of payment method – e.g. impact of direct debits on ensuring renewal
PL20/20	Fuel Savings from Electrical Vehicles	That reassurance be provided on whether the Council could make additional savings in this area and in particular, whether investment in this area can be expedited so that savings can realised earlier.	The savings cannot be realised earlier as the vehicles required by the parks team are yet to be on sale and aren't expected to be for another year or two. Therefore, timing is based on when vehicles will actually be in the borough. Whilst there is some saving in terms of reduce fuel purchase this will be replaced in part with increased electricity costs and additional purchase costs of vehicles. The vehicles are currently twice the cost to purchase of equivalent diesel vehicle.
PL20/28	Introducing Sunday charging in car parks	That this saving is paused until further assessment can be undertaken about the likely impact on businesses from the introduction of additional car parking charges. The impact of the Covid crisis on businesses is unprecedented and the Council should be doing all it can to support local businesses at this time.	Proposal to proceed. The process requires cabinet approval for the business case and authority to proceed to statutory consultation on the proposal. There will then be a requirement to report back to Cabinet on the feedback to that Consultation and a decision on whether or not to proceed to implementation.

		That assurance be provided that the cost to local businesses does not outweigh the additional revenue received.	
PL20/29	Introduce Sunday charges in Stop and Shop parking facilities.	That this saving is paused until further assessment can be undertaken about the likely impact on businesses from the introduction of additional car parking charges. The impact of the Covid crisis on businesses is unprecedented and the Council should be doing all it can to support local businesses at this time. That assurance be provided that the cost to local businesses does not outweigh the additional revenue received.	Proposal to proceed. The process requires cabinet approval for the business case and authority to proceed to statutory consultation on the proposal. There will then be a requirement to report back to Cabinet on the feedback to that Consultation and a decision on whether or not to proceed to implementation.
302	Principal Road Maintenance	That concern be expressed at the failure to secure sufficient funding from TFL for the principal road network, which will result in the need to divert essential funding from other programmes and may impact on the ability to meet walking and cycling aspirations. That Cabinet give firm assurances that they will protect walking and cycling schemes as a priority.	The level of funds awarded by TfL to principal road maintenance programme has significantly reduced over the last three years, with an allocation per Borough of approximately £100k, in the past we have used our local transport funds which is approximately £100k which is allocated to the borough to spend on transport project to complement the principal road renewal programme . Given the financial position of TfL needing to make savings and the reliance on DfT funding to keep TfL afloat, its not likely that the principal road renewal programme will be funded going forward. The best outcome we can hope for is that we are awarded the current level of funding as per our

			previous years Local Implementation Plan £100-200k principal road renewal per year. Our delivery for walking and cycling measures going forwards are included in the Borough's Draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan which will be going to cabinet in February for consultation. The document includes the Delivery Plan which assumes that for the next 3 year, the Council will invest £5.1 million on walking and cycling measures this will be complemented by or LIP allocation of £1.9 million per/ year for the next 3 years. Please note the Principal Road Renewal, Bus Priority and Structures programmes allocated as part of the LIP are allocated separately to our Core funding of £1.9million, hence the risk of diverting substantial amounts of funding from walking and cycling schemes is very low. The main concern is in relation to the DfT financial settlement with TfL and achieving the Boroughs Core funding of £1.9m, which when combined with own approved funding £5.1 million over the next 3 year will potentially give the borough £3.6 million per year to spend on the delivery of walking and cycling projects.
311	Parks Asset Management. Parks Depot Reconfiguration	That the disposal of Keston Road parks depot be re-examined. The Council should not be disposing of its most valuable asset - land - to the private sector for development, to fund services. Instead, Cabinet should be exploring other options; including whether it could be	There has been no decision to sell the Keston Road/Downhill Park depot. A parks depot reconfiguration programme to improve staff welfare facilities and operational service efficiency will lead to the Keston Road site

		incorporated into a site for the Housing Delivery Programme.	becoming surplus to operational requirements. At that point any decision about what to do with the site will be tested against the Council's disposals and acquisitions policy. This will include testing the site's suitability to become part of the Council Housing Delivery programme. The Council's Disposals and Acquisitions Policy forms part of the Council's Asset Management Plan which was agreed in February 2020.
311	Parks Asset Management Park funding	The year-on-year allocation of capital funding over the 5-year period of the MTFS is a flat figure (£300k). It is recommended that funding levels for this area be re-examined to offset the significant cuts that have been made to this area over the last ten years	The council is developing its new Parks and Greenspaces Strategy which includes an Asset Management Plan for the Parks service. This will properly quantify the needs of the service and the level of future funding will be considered as part of the 2022/23 MTFS budget setting process
322	Finsbury Park	That Cabinet give assurances that the proposed package of funding for Finsbury Park explicitly includes funding for the Changing Places scheme. Further assurances are also sought around funding for this scheme in Lordship Lane Rec along with another location in the west of the borough. That Cabinet also provide an update on when this scheme will be rolled out in each of these three locations.	The Finsbury Park capital budget is funded through events and other income and therefore money will only be spent where income has been generated first. The changing places scheme is a current project and is being funded in part by a government grant and in part by a small income reserve from prior year events. It is anticipated that the scheme will be delivered in late April / Early May 2021.

Housing and Regeneration			
HO101	Housing Team Salaries – Increase HRA contribution	That concern be expressed about the decision to increase charges to the HRA for officer salaries and the potential impact on the long-term viability of the HRA of loaded extra costs. That Cabinet clarifies how HRA funds are to be apportioned in relation to officer time, especially when Council developments may include homes for market sale.	The increased costs charged relate to posts working within the Housing service and are either fully or partly working on projects related to HfH/existing council stock or new council housing delivery and therefore the cost is more appropriately charged to the HRA than the General Fund. Only those who have involvement with Temporary Accommodation have time charged to the GF
EC101	Additional Recharge to Housing Services		
HO102	HfH taking over the lease of PSL properties on their expiry	That concerns be reiterated about the need to reduce the amount spent on consultancy staff and noted that senior staff administering this scheme are interim posts. That a review be initiated immediately into the number of consultants and interims employed in the Housing, Regeneration and Planning Directorate including and itemising all associated costs. The review should include details of the consultancy expenditure projected for 2021/22 compared with the previous three years and proposals as to how a reduction of dependency on consultancies and interims will be achieved within the next municipal year.	There was one interim Project Manager post related to this project that was in place from May – August 2020 to undertake project planning and startup. Other posts are either new posts within HfH (on fixed term contracts) or only working on this project as part of a wider remit. There are some consultants within the ALMO client management team which have been brought in to mobilise this function for a short period pending a full restructure of the Housing Service.
411	HRW Acquisition	That Cabinet provide further assurances around the £90m allocated in the Capital budget for the land assembly agreement as part of the High Road West scheme. Concern was expressed that the authority appeared to be providing a large sum of money to a large multi-national to provide homes on land which is largely owned by the Council, and which presumably could have been built cheaper by ourselves. Further clarification is requested as	The HRW Acquisition budget provides the funds necessary for assembling the site in order to deliver the High Road West scheme in accordance with the Development Agreement and CPO Indemnity Agreement. Whilst the Council will initially pay for all of the land interests acquired and the costs of the land assembly process, it will be reimbursed for

		to what the money in the land assembly agreement is for and how this will be recouped by the Council.	100% of these costs, on a phased basis over the duration of the High Road West Regeneration Scheme. The Council agreed the delivery approach for High Road West in 2015, resulting in the decision to tender for a development partner. Direct delivery by the Council was not a feasible solution due to the scale and complexity of the scheme
453	New workspace scheme at Stoneleigh Road car park	That reservations be expressed about this proposal and suggest that it requires further examination, noting that it relates to several car parks and that parking will be necessary to support any future improvements to Tottenham High Road.	Further examination is planned through: - Review of car parking provision and impact on the high road businesses; - Review of the development principles; - Meeting with lead members and ward members for Bruce Grove and Tottenham Hale. This will inform which of the 5 car parks are suitable for development.
N/A	CPOs	That Cabinet provides assurances around empty properties and the use of Compulsory Purchase Orders. It is noted that there are several properties that have been empty for 5 and 10 years plus and although CPO's are seen as a last resort, the Committee would like further information about in what circumstances Cabinet would be prepared to use these powers? Have any CPOs been used to purchase empty properties? If so, how many and when?	The Housing Improvement Team within Community, Safety and Enforcement are responsible for investigating Privately owned homes which remain empty. The officers within the team have been using Council tax data to identify the borough's longer term empty homes. Owners of al the homes which are showing on council tax as empty for more than 10 years have now been contacted. This contact has been two fold, one to remind owners of the new

			Council tax premiums being introduced in April 2021 for this type of empty home and also to ascertain the current situation with the property. Of the 24 homes left empty for longer than 10 years only 4 remain on the officer's list that require further intervention, the others are either occupied, no longer residential, works are in progress to renovate and bring back into use or are due to start due to property being sold. The same exercise is currently underway for all homes which have stood empty for more than 5 years. This exercise of engagement and education is always used in the first instance before any formal action is decided upon. In most cases owners have a reason for allowing their home to remain empty or they are caught up in a legal process, very few require the action of CPO. We have in the past used CPO powers, 41 properties have been put through Cabinet for approval to refer to Secretary of State, of these only 7 have actually been referred to secretary of State with all the others complying following cabinet approval.

Adults and Health			
N/A	General	That Cabinet clarify if unachieved savings are due to the pressure of Covid-19 or for another reason. For example, because staff had to be redeployed; or because specific service demand increased where savings could not be safely made, or for any other reason.	Any slippage that has occurred for a savings project whether directly or indirectly has been a result of COVID-19. This is set out in the financial monitoring reports presented to cabinet and papers presented to OSC.
209	Assistive Technology	That the Cabinet recognises the concerns raised around this savings proposal as any reduction in care visits could have an unforeseen risk of increasing loneliness and would therefore have a real impact on our residents wellbeing. More details to be provided on how the £1m allocated for this item is expected to be spent and what the expected results of this would be. (e.g. would residents provided with assistive technology have fewer care visits?) There are also concerns around the deliverability of adaptations or technology. Can Cabinet provide assurance that this service is running effectively before any cuts in care visits occur?	If someone has eligible care and support needs Adult Social Care will work with that individual (and family Carers as appropriate), to develop a support plan outlining care and support, personalised to their requirements and agreed with them, that ensures that their health, wellbeing, independence and safety is maintained and improved (where possible). This is a statutory duty and nothing that would compromise this would be considered. Assistive Technology can take many forms and can provide many different outcomes, • preventing the escalation of need and promoting independence for adults with care and support needs. • act as an enabler for greater independence at home • provide assurance and reduce stress for carers • facilitate social connection. • facilitate greater independence and less intrusive care for people living in supported living facilities and

			residential care, as well as those living at home. • Help us identify and understand care needs better so better wrap around care can be put into place. • Better information to help identify risks and issues earlier so prevent issues arising. The £1m funding supports a variety of key enablers for the programme including equipment, data cleansing of systems, and a call monitoring platform. The provision of any assistive technology would only be considered as part of the assessment of need and support planning process as detailed in point 1, providing assurance.
221	Mosaic System Implementation	That Cabinet provide a response to the Panel's query on whether an operational budget has been allocated to run any new system provided under this item.	There is already a systems team that supports Mosaic and provide staff with first line support /configuration changes /building new processes and modules. This team will remain and support any new system that is procured.

Capital – B2.7 (Cabinet Decision Date - Feb 2018)	Haringey Learning Disability Partnership	It was noted that less than a third of this year's savings had been achieved and that the information provided was unclear as to how this saving would be made. That Cabinet reassess this savings proposal to see if these savings are realistic, considering there is a recognised growth in demand.	HLDP original MTFS savings targets were revised in light of the delays and slippage that have occurred as a result of COVID-19. The service is on track to deliver the revised targets for this year in full and has further plans in place to deliver the slipped savings in later years.
Mental Health – B2.8 (Cabinet Decision Date - Feb 2018)	Mental Health	It was noted that this item was RAG rated red on the Savings Tracker and felt that there is the risk in making savings within the mental health care setting, particularly in a time of increased need. That Cabinet should give further consideration as to whether this is the best time given to make savings in this area, given what we know about increasing demand on mental health services. That Cabinet re-examines these new commissioning proposals to ensure that they are viable, will not compromise people's well-being, and will provide best care for residents.	The Mental Health savings programme has been affected by COVID-19. Despite the increase in demand for the service we have managed demand and are confident that existing savings targets, which not only achieve greater value for money but also deliver the most effective and suitable care for our residents, are achievable over the course of the MTFS.
N/A	Savings with mitigations	That the proposals on savings with mitigations be made clearer as it was not possible to comment due to the limited information provided.	Noted that consistency of information in papers to Cabinet and Overview and Scrutiny is important. The current savings position, any overspends and associated commentary, are reported as part of regular budget monitoring process and reported to Cabinet on a quarterly basis.

N/A	Savings Tracker	It was considered that the information presented in the Savings Tracker was insufficiently clear and it was noted that different versions were provided in the Cabinet papers and in the papers for Scrutiny Panels. In particular, the "Savings with Mitigations" section was omitted from the Panel's papers. The same version of the savings should be provided in both sets of papers from next year and that the Savings with Mitigations section should be more clearly defined and explained as it was no possible to comment on the limited information provided. The savings tracker should clearly set out the position of each saving in the current financial year, what overspends will be carried forward to the next year, commentary as to whether savings could realistically be achieved and full implications.	Noted that consistency of information in papers to Cabinet and Overview and Scrutiny is important. The current savings position, any overspends and associated commentary, are reported as part of regular budget monitoring process and reported to Cabinet on a quarterly basis.
N/A	Future budget scrutiny meetings – presentation of information	That the next year's budget papers separate out each individual area so that, for example, the Adults & Health Panel section is separated out from the main body of information on the budget when the Panel consider the savings (likewise for the other priorities when they go to the other scrutiny panels). This should be placed into Revenue and Capital sections with the MTFS table including the RAG ratings and the savings slippage (as is provided to Cabinet). We would also like to see the revenue budget section have an introduction into how the budget for Your Council sits within the main council budget and any specific risks within this area. The capital budget should include a table with the new capital programmes which includes the slippage, as is already provided in the Cabinet papers.	The information provided to each Scrutiny Panel / Committee this year was fuller and tied back better the place of the individual priorities into the Corporate picture. The process this year was additionally supported by pre-Panel/Committee performance & finance sessions. These focused on the in year budget position including delivery of savings and progress on delivery of the capital programme. It also highlighted any already agreed savings associated with the relevant Priority. Each year, as part of the preparation for the scrutiny process, we review how we can

		Furthermore, the following points are highlighted to Cabinet: • The information presented in the Savings Tracker was insufficiently clear, noting that different versions were provided in the Cabinet papers and in Panel papers. In particular, the "Savings with Mitigations" section was omitted from the Panel papers. It is recommended that the same version of the savings should be provided in both sets of papers from next year and that the Savings with Mitigations section be more clearly defined and explained as it was not possible to comment on the limited information provided. It is also recommended that the savings tracker should clearly set out the position of each saving in the current financial year, what overspends will be carried forward to the next year, commentary as to whether savings could realistically be achieved and full implications. • It should be made clearer in budget scrutiny papers whether savings can realistically be achieved, perhaps by setting out practical examples or case studies to illustrate how these would work in practice. • Reporting on the capital budget should include information on the progress made against key milestones and deadlines. • If any jobs losses (or posts not being filled) are involved in any budget changes, this should be	improve the process and we will seek to do so again in advance of the next year. Only proposals relevant to that specific Panel/Committee were included as appendices / supplementary material – for both Revenue and Capital. The MTFS reports to cabinet and overview and scrutiny show the impact of unachieved savings, both in year and in future years. Commentary from services on mitigating plans is also included.

		clearly highlighted in the documentation provided to the Panel along with an explanation of implications. • The Cabinet papers contained additional information about the Adults budget that had not been included in the Panel's papers (e.g. Service Growth Budget Adjustment Proposals, Delayed and Undeliverable Savings Proposals). From next year, papers provided to the Panel should include all information directly related to the Adults budget that had been provided in the Cabinet papers and should correlate with the Cabinet papers so that there is consistency and transparency. • From next year, information should be provided on progress made towards the amount of additional income generation that had been previously built into the plans. This would enable whether this was being achieved as intended to be tracked.	
Children and Young People			
N/A	DSG Reserve - High Needs Block	That concern be expressed on the continuing budgetary pressures relating to the High Needs Block that are likely to increase in future years and that Cabinet provide reassurance that there are contingency plans to address these should the government fail to provide sufficient funding to meet them.	The DSG is a ringfenced grant under legislation with clear guidance to indicate that the Council's general fund does not cover any deficits or benefit from surpluses from the DSG. There is provision in the guidance to fund DSG deficits from new year allocations with consent from the School's Forum and DfE

			The High Needs Block deficit it not unique to the council and the DfE recognises that this is an issue for many authorities across the country.
N/A	Lost Learning	That Cabinet commission an education loss mid-term review on what action may be necessary to address lost learning.	Any review will need to take account of whether schools are open fully, partially or closed to all other than stated groups. The timing of a review should be in discussion with schools and head teachers. It is anticipated that this will not before the second half of the summer term and potentially into the autumn 2021 term. This work should be carried out with and through our schools so as not to create an extra burden on schools at a time when they continue to be under pressure.
N/A	Children's Social Care	That Cabinet provide details of what plans and funding are available to tackle any increase in demand for children's social care because of the Covid-19 pandemic.	The service has seen a significant rise in the number of children on child protection plans which has put pressure across the system. Staff from across the service were redeployed in the initial phase of the pandemic to assist with this increase as a decision was made not to close child protection plans during the first COVID-19 lockdown. This bulge in child protection plans remains and the service has since recruited additional agency staff to provide the support required in the medium term. This has been identified as eligible for funding through the emergency government grant made available to all local authorities. The service monitors activity on a weekly basis and keeps caseloads and staffing under constant review.

N/A	Additional demands	That the additional funding of £8.6m for Adult and Children's services for one-off use be noted and that Cabinet provide reassurance that this will meet additional demands in both areas.	Growth proposals included in the MTFS are to meet known additional pressure in services. This growth forms part of the services' ongoing budgets
N/A	Free School Meals	That Cabinet provides a breakdown of what the £300k additional investment in free school meals will cover. The Committee would like further information about how and where this will be used and assurances about how sustainable this investment will be in light of rising poverty levels.	This proposal was agreed by Cabinet on 19th January and expands free school meal eligibility to approximately an additional 650 children between the ages of 7 and 10. These children live in families who are structurally disadvantaged as a result of high housing costs, low incomes, and gaps in the benefits system. They are: • Children aged 7-10 in families who live in temporary accommodation, Council housing, or social housing and claim Universal Credit or legacy benefits but who are not currently eligible for FSM • Children aged 7-10 in families who claim Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) to help cover housing costs while experiencing financial hardship who are not currently eligible for FSM • Children aged 7-10 in families with no recourse to public funds The discretionary element will fund an additional 25,000 meals over the course of the school year which would be over and above those benefiting from the expanded eligibility criteria described

			above. This would be sufficient for an average of 140 pupils per day. It is likely that these will be hot meals in school rather than vouchers. Taken together, the expanded eligibility and the discretionary fund can be expected to support 790 children per day. Expansion of Free School Meals Eligibility Cabinet Report
Your Council			
N/A	General Point.	That next year's budget papers separate out each individual area so that, for example, the Your Council section is separated out from the main body of information on the budget when OSC consider the Your Council savings (likewise for the other priorities when they go to the relevant scrutiny panel). This should be placed into Revenue and Capital sections with the MTFS table including the RAG ratings and the savings slippage (as is provided to Cabinet).	The information provided to each Scrutiny Panel / Committee this year was fuller and tied back better the place of the individual priorities into the Corporate picture. The process this year was additionally supported by Performance & Finance sessions with each Panel and the main Committee; these focused on the in year budget position including delivery of savings and progress on delivery of the capital programme. It also highlighted any already agreed savings associated with the relevant Priority. Each year, as part of the preparation for the scrutiny process, we review how we can improve the process and we will seek to do so again in advance of the next year.

		We would also like to see the revenue budget section have an introduction into how the budget for Your Council sits within the main council budget and any specific risks within this area. The capital budget should include a table with the new capital programmes which includes the slippage, as is already provided in the Cabinet papers.	Only proposals relevant to that specific Panel/Committee were included as appendices / supplementary material – for both Revenue and Capital. The MTFS reports to cabinet and overview and scrutiny show the impact of unachieved savings, both in year and in future years. Commentary from services on mitigating plans is also included. This information was provided in the pre-Panel/Committee meetings finance & performance built into the Budget scrutiny process this year.
YC06	Libraries - Re-imaging our Libraries offer for a better future.	That Cabinet reconsider this savings proposal, especially in relation to the loss of around 7 staff posts and the feasibility of achieving the stated savings given the impact of Covid on libraries. It is felt that this proposal is out of kilter with the recent capital spend on the council's libraries.	The proposed savings were predicated on a combination of new ways of working and income generation. Not only has Covid had an immediate impact on service delivery, it is likely to have a much longer term effect on the way we work with will impact on staffing and the potential to generate income through the room hire and workplace provision. During the first National lockdown between March '20 and July 20' all libraries were

			instructed to close, after which they were able to reopen taking into account social distance measures. Despite these restrictions' libraries were able to phase in for a period of time a restricted offer such as enhanced click and collect, computer access and latterly study space. However, in-spite of best efforts to provide a service there has not been an opportunity to grow the income generation potential of libraries to meet increased targets and very limited opportunity to generate income through the usual streams such as room hire, fines, Audio Visual loans, book reservations and printing etc, a compassionate approach to applying fines has been taken during this time. Libraries have been in lockdown or on a restricted service offer since the start of 2020/21 and this is set to continue for the remainder of the year. As a result, the income generated is forecast to achieve circa 19% of the annual target. In addition, for example, the potential for letting of workspace is likely to be significantly reduced as others adapt the way that they work.

			We are exploring the potential for the social value libraries can offer by early intervention.
YC106	Reduction in legal support Services	That Cabinet reconsider this saving as there is a significant risk to our ability as an organisation to effectively provide legal support to statutory services such as safeguarding.	Following the OSC recommendation, the Service undertook a review of how to achieve the savings proposal. As a consequence, a proportion of the savings will now be achieved through other non-salary budget resources, and as such will not impact on the social care safeguarding functions. Pressure points within the Service continues to be monitored closely.
N/A	Digital Together Programme	It was noted that the risks in the report were identified as high. It is therefore recommended that Cabinet ensure that quarterly reviews of the Digital Together Programme were brought back to the Committee to provide ongoing monitoring of the programme and the savings being made. Further consideration should be given as to whether this could be adapted into a rolling programme of reporting, with a live spreadsheet of projects and their implementation maintained to help facilitate effective scrutiny.	The reason for the high risk against Digital Together is because the programme is required to influence, and effect change across areas of the Council it does not directly manage. In addition to this, individual project Business Cases are still in progress. The programme thinks that there could be some fluctuations in targets whilst this exercise is completed.
N/A	Consultants and interims	That budget reductions in respect of consultancy expenditure are to be written into the budget process for 2021/22.	The proposed Budget includes the impact of forecast savings from moving to the new arrangements for permanent and temporary staffing.

		That Cabinet provide assurances around how the use of agency and interim staff will be managed and monitored going forwards, across the organisation.	Directors take an active interest in agency staffing and look to manage down wherever possible. The regular People Report to staffing and remuneration committee tracks overall levels of agency staffing. The detail on the proposal and the aims and objectives of the new agency staff contract can be found in the Cabinet paper. Progress is being made in the organisation on agency staff reduction. It should be noted however that there will be an increase in the agency workforce in the short term due to the lateral flow testing sites.

Equality Impact Assessment
Budget Report (2021/22) and 2021-2026 Medium Term Financial Strategy
January 2021

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of report

This report considers the implications of the proposals in the 2021/22 Budget Report and Medium-Term Financial Strategy Proposals (MTFS) on groups of residents who share the protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010.

Wherever relevant, service areas have carried out EqIAs for each individual MTFS proposals. This report considers the cumulative impact of those savings and the ways in which negative impacts across the Council might be minimised or avoided. In addition, this report considers the wider context internal and external to Haringey Council in terms of potential equalities impact.

1.2. Public Sector Equality Duty

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 the protected characteristics and those who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share the protected characteristics and those who do not

The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty. These are sometimes referred to as the three aims or arms of the general equality duty.

Haringey Council also has specific duties to publish information to demonstrate compliance with the Equality Duty, at least annually; and to set and publish equality objectives, at least every four years. This includes publishing information relating to people who are affected by our policies and practices who share protected characteristics

Haringey Council undertakes Equality Impact Assessments (EqIAs) on significant changes to policy or services and decisions that may impact on individuals or groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.

Equality Impact Assessments enable to Council to:

- Demonstrate due regard for the provisions of the Public Sector Equality Duty
- Identify possible negative impacts of decisions on individuals and groups with protected characteristics and plan mitigating action accordingly
- Identify additional opportunities to advance equality within policies, strategies, and services

Haringey Council guidance stipulates that EqIAs should:

- Contain enough relevant information on the groups likely to be affected by a decision to enable the Council to demonstrate that it has had due regard for the aims of the equality duty in its decision making
- Consider ways of mitigating or avoiding any adverse impacts

EqIAs need to be proportionate to the decision being made. All proposals for changes in policy, practice, procedure, budgets are screened to establish whether a full EqIA is needed to inform the decision-taker.

Further detail on EqIAs in Haringey Council, including contextual information, published EqIAs and how to complete an EqIA, is available on the Haringey website[1].

1.3. Equalities profile of Haringey

The total population of the borough is 271,222 according to the State of the Borough.

In terms of equality, demographics break down as follows:

Gender:

- There is a relatively equal gender split in Haringey, just over half of the population is male (50.7%), in line with England and London.

Age:

- Haringey has a relatively young population with a quarter of the population under the age of 20.
- 91% of the population is aged under 65 (89% London; 83% England).

Ethnicity:

- Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country. 67.1% of the Haringey population are from a BME group or Other White ethnic groups compared to 60.7% in London.
- Around 16.5% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in ten are Asian (10.3%)
- The proportion of non-White British communities varies across the different wards from 35.2% in Muswell Hill to 83.4% in Northumberland Park

Religion:

- Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK.
- The most common religion was Christianity, accounting for 45% of residents (London 48.4%; England 59.4%)
- The next most common religions were Islam (14.3%) – higher than London (12.3%) – and Judaism (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)

[1] Haringey Council. 2021. *Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA)*. [ONLINE] Available at: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/equalities/equality-impact-assessments-eqia. [Accessed 7 January 2021].

- A quarter of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, higher than London (20.7%)

Disability:

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

Marital Status and Civil Partnership

- Haringey has a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London: 0.6% or 1,191 residents (London 0.4%; England 0.2%)

Sexual Orientation

- As per the ONS Integrated Household Survey, 3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013. In Haringey this would equate to 6,491 residents

Further detail on the equalities profile of Haringey is available on the Haringey website[2].

2. Internal context

2.1. Borough Plan 2019-2023: Equality Principles and Objectives

The Borough Plan 2019-2023 sets the Council's objectives for these four years. In addition to these, the Plan presents a set of Equality Principles reflecting Haringey Council's commitment to the principles of equality and opportunity, fairness and quality of life for all, both in terms of the work carried out with the community and in the role as an employer:

1. Work with residents and employees to create communities which are able to come together, value diversity and challenge discrimination
2. Actively talk to community groups who are made up of and/or support people with protected characteristics
3. Work alongside the wider voluntary sector, statutory partners and local businesses to promote equality of opportunity and foster good relations
4. Continue to monitor and assess the impact of our strategies, policies, programmes, projects and commissioning on equalities
5. Improve and strengthen the collection and use of equality data, so that we can seek to improve outcomes for groups with protected characteristics
6. Continuously seek to improve our approach to promoting equality, drawing on best practice from elsewhere, input from our staff equality networks and feedback from our residents

[2] Haringey Council. 2021. *Equalities Profile of Haringey*. [ONLINE] Available at: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf. [Accessed 7 January 2021].

7. Ensure that the requirements of the Equality Act are well communicated in the borough; starting conversations about equalities at the earliest opportunity; and fostering an environment where everyone understands their responsibilities under the Act

The Borough Plan 2019-23 also sets out four Equality Objectives:

1. To narrow the gap in outcomes
2. To identify and reduce violence that has a disproportionate impact on particular communities and groups
3. To support the development of strong communities
4. To have a diverse workforce at all levels of the organisation

In December 2020 the Council published its Recovery and Renewal framework for refreshing the Borough Plan, accessible at this link. This framework includes 'Equality and Fairness' as a principle that the Council will hold to in the course of the refresh.

2.2. Review of Fees and charges

Every year the Council reviews the level of fees and charges levied on service users. Where increases were proposed for 2021/22, relevant services conducted equality screenings on their proposals. In a few instances, the equality screenings identified small impacts and proposed satisfactory mitigating actions. In four cases the initial screening pointed at the possibility of the proposal impacting on the Council's Equality Duty and therefore the relevant service carried out full EqIAs. These assessments demonstrated that the proposals were robust and any negative impacts could be mitigated. These assessments are accessible at this link.

2.3. Council Tax Reduction scheme

Following the abolition of Council Tax Benefit by the then Conservative-Lib Dem coalition UK Government in 2013, many of the lowest income households in Haringey became liable to pay at least 19.8% of the Council Tax charge according to the band in which their property falls.

In response to the abolition of Council Tax Benefit at a national level, local Council Tax Reduction Schemes have been developed by individual local authorities. Haringey Council developed its own Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) in 2012/13 and decided to protect working-age claimants on a prescribed disability-related or disability premium. Those working age claimants received the same maximum level of CTR as those of pensionable age (100%).

As an enactment of the new administration's commitment in 2018 to redistribute the burden of Council Tax, Haringey Council amended its 2019/20 CTRS in order to provide more financial support to working age claimants with children and so re-instating extra support for over 6,000 families in Haringey on low income. The CTRS has been maintained for 2020/21 and on 1 March 2021 Full Council will decide if they are to maintain the existing scheme for 2021/2022.

The maximum level of Council Tax Reduction continues to be 100% for pensioners and working age claimants in receipt of disability related benefits.

An EqIA on the proposal demonstrated there was no potential for discrimination or adverse impact.

2.4. Council Tax rise

We are proposing to increase council tax by 1.99% (£2m) plus an additional 3% adult social care precept. The Council Tax Reduction Scheme will provide financial assistance with Council Tax bills for residents who are on a low income or less able to pay.

3. External context

The impact of the council budget proposals cannot be seen in isolation. The challenging economic climate is also likely to impact on some groups who share the protected characteristics and add to the cumulative impact of council proposals.

A more detailed view of the impact of tax and welfare reform is offered in subsection 3.1 below and a more detailed view of the impact of Covid-19 is offered in subsection 3.2.

3.1. Impact of tax and welfare Reform

Tax and welfare reforms brought forward by the UK Government since 2010 have had an impact on equality.

The Equality and Human Rights Commission conducted an analysis[4] of these welfare reforms (both implemented and proposed) and related government spending decisions as well as of the potential impacts on different groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. The key findings of this analysis are:

> *Overall, changes to taxes, benefits, tax credits and Universal Credit (UC) announced since 2010 are regressive, however measured – that is, the largest impacts are felt by those with lower incomes. This is true even when increases in gross earnings from the NLW are taken into consideration.*
> *Those in the bottom two deciles will lose, on average, approximately 10% of net income, with much smaller losses for those higher up the income distribution.*
>
> *Moreover, the changes will have a disproportionately negative impact on several protected groups, including disabled people, certain ethnic groups, and women:*
>
> - *Negative impacts are particularly large for households with more disabled members, and individuals with more severe disabilities, as well as for lone parents on low incomes.*

[4] Equality and Human Rights Commission. 2018. *The cumulative impact of tax and welfare reforms*. Available at: https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/cumulative-impact-tax-and-welfare-reforms. This report is a cumulative impact assessment of the distributional impacts of tax and spending decisions on people sharing different protected characteristics. The analysis covers all policy changes made between May 2010 and January 2018, which will have been implemented by the financial year 2021–22.

- *For some family types, these losses represent an extremely large percentage of income. For example, for households with at least one disabled adult and a disabled child, average annual cash losses are just over £6,500 – over 13% of average net income.*
- *The impact of changes to direct taxes and benefits is to reduce the income of Bangladeshi households by around £4,400 per year on average.*
- *At an individual level, women lose on average considerably more from changes to direct taxes and benefits than men. Women lose about £400 per year on average, and men only £30, although these figures conceal very substantial variation within both genders.*
- *Lone parents in the bottom quintile (bottom fifth) of the household income distribution lose around 25% of their net income, or one pound in every four, on average.*
- *On average, disabled lone parents with at least one disabled child fare even worse, losing almost three out of every ten pounds of their net income. In cash terms, their average losses are almost £10,000 per year.*
- *Around one and a half million more children are forecast to be living in households below the relative poverty line as a result of the reforms.*

In addition, there will be particularly negative impacts on intersectional groups who experience multiple disadvantages (for example, lone parents with disabled children).

These negative impacts are largely driven by changes to the benefit system, in particular the freeze in working-age benefit rates, changes to disability benefits and reductions in UC rates. The changes are also likely to lead to significant increases in the number of children below a minimum acceptable standard of living.

3.2. Impact of Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has both thrown into focus the significant inequalities experienced by our residents (in particular, health inequalities) but it also risks exacerbating these inequalities and reducing the life chances for some. The Council undertook a Community Impact Assessment in 2020 to inform the Recovery and Renewal framework for refreshing the Borough Plan. The assessment is available at this link. Key findings of this assessment include:

- The Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown have highlighted and exacerbated existing inequalities and 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 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 more 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.
- 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. Young people, BAME people, women, and people on lower incomes are more likely to have lost their jobs
- Household incomes have been negatively affected, with people living on lower incomes experiencing the largest proportionate drop in income

4. Cumulative EqIA of Medium-Term Financial Strategy and Savings Proposals

4.1. MTFS proposals

Even before the global pandemic, finding solutions to balance the Council's annual budget was becoming ever more challenging, particularly while seeking to manage the impact on those with the greatest need of our support. However, we continue to strive to do so, and this is why the new 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.

The MTFS proposals considered in this report put forward budget proposals for £6.8m of new budget adjustments for 2021/22 (on top of previously agreed and reprofiled savings of £3.7m).

The budget reduction proposals that have been developed through the budget setting process are summarised below:
People (Adult Services)
Proposals include client contributions to maximise council income collection.

People (Children's Services)
The service has two proposals. One is for a new collaborative approach between private sector residential providers and the Council to deliver residential mother and baby assessments at the Maya Angelou Assessment Centre. The other is a proposal to develop a traded service and provide contact facilities for children and parents.

Place – Clean and Safe borough
Proposals include major savings from transforming the way we control parking in the borough, particularly on Sundays, making it easier to buy permits for residents and visitors and more efficient for the council to run the service. Also, proposing a scheme for licensing privately rented homes and enforcing existing rules designed to limit the damage caused by the heaviest and most polluting vehicles.

Housing & Economy – Housing, Growth and Employment
Proposals include launching Homes for Haringey as leaseholders for Private Sector Lease (PSL) properties which are currently being used as Temporary Accommodation (TA). Proposals also include recharging property work, maximising income, and a Corporate Estate Energy Efficiency Programme.

Your Council – Enabling Savings

Proposals include a major investment in our digital services and Finance, Digital and HR savings to identify revenue saving opportunities. Also, proposals on property rationalisation, a reduction in legal services support to enable services to reduce and reprioritise resources, and Highway Searches proposal to maximise revenue generation streams.

More detail on the budget reduction required and how the Council is intending to save over the next 5 years is available on the Haringey website[3].

4.2. The MTFS includes a number of growth proposals:

- Free Schools Meals £0.35m 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

These proposals are designed to address the needs of Haringey residents who experience financial hardship, increase opportunities for young people, and increase local economic opportunities. As such, they are expected to have a positive impact on equality in Haringey. The equalities implications of the expansion of free school meals eligibility is considered in a Cabinet report, accessible at this link. The growth in the youth services budget falls within the remit of the Young People at Risk strategy, the EqIA for which can be accessed at this link. An EqIA for the Haringey University Bursary Scheme can be accessed at this link. An EqIA for the Welfare Assistance Scheme will be developed as the scheme is designed and published in due course.

4.3. Assessing impact of MTFS proposals on equalities

The extent of the assessment of the MTFS proposals in terms of impact on equalities breaks down as follows:

- 30 were deemed not to require a full EqIA
- 6 had a full EqIA conducted

[3] Haringey Council. 2021. *Budget Consultation*. [ONLINE] Available at budget_consultation_2021-22.pdf (haringey.gov.uk) [Accessed 7 January 2021].

4.3.1. Proposals with full EqIAs conducted

6 MTFS proposals had a full EqIA conducted.

The table below shows the detail of the 6 MTFS proposals that had a full EqIA conducted:

Priority name	Title	Positive Impacts Identified	Negative Impacts Identified	Mitigating actions identified
People (Adult Services)	Client contributions income opportunities	None	Yes: Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity	Yes
Place	Surcharge on diesel fuelled vehicles using stop and shop parking	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Religion, Pregnancy and maternity,	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Pregnancy and maternity,	Yes
Place	Selective Licensing Scheme	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Religion or belief (or not belief), Pregnancy and maternity	None	N/A
Place	Residents Permits Pricing Structure	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Religion, Pregnancy and maternity	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Pregnancy and maternity,	Yes
Place	Visitors Parking	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Pregnancy and maternity	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Pregnancy and maternity	Yes
Place	Sunday Parking	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Religion or belief (or no belief), Pregnancy and maternity	Yes: Sex, Age, Disability, Race and Ethnicity, Religion or belief (or no belief),	Yes

			Pregnancy and maternity	
Your Council	Digital Together PEAS	N/A at this stage	N/A at this stage	N/A at this stage
Total		**5**	**5**	**5**

4.3.2. Proposals for which EqIA's do not apply

With regards to those proposals for which an equality assessment does not apply:

- 31 went through EqIA screening with the result of no full EqIA required.
- 3 were reported not to require any equality assessment given that the proposals involve staffing arrangements.

4.3.3. MTFS 2021/22 Digital Together Programme

The MTFS 2021/22 proposals include the Digital Together programme. The programme objectives centre around standardisation and automation of processes across the Council with the aim of providing Council teams with more robust, efficient processes and digital tools to enable them to work more effectively and productively within critical resourcing levels. The programme is in its discovery phase, and whilst a number of projects are being explored, the set of solutions that will be implemented is not yet agreed. Therefore, it is not yet possible to undertake a full, detailed assessment of the likely equalities impact of the programme. In accordance with its usual equalities governance, the Council is committed to assessing the potential for the Digital Together programme to impact people and groups who share protected characteristics. An Equality Impact Assessment will be undertaken as the programme develops, which takes into account issues of digital access and inclusion, and this EqIA will be published at the earliest appropriate opportunity.

4.4. Mitigation of impact of MTFS on equalities

There are several ways in which the Council has worked to prevent or mitigate the potential impacts of MTFS proposals on equalities:

- The Council has mitigated impact by ensuring as far as possible that MTFS proposals taken forward align with the principles listed at para. 4.1.

- Where MTFS proposals had a full EqIA conducted, the proposals were found to be measures that would advance equality of opportunity for groups who share the protected characteristics. Where negative impacts were identified they tended to be relatively short-term and/or minor in nature. In these cases, the relevant proposals were all assessed as being proportionate means of achieving legitimate aims. Measures tailored to the relevant proposals are outlined in the EqIAs to mitigate for any potential negative impact.

5 Consultation

The budget proposals for 2021/2022 have been subject to formal public consultation. The consultation process on the MTFS saving proposals took place for five weeks between 10 December 2020 and 14 January 2021 and consisted of a questionnaire which was available online and in paper format. Copied of the questionnaire were available in libraries and the questionnaire was available in community languages or large print on request. Responses to this consultation are attached in Appendix 10.

There were 110 responses received through the online consultation platform, a relatively low response rate compared to previous years. This lower response rate this year is likely to be due to the pandemic and the lockdown measures, limiting opportunities for face-to-face consultation.

The consultation included a question asking for ideas about how as a Council we can advance equality of opportunity and a question about potential equality impacts associated with individual proposals. The analysis of consultation data also sought to identify any patterns of opinion or feedback by respondents with specific protected characteristics, although the potential for this type of analysis was limited by the relatively low response rate to the consultation compared to other years.

There were a relatively small number of proposals for which respondents identified potential negative equalities impacts. Respondents expressed some concerns about the impact of the planned increase in Council Tax on low income households, particularly in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic's impact on some residents' household finances, and signalled the desire for more information on the likely impact of the fee increase. It is anticipated that any negative impact of this increase will be mitigated through the Council Tax Reduction scheme (see sections 2.3 and 2.4). There were no identifiable patterns of response based on protected characteristic.

Summary

The forecast budget gap for 2021/22 in last year's MTFS was £1.954m. However, the subsequent impact of the global pandemic has led to a significant shift in the MTFS assumptions in place when the last budget and MTFS were agreed. Therefore, the MTFS proposals considered in this report put forward budget proposals for £6.8m of new budget adjustments for 2021/22 (on top of previously agreed and reprofiled savings of £3.7m).

In line with the Equality Act 2010 and in order to ensure that proposed budget reductions do not have a negative impact on equality within Haringey, the Council has completed the following process:

- The Council has **focused as far as possible on achieving savings through efficiencies and income generation**. In doing so, the aim has been to minimise cutting frontline services.

- The Council has evaluated the **impact of MTFS proposals following the appropriate equality impact assessment (EqIA) process**, conducting equalities screenings and full EqIAs where appropriate and proportionate to the proposal.

- For MTFS proposals **where full EqIAs have been applicable and where potential impacts on equalities been identified, EqIAs have been completed. These set out both positive and negative impacts and mitigating measures for any negative impacts**

- **The Borough Plan 2019/2023 contains Equality Principles and Objectives that set the Council's approach to reducing inequality and advancing equality of opportunity**. Budgets and savings proposals have been developed with these in mind.

5. Appendix 1: Compilation of all full EqIAs conducted for MTFS proposals
   This appendix contains the 6 full EqIAs conducted for MTFS proposals in one single document.

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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

- Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advancing equality of opportunity 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	Surcharge on diesel fuelled vehicles using stop and shop parking
Service area	Operations
Officer completing assessment	Greville Percival
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Melissa Nalubwama-Mukasa
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	January 2021
Director/Assistant Director	Stephen McDonnell, Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods

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*

Surcharge on diesel vehicles using short term parking facilities

The Council's MTFS Report develops several measures initially outlined in the 2019 *Parking Transformation Programme* designed to provide accessible parking for all users, discourage unnecessary use of higher-polluting vehicles, and encourage more use of sustainable travel modes.
While use of public transport and travel is discouraged during the current Covid restrictions, the proposed diesel surcharge is not planned to take effect until late 2021 by which time it is anticipated that Covid transmission and infection will be mitigated by the comprehensive vaccination programme carried out at local vaccination centres, GP surgeries, and pharmacies. Reduced vehicular traffic as a result of Covid restrictions has confirmed the improved air quality as a result.

The main element of the policy subject to this EqIA are:

- Diesel Surcharge. This proposes a 25% surcharge on all diesel-fuelled vehicles using stop and shop facilities. Stop & Shop refers to pay-to-park parking bays mainly located in town centre shopping and services locations. They include pay-to-park bays within Controlled Parking Zones. This measure will support the delivery of the transport strategy and air quality action plan objectives.

The Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) introduced in central London in April 2019 is due to be extended up to the North Circular Road in 2021. Consultations confirm that many motorists commuting into central London frequently use boroughs outside the current ULEZ zone to park and then use the Tube to travel to central London. Construction vehicles and delivery vans cause significant parking congestion in Haringey – including at the current time of Covid restrictions. Increased protective measures such as diesel surcharges remain very important in terms of reducing vehicular pollution and improving air quality in areas such as Tottenham and Wood Green which continue to experience significant traffic volumes and parking demand.

Key Stakeholders
Key Stakeholders comprise all residents and those who need to use public highway parking facilities and pay to park bays. Key stakeholders also comprise those who use public transport, walk, and cycle - including Haringey residents, businesses, and services. Those with disabilities, young children, expectant mothers, and older people are groups most at risk from toxic air pollutants and who will benefit significantly from lower air pollution levels.

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 Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf GLA London Ward Profiles https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html	No impact
Gender Reassignment	Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	No impact
Age	Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf GLA London Ward Profiles https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html TfL Roads Taskforce Technical note 12: http://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf	No impact
Disability	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Race & Ethnicity	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Sexual Orientation	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Pregnancy & Maternity	Census 2011 TfL Roads Taskforce Technical note 12: http://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf	No impact
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact

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.

Current data suggests that 32% of vehicles using stop and shop parking bays are diesel fuelled. However, given the forthcoming ULEZ implementation and other modal changes set out in the *ULEZ Readiness* programme this is expected to reduce. Vehicles using stop and shop (previously known as 'Pay and display) are operated by non-residents as well as by Haringey residents and businesses. However, in terms of equalities impact assessment, given that residents in any CPZ who keep and use a vehicle are eligible for residential and visitor permits, ward level data from sources such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are used for the purpose of examining the impact on different protected groups. We also use public and statutory consultations to help identify issues affecting protected groups.

- **Sex** Women make up 50.5% of Haringey's population.
- **Gender Reassignment** This data is not held at a borough level. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimate that there are between 300,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK
- **Age** Haringey has a relatively young population - a quarter of the population is under the age of 20. At borough level, this age group accounts for 4% of the population.
- **Disability** 14% of residents have a long term health problem that limits their day to day activity, lower than England but in line with London.
- **Race and Ethnicity** Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country and is the third highest London Borough for in-migration from Eastern European countries. Over 65% of residents come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England, 55% for London and nearly 81% of our school children.
- **Sexual Orientation** 3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to 6,500 residents.
- **Religion** 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%), Jewish (3%). Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%). 25% of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, This compares with 21% for London.
- **Marriage and Civil Partnership** Haringey has 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.

Haringey is one of the most deprived areas of the UK (24th out of 236). Haringey is also in the top three London Boroughs for Eastern European in-migration. Job Seekers Allowance claimants are the 2nd highest in London. Therefore, some lower-income households will struggle with the cost of car ownership if they drive older, higher polluting vehicles due to the financial implications of the diesel surcharge. However, the improved air quality identified after the introduction of Covid restrictions confirm the substantial health benefits that can be achieved by reduced presence of polluting vehicles

Impact on Service Users / Inequalities Identified

While use of public transport and all travel is strongly discouraged during the current Covid restrictions, the proposed diesel surcharge is not planned to take effect until late 2021 by which time it is anticipated that Covid transmission and infection will be under control following the comprehensive vaccination programme.

Sex

Diesel Surcharge for short term pay to park / stop and shop parking

The surcharge will augment existing measures to actively discourage vehicles with high emissions and thereby improve air quality and reduce health inequalities. Consultation feedback – most notably in the Muswell Hill town centre area - confirms that residents are concerned at stop and shop parking spaces being occupied by trade vehicles and delivery vans – many of which are diesel-fuelled

Gender Reassignment

There is no evidence or published information to indicate either positive or negative impact on people transitioning gender as a result of the proposed diesel surcharge. The Government Equalities Office estimates there are between 200,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK but Haringey does not hold data on how many people in the borough identify as transgender.

It is anticipated that people with this protected characteristic will not be negatively or differentially affected by the introduction of a diesel surcharge for stop and shop (pay to park) bays

Age

increased charges and permit prices will negatively impact on older drivers who are more likely to have mobility issues, drive older and diesel vehicles, and who rely on those regular family/carer visits which

need to use stop and shop parking bays. However, both older people and young children will benefit from measures designed to discourage high pollutant vehicles and encourage healthier travel modes. The main benefits will be in terms of improved health as a result of better air quality. Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan sets out how older people and younger people are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. The Air Quality Action Plan can be accessed here: http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s112468/Appendix%20B%20Haringey%20Final%20AQAP%202019-24%2028.10.19.pdf

Disability

While increased charges will affect those who may have to use older, higher polluting vehicles, this is offset by the fact that motorists with disabilities (including hidden disabilities) can apply for a Blue Badge which will entitle them to a free resident parking permit and this includes free parking in stop and shop bays. Disabled residents who require family and carer visits will be disadvantaged if they need to pay for their carers' parking.

Race and Ethnicity

BAME communities in Haringey are concentrated in areas that have higher than average levels of air pollution. As an indication, the proportion of non-White British communities is 83% in Northumberland Park, compared with 35% in Muswell Hill, and Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan sets out the relative levels of air pollution in these two wards and demonstrates that levels are higher in Northumberland Park. The Air Quality Action Plan can be accessed here: http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s112468/Appendix%20B%20Haringey%20Final%20AQAP%202019-24%2028.10.19.pdf.

Health inequalities are considerably higher amongst Black African and Caribbean groups than in the White population, and poor air quality is linked to multiple respiratory and cardiovascular conditions, which significantly increases the risk of death from Covid-19. It is therefore expected that this group will benefit from this additional measure to discourage high polluting vehicles, as it will improve air quality and reduce exposure to air pollution.

Haringey's Borough Plan EqIA reports that BAME groups are more likely than others to be earning below the London living wage, and to be in receipt of benefits. Groups with lower incomes may be negatively impacted by the increase in parking costs and will be impacted if they need to drive a more polluting car because they will be less able to afford lower polluting or electric vehicles.

Sexual Orientation

3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to around 7000 residents. There are no statistics or other evidence to suggest that LGBTQ individuals would be negatively or positively affected by the diesel surcharge on stop and shop parking. Clearly there are disadvantages to all those faced with increased parking charges if they drive high polluting or diesel cars, but there is no disproportionate or differential effect based on this protected characteristic.

Religion and Belief

There is no indication of any adverse or disproportionate impact on faith groups as a result of changes to pricing policy on stop and shop parking bays. As with all residents, pedestrians and cyclists, there will be benefits from improved air quality and fewer polluting vehicles on the streets

Pregnancy and Maternity

Expectant mothers and those caring for young babies will benefit from this measure to cut pollution and parking congestion. Long term exposure to air pollution is associated with low birthweight (which leads to a higher risk of complications and long-term health effects). While expectant mothers may not be able to access all of the opportunities available from this measure designed to reduce polluting car use, they and babies and young children will benefit from improvements in air quality.

Marital status and Civil Partnership

The 2011 Census indicated that Haringey had a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. The diesel surcharge for stop and shop parking will not cause adverse or differential impact on people in marriages or civil partnerships.

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

Public consultations are conducted regularly in-house on individual projects undertaken by Traffic Management on the introduction of measures. Statutory consultation will be carried out prior to any implementation of the diesel surcharge, should the measure be approved by Cabinet. Consultation reviews are carried out periodically across the borough to assess parking issues and needs and identify what changes or improvements may be needed. Our policy on all highways and parking consultations is to encourage residents and businesses to comment not only on proposed measures but more generally on issues affecting the street scene environment.

Market research studies including Tottenham Quality of Life Survey, Turnpike Lane Shopping Survey and Green Lanes District Scheme Surveys will continue to inform the council of equalities issues and concerns that are important for residents' quality of life.
Future consultations will include analysis of views by protected characteristics as a means of monitoring the introduction of measures defined by the Parking Transformation Programme and actioned by the Parking Action Plan, as well as the ULEZ Readiness programme which initiated consideration of diesel surcharges.

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?

Parking consultation results confirm that residents value the ability offered to park close to home and not have to walk long distances to get to and from their cars especially when carrying heavy shopping or accompanied by small children. The consultations also confirm that residents feel safer walking on roads which are not heavily parked because clearer roads give improved visibility and residents report feeling safer as a result. There is considerable concern at the extent of trade vehicles and online / internet delivery vans occupying both residential and stop and shop parking spaces - to the disadvantage of residents and visitors.

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
Women are more likely than men to be primary carers to young children, and more likely than men to head single parent households. They therefore may be negatively impacted by increases in parking permit costs; however, they will benefit from reduced air pollution. Carers to young

children will be encouraged to take advantage of more sustainable travel options including public transport although we recognise this is not a practical option during the current Covid epidemic

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

2. Gender reassignment
There is insufficient data on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment; however it is anticipated that the impact on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

3. Age
Younger and older age groups will derive considerable health benefits from less traffic congestion, less pollution, and safer roads. Older people who rely more on car use and may well own older higher polluting diesel vehicles will probably not benefit from any surcharge on stop and shop parking charges although this will be offset by reduced air pollution and by improved availability of parking space

Older people are more likely to be dependent on cars for travel, particularly as they are also more likely to have a disability. The diesel surcharge for stop and shop parking does not aim to eliminate car use but to further encourage use of less polluting vehicles which, as current Covid restrictions have shown, result in much improved air quality with associated health benefits.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

4. Disability
Disabled people will benefit from lower pollution levels, safer streets and reduced parking congestion.

However, charges for visitors and carers using stop and shop parking bays may adversely impact individuals with disabilities who require significant numbers of carer and family visits. Allocated disabled bays and free issue of a resident permit to Blue Badge holders will have some positive impact. The measure will also be monitored through consultations and these consultations will seek to identify any differential impact on individuals with disabilities.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

5. Race and ethnicity
This group are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality due to the overrepresentation of BAME communities in areas in Haringey where pollution levels are high. They will benefit accordingly from improvements in air quality and modal shift. However, those on low incomes, who are more likely to be from BAME communities, who drive higher polluting vehicles will be disadvantaged by increased stop and shop parking charges for higher polluting diesel vehicles.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

6. Sexual orientation
It is anticipated that the impact of the diesel surcharge measure on people who identify as LGB will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

7. Religion or belief (or no belief)
It is anticipated that faith and religious groups will be overrepresented among those who benefit from improvements in air quality and from parking controls that facilitate access to places of worship.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

8. Pregnancy and maternity
Pregnant women and women with babies younger than 6 months old are more likely to be reliant on cars for travel. They therefore may be negatively impacted if they drive diesel cars. However, expectant mothers and mothers up to 6 months after birth will benefit from better air quality, and less congested streets. Overall the measure is expected to have a positive impact on this group.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership
It is anticipated that the impact of these recommendations on people in a civil partnership will be the same as for people who are married.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women
Older BAME people may be more impacted by the diesel surcharge and increased prices for visitor and stop and shop parking, but it is worth noting that they will also benefit more from lower air pollution. Younger BAME people in the areas of the Borough with higher levels of air pollution will benefit more from reduced air pollution.

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 Diesel surcharge measure is not considered to result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any groups that share the protected characteristics.

The diesel surcharge and wider related measures set out in the ULEZ Readiness programme are designed to bring benefits for all residents in Haringey. All residents will benefit from a reduction in traffic congestion and high polluting vehicles; improved health from improved air quality; and safer streets. These are seen as mitigating against the impact of increased parking charges which do impact on low income groups. The diesel surcharge measure therefore represents an additional step towards addressing health inequalities affecting groups who share the protected characteristics.

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.	Y
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality.	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
Reducing the reliance on the private car (resulting from surcharges for polluting vehicles will affect older people and older BAME residents, and women who are more likely to rely on cars	Provide options for choosing more sustainable modes of transport and also use public consultations to collect views from those who do need to use cars to identify any problems	Head of Operations	Ongoing
Surcharges for higher polluting vehicles and extension of parking charges can impact adversely on those who rely on regular visits from family and from carers, especially if they have to buy larger numbers of visitor permits	The needs of those affected will be addressed in further consultations and reviews on the operation of parking controls. Dates of consultations will be defined and agreed by the Head of Service who will also require that Consultations include provision for these requirements	Head of Operations	Ongoing

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:
The impact will be monitored through feedback from residents, consultations, ward councillors and other representative groups.

7. Authorisation	
EqIA approved by ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date .....

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.

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	Resident and Business Permits Pricing increase
Service area	Operations
Officer completing assessment	Greville Percival
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Melissa Nalubwama-Mukasa
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	April 2021
Director/Assistant Director	Stephen McDonnell, Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods

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*

Proposed Resident Permits Pricing increase

A further development to the Parking permit and Charges (ULEZ Readiness) Report identifies an additional measure designed to provide accessible parking for all users, discourage unnecessary use of private vehicles, and encourage more use of sustainable travel modes. The key measure subject to this EqIA is:

- Resident Permits Pricing: an increase of £30 per annum on existing permit charges for high CO2 emission vehicles.

The Council already operates an emission charging structure and as such this is in line with existing policy. The measure represents an above inflation increase for higher polluting vehicles to support the climate change policy – most noticeably in terms of air quality improvement. The measure proposes an increase of £30 per annum on higher polluting vehicles. Based on current data there are at present approximately 7000 residential and business permits issued to higher polluting vehicles. This figure is likely to reduce as residents and businesses change vehicles and reduce vehicle use encouraged by the extension of the ULEZ programme into Haringey in 2021. Emissions from vehicles are a major contributor to poor air quality and the introduction of this measure will further encourage people to rethink the number, type and use of their cars and vans.

While use of public transport and any non-local travel is discouraged during the current Covid restrictions, the proposed permits price increase is not planned to take effect until late 2021 by which time it is anticipated that Covid transmission and infection will be mitigated by the comprehensive vaccination programme carried out at vaccination centres, GP surgeries, and pharmacies. Reduced vehicular traffic as a result of Covid restrictions has already shown benefits in terms of improved air quality.

Key Stakeholders

Key Stakeholders comprise all residents and those who need to use public highway parking facilities and pay to park bays. Key stakeholders also comprise those who use public transport, walk, and cycle - including Haringey residents, businesses, and services. Those with disabilities, young children, expectant mothers, and older people are groups most at risk from toxic air pollutants and who will benefit from lower air pollution levels.

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 Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf GLA London Ward Profiles https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html	No impact
Gender Reassignment	Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	No impact
Age	Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf GLA London Ward Profiles https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html TfL Roads Taskforce Technical note 12: http://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf	No impact
Disability	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Race & Ethnicity	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Sexual Orientation	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Pregnancy & Maternity	Census 2011 TfL Roads Taskforce Technical note 12: http://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf	No impact
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact

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.

Equalities monitoring data is not available for holders of parking permits but based on current permit data there are currently approximately 7000 residential and business permits issued to higher polluting vehicles. Given that residents in any property in a CPZ who keep and use a vehicle are eligible for residential and visitor permits, ward level data from sources such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are used for the purpose of examining the impact on different protected groups.
We also use public and statutory consultations to help identify issues affecting protected groups.

- **Sex:** Women make up 50.5% of Haringey's population.

- **Gender Reassignment:** This data is not held at a borough level. The Government Equalities Office estimates that there are between 200,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK.
- **Age:** Haringey has a relatively young population - a quarter of the population is under the age of 20. At borough level, this age group accounts for 4% of the population.
- **Disability:** 14% of residents have a long term health problem that limits their day to day activity, lower than England but in line with London.
- **Race and Ethnicity:** Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country and is the third highest London Borough for in-migration from Eastern European countries. Over 65% of residents come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England, 55% for London and nearly 81% of our school children.
- **Sexual Orientation** 3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to 6,500 residents.
- **Religion** 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%), Jewish (3%). Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%). 25% of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, This compares with 21% for London.
- **Marriage and Civil Partnership** Haringey has 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.

Haringey is one of the most deprived areas of the UK (24th out of 236). Job Seekers Allowance claimants are the 2nd highest in London. Therefore, some low-income households will struggle with the cost of car ownership if they drive older, higher polluting vehicles due to the financial implications for them of increased permit charges for such vehicles. The Council already operates an emissions charging structure and as such this measure is in line with this strategy.

Impact on Service Users / Inequalities Identified

Sex

Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings

The surcharge will actively discourage vehicles with high emissions and thereby improve air quality and reduce health inequalities. Consultation feedback confirms that all residents - especially women - feel safer when streets are not crowded with parked vehicles.

Positive impact is expected by discouraging households who operate multiple vehicles from contributing to local air pollution and from taking up excessive parking spaces.

Gender Reassignment

Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings

There is no evidence or published information to indicate either positive or negative impact on people transitioning gender because of increased permit charges. The Government Equalities Office estimates that there are between 200,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK but Haringey does not hold data on how many people in the borough identify as transgender.

It is not expected that people with this protected characteristic will be negatively or differentially affected by incrementally increased parking charges for higher polluting (CO2) vehicles

Age

Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings

Increased charges and permit prices will negatively impact on older residents who are more likely to have mobility issues, drive older and diesel vehicles, and who rely on regular family/carer visits and will therefore need to purchase significant quantities of Visitor Permits. However, both older people and

young children will benefit from measures designed to discourage high polluting vehicles and encourage sustainable travel modes. There will be benefits in terms of improved health resulting from better air quality. Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan sets out how older people and younger people are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. The Air Quality Action Plan can be accessed here: http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s112468/Appendix%20B%20Haringey%20Final%20AQAP%202019-24%2028.10.19.pdf

Disability

Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings

While increased charges will affect those who may have to use older, higher polluting vehicles, this is offset by the fact that motorists with disabilities (including hidden disabilities) can apply for a Blue Badge and are entitled to a free resident parking permit.

Race and Ethnicity

Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings

BAME communities in Haringey are concentrated in areas such as Tottenham and Wood Green which have above average levels of air pollution. For instance, the proportion of non-White British communities is 83% in Northumberland Park, compared with 35% in Muswell Hill, and Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan sets out the relative levels of air pollution in these two wards and demonstrates that levels are higher in Northumberland Park. The Air Quality Action Plan can be accessed here: http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s112468/Appendix%20B%20Haringey%20Final%20AQAP%202019-24%2028.10.19.pdf. It is therefore expected that this group will benefit from the measures to discourage high polluting vehicles, as this will improve air quality and reduce these communities' exposure to pollution.

Haringey's Borough Plan EqIA reports that BAME groups are more likely than others to be earning below the London living wage, and to be in receipt of benefits. Groups with lower incomes may be negatively impacted by the increase in parking costs and will be impacted if they need to drive a more polluting car because they will be less able to afford lower polluting and electric vehicles.

Sexual Orientation

Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings

3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to around 7000 residents. There are no statistics or other evidence to suggest that LGBTQ individuals would be negatively or positively affected by the charges. There are disadvantages to all residents faced with increased permit charges if they drive high polluting or diesel cars, but there is no disproportionate or differential effect based on this protected characteristic.

Religion and Belief

Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings

There is no indication of any adverse or disproportionate impact on faith groups as a result of changes to pricing policy. As with all residents, there will be benefits from improved air quality and fewer polluting vehicles on the streets

Pregnancy and Maternity

Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings

Expectant mothers and those caring for babies will benefit from this measure to cut pollution and parking congestion. Long term exposure to air pollution is associated with low birthweight (which leads to a higher risk of complications and long-term health effects). While expectant mothers may not be able to access all of the opportunities available from measures designed to reduce car use, they and babies and young children will benefit from improvements in air quality

By reducing the number of high polluting vehicles on streets, this measure will also provide positive impact in terms of improved air quality and healthier streets

Marital status and Civil Partnership
Charge increase on the current parking permit CO2 bandings
The 2011 Census indicated that Haringey had a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. Increased parking permit charges will not cause adverse or differential impact on people in marriages or civil partnerships. People in marriages and in civil partnerships will be treated the same in all aspects of the programme.

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

Public consultations (in-house) are carried out on projects undertaken by Traffic Management including measures such as permit charges and other policy issues. The practice on all highways and parking consultations is to encourage residents and businesses to comment not only on proposed measures but to give their views more generally on issues affecting the street scene environment. The feedback received, is designed to ensure informed and inclusive policy and practice.
Market research studies including Tottenham Quality of Life Survey, Turnpike Lane Shopping Survey and Green Lanes District Scheme Surveys are good examples of how the council prioritises community engagement.
Future consultations will include analysis of views by protected characteristics as a means of monitoring the introduction of measures defined by the Parking Transformation Programme and actioned by the Parking Action Plan and the ULEZ Readiness programme from which the current proposed measure has been developed

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?

Parking consultation results confirm that residents value being able to park close to home and not have to walk long distances to get to and from their cars especially when carrying heavy shopping or accompanied by small children. The consultations also confirm that residents feel safer walking on roads which are not heavily parked because clearer roads give improved visibility and residents report feeling safer as a result.

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
Women are more likely than men to be primary carers to young children, and more likely than men to head single parent households. They therefore may be negatively impacted by increases in parking permit costs; however, they will benefit from reduced air pollution. Carers to young children will be encouraged to take advantage of more sustainable travel options including public transport but those who do need to drive will be helped by any reduction in parking congestion resulting from the proposal.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

2. Gender reassignment
There is insufficient data on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment; however it is anticipated that the impact on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

3. Age
Younger and older age groups will derive considerable health benefits from less traffic congestion, less pollution, and safer roads. Older people who rely more on car use will benefit from parking controls which make it easier to park close to home and facilitate visits from family and carers.

Older people are more likely to be dependent on cars for travel, particularly as many also have a disability. Older people may therefore be negatively impacted by reduction in private car use as a result of permit surcharges for higher polluting vehicles.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

4. Disability
Disabled people will benefit from lower pollution levels, safer streets and reduced parking congestion.

However, restrictions on visitor permits may adversely impact individuals with disabilities who require a higher than average number of carer and family visits. Allocated disabled bays and free issue of a resident permit to Blue Badge holders have positive impact. The effect of increased permit charges will be monitored through consultations which identify differential impact on individuals with disabilities.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

5. Race and ethnicity
This group are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality due to the overrepresentation of BAME communities in areas in Haringey where pollution levels are high. They will benefit accordingly from improvements in air quality and modal travel shift. However, those on low incomes, who are more likely to be from BAME communities, and those who drive higher polluting vehicles will be disadvantaged by increased permit prices.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

6. Sexual orientation
It is anticipated that the impact of increased permit charges on people who identify as LGB will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

7. Religion or belief (or no belief)
It is anticipated that faith and religious groups will be among those who benefit from improvements in air quality and from parking controls that facilitate access to places of worship.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

8. Pregnancy and maternity
Pregnant women and women with babies younger than 6 months old are more likely to be reliant on cars for travel. They therefore may be negatively impacted by increase in parking permit costs. However, expectant mothers and mothers up to 6 months after birth will benefit from better air quality, and less congested streets. Overall the permit charging measure will have a positive impact on this group.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership
It is anticipated that the impact of these recommendations on people in a civil partnership will be the same as for people who are married.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women
Older BAME people may be more impacted by the increased prices for resident permits, but they will also benefit more from lower air pollution. Younger BAME people in the areas of the Borough with higher levels of air pollution will benefit more from reduced air pollution.

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?**

Increase prices for parking permit CO2 bandings is not considered to result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any groups that share the protected characteristics.

The measure is designed to bring benefits for all residents in Haringey. All residents will benefit from a reduction in traffic congestion and lower levels of polluting vehicles; improved health from improved air quality; and safer streets. These are seen as mitigating against the impact of increased parking charges which do impact on low income groups. The measure therefore represents a further step towards addressing health inequalities affecting groups who share the protected characteristics.

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.	Y
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality.	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
Reducing the reliance on the private car (resulting from permit surcharges for polluting vehicles will affect older people and older BAME residents, and women who are more likely to rely on cars	Provide options for choosing more sustainable modes of transport and also use public consultations to collect views from those who do need to use cars to identify any problems	Head of Operations	Ongoing
Resident permit surcharges for higher polluting vehicles and extension of parking charges can impact adversely on those who rely on regular visits from family and from carers, especially if they have to buy large numbers of visitor permits	The needs of those affected will be addressed in further consultations and reviews on the operation of controlled parking zones - specifically including having reduced operating hours in Controlled Parking Zones. Dates of consultations will be defined and agreed by the Head of Service who will also require that Consultations include	Head of Operations	Ongoing

	provision for these requirements		

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:

The impact will be monitored through feedback from residents, consultations, ward councillors and other representative groups.

7. Authorisation

EqIA approved by ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date .....

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.

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	Visitor Parking. Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change
Service area	Operations
Officer completing assessment	Greville Percival
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Melissa Nalubwama-Mukasa
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	January 2021
Director/Assistant Director	Stephen Mc Donnell, Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods

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*

Visitor Parking. Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

It is current policy to charge to parking permits and for that charge to be set at a level that influences take up and encourages the use of sustainable modes of transport and air quality improvement. The measure consists of increasing visitors parking permits tariff by 6% annually - for 5 years. Those proposals support air quality and climate change policies, encouraging a move to more sustainable forms of transport. This measure will make the cost of running a car more expensive when parked on the road in stop and shop (pay-to-park bays and in visitor parking bays in Controlled Parking Zones. This could impact car owners on a low income.

Due to the current COVID restrictions and government guidance we are not encouraging use of public transport during the current Covid restrictions. The pricing structure change is not planned to take effect until late 2021 by which time it is anticipated that Covid transmission and infection will be offset by the comprehensive vaccination programme currently underway. Reduced vehicular traffic as a result of Covid restrictions has confirmed the improved air quality as a result.

Cost increases are not considered that significant when compared to the overall cost of running a vehicle and in considering the benefit of being able to find parking space more easily. Although permit charges will increase, they still represent a small portion of the cost of running a motor vehicle and are good value compared to providing an off-street parking space in a car park or new driveway. Consultations show that residents and their visitors are primarily concerned with having parking spaces readily available and that effective enforcement is carried out to stop extraneous parking.

Key Stakeholders

Key Stakeholders comprise all residents and those who need to use stop and shop parking facilities and pay to park bays. Key stakeholders also comprise those who use public transport, walk, and cycle - including Haringey residents, businesses and services. Those with disabilities, young children, expectant mothers, and older people are groups most at risk from toxic air pollutants will benefit from lower air pollution levels as a result of reduced vehicle traffic.

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 Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf GLA London Ward Profiles https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html	No impact
Gender Reassignment	Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	No impact
Age	Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf GLA London Ward Profiles https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html TfL Roads Taskforce Technical note 12: http://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf	No impact
Disability	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Race & Ethnicity	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Sexual Orientation	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Pregnancy & Maternity	Census 2011 TfL Roads Taskforce Technical note 12: http://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf	No impact
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact

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.

Equalities monitoring data is not available for holders of parking permits. Data is not captured at the application stage for any permits. However, given that residents in any property in a CPZ who keep and use a vehicle are eligible for residential and visitor permits, ward level data from sources such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are used for the purpose of examining the impact on different protected groups. We also use public and statutory consultations to help identify issues affecting protected characteristics.

- **Sex** Women make up 50.5% of Haringey's population.
- **Gender Reassignment** This data is not held at a borough level. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimate that there are between 300,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK

- **Age** Haringey has a relatively young population - a quarter of the population is under the age of 20. At borough level, this age group accounts for 4% of the population.
- **Disability** 14% of residents have a long-term health problem that limits their day to day activity, lower than England but in line with London.
- **Race and Ethnicity** Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country and is the third highest London Borough for in-migration from Eastern European countries. Over 65% of residents come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England, 55% for London and nearly 81% of our school children.
- **Sexual Orientation** 3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to 6,500 residents.
- **Religion** 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%), Jewish (3%). Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%). 25% of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion. This compares with 21% for London.
- **Marriage and Civil Partnership** Haringey has 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.

Haringey is one of the most deprived areas of the UK (24th out of 236). Job Seekers Allowance claimants are the 2nd highest in London. Therefore, some low-income households will struggle with the cost of car ownership if they drive older, higher polluting vehicles. By promoting practical alternatives to car travel (safer walking and cycling, more reliable public transport) and having less congested, safer and healthier streets; the measure will help all residents while being of particular benefit to people who are disadvantaged by traffic and parking congestion due to their protected characteristic. These groups include older people, those with disabilities (including hidden disabilities) expectant mothers and young children. While use of public transport is strongly discouraged during the current Covid restrictions, the changes to visitor permit pricing will not be introduced until late 2021 by which time it is anticipated that Covid transmission and infection will be under control following the comprehensive vaccination programme.

Some groups may not be able to fully engage in 'active travel' and will rely on private vehicle use. The introduction of free resident parking permits will benefit disabled badge holders. Furthermore, reduced traffic levels will help those with mobility impairments as well as older people and pregnant women by making it easier to park close to home and when using a car to visit local shopping areas for short stay parking. Many residents complain that current levels of parking demand often make it very difficult when they need to drive out for shopping or appointments, because they often cannot find a parking space on their return.

Impact on Service Users / Inequalities Identified

Sex

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

This proposal will have no apparent benefit or disadvantage to any particular sex. The pricing and charging structure will however further discourage vehicles with high emissions and so improve air quality and reduce health inequalities

Gender Reassignment

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

There is no evidence or published information to indicate either positive or negative impact on people transitioning gender as a result of the proposals in the Report. The Government Equalities Office estimates that there are between 200,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK but Haringey does not hold data on how many people in the borough identify as transgender.

Age

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

People of all ages who need to buy visitor parking permits for friends and family visits will be impacted by the increased charges. Those people of working age who drive to work, visit friends and family, and use visitor parking bays where increased charges apply, may be more impacted than other car users. Retired people may have less disposable income to be able to pay for visitor parking permits, but people aged 65+ will continue to benefit from concessionary discounts on visitors parking charges. Those aged 60 and over continue to qualify for free public transport. Children and young people under the age of 17 who do not drive will not be directly impacted by the proposal.

Disability

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

While increased charges will affect those with older, higher polluting vehicles, this is offset by the fact that motorists with disabilities (including hidden disabilities) can apply for a Blue Badge and will also be entitled to a free resident parking permit. Disabled residents who require family and carer visits will be disadvantaged if they need to buy increased quantities of higher priced visitor permits. Those with a registered disability and have a blue badge will continue to be able to park for free.

Race and Ethnicity

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

BAME communities in Haringey are concentrated in areas that have higher than average levels of air pollution. Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL GLA 2014) confirms that all 8 wards in the west of the borough have '100% of homes with good access to green space. Conversely in the central and eastern parts of the borough, West Green, Noel Park, Woodside, and Tottenham Green have less than 50% of homes with good access to nature. It is therefore expected that improved air quality resulting from reduced visitor parking will reduce these communities' exposure to pollution. Groups with lower incomes may be negatively impacted by the increase in visitor parking charges.

Sexual Orientation

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to around 7000 residents. There are no statistics or other evidence to suggest that LGBTQ individuals would be negatively or positively affected by the charges. There are disadvantages to all residents faced with increased visitor permit charges, but there is no disproportionate or differential effect on this protected characteristic.

Religion and Belief

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

This proposal will have no apparent benefit or disadvantage to any particular religion. There will be positive benefits to all groups from improved air quality and fewer polluting vehicles on the streets

Pregnancy and Maternity

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

Expectant mothers and those caring for young babies will benefit from this measure to cut pollution and parking congestion. Long term exposure to air pollution is associated with low birthweight (which leads to a higher risk of complications and long-term health effects). While expectant mothers may not be able to access all of the opportunities available from measures designed to reduce car use, they and babies and young children will benefit from improvements in air quality

Marital status and Civil Partnership

Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change

The 2011 Census indicated that Haringey had a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. This proposal will have no particular impact on marital status and does not treat same sex couples or those in civil partnerships less or more favourably than anyone else.

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

Public consultations are conducted regularly in-house on individual projects undertaken by Operations Traffic Management on the introduction of measures in the ULEZ Readiness programme. Consultation reviews are planned across the borough including a full assessment of parking issues and needs in order to identify what changes or improvements may be needed. Reviews will include examining the longer term effects on parking of the covid pandemic. Our policy on all highways and parking consultations is to encourage residents and businesses to comment not only on proposed measures but more generally on issues affecting the street scene environment and the feedback received has informed measures in the MTFS and ULEZ Readiness Programme.
Market research studies including Tottenham Quality of Life Survey, Turnpike Lane Shopping Survey and Green Lanes District Schemes are carried out to provide feedback to the council on the practical parking issues and challenges facing residents, businesses, and visitors.

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?

Parking consultation results confirm that residents and their visitors value the ability offered to park close to shops, services, and to find conveniently located parking facilities when visiting friends or family - especially when carrying heavy shopping or accompanied by small children. National and London policy measures are also in place to discourage extraneous parking and parking by high polluting vehicles. Future consultations will specifically include analysis of views by protected characteristics as a means of monitoring the introduction of this and other measures set out in the MTFS.

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
Women are more likely than men to be primary carers to young children, and more likely than men to head single parent households. They therefore may be negatively impacted by increases in parking permit costs; however, they will benefit from reduced air pollution. Carers to young children will be encouraged to take advantage of more sustainable travel options including public transport when it is permitted safe to do so following the comprehensive vaccination programme.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

2. Gender reassignment
There is insufficient data on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment; however it is anticipated that the impact on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

3. Age
Younger age groups will derive considerable health benefits from less traffic congestion, less pollution, and safer roads.
Older people are more likely to be dependent on cars for travel, particularly as they are also more likely to have a disability. While all will benefit from lower traffic pollution and cleaner air, older people may be negatively impacted by reduction in private car use as a result of permit surcharges for older and higher polluting vehicles. The measure does not aim to eliminate car use but to encourage use of less polluting vehicles. Older people who do rely more on car use will be assisted by parking controls which make it easier to park close to shops and services and this will also make it easier for those who rely on regular visits from family and carers.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

4. Disability
The charging arrangement will have no apparent adverse effect on disabled people. Those with a registered disability and have a blue badge will continue to be able to park for free. However, increased charges for visitor permits may adversely impact individuals with disabilities who require a higher than average number of carer and family visits; although it is anticipated that there will be improved availability of visitor parking space.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

5. Race and ethnicity
This group are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality due to the overrepresentation of BAME communities in areas in Haringey where pollution levels are high. They will benefit accordingly from improvements in air quality and modal shift. However, those on low incomes, who are more likely to be from BAME communities, who drive higher polluting vehicles will be disadvantaged by increased permit prices.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

6. Sexual orientation
It is anticipated that the impact of ULEZ Readiness measures on people who identify as LGBT will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

7. Religion or belief (or no belief)

It is anticipated that the impact of these recommendations on people in this protected group will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

8. Pregnancy and maternity
Pregnant women and women with babies younger than 6 months old are more likely to be reliant on cars for travel. They therefore may be negatively impacted by increase in visitor parking permit costs. However, expectant mothers and mothers up to 6 months after birth will benefit from better air quality, and less congested streets.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership
It is anticipated that the impact of these recommendations on people in a civil partnership will be the same as for people who are married.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women
Older BAME people may be more impacted by the diesel surcharge and increased prices for visitor permits, but it is worth noting that they will also benefit more from lower air pollution. Younger BAME people in the areas of the Borough with higher levels of air pollution will benefit more from reduced air pollution.

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 ***Future charging structure and Visitor vouchers - pricing structure change*** is not considered to result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any groups that share the protected characteristics.

The proposal is designed to bring benefits for all residents who will benefit from a reduction in traffic congestion and high polluting vehicles; improved health from being enabled to take up active travel options and from improved air quality; and safer streets. These are seen as mitigating against the impact of increased parking charges which do impact on low income groups. The proposal therefore represents one in a number of measures designed to address health

inequalities affecting groups who share the protected characteristics. It also complies with national measures relating to climate change and air quality.

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.	Y
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality.	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
Reducing the reliance on the private car (resulting from increased charges will affect older people and older BAME residents, and those who are more likely to rely on cars / visitors	Provide options for choosing more sustainable modes of transport and also use public consultations to collect views from those who do need to use cars to identify any problems		
Resident permit surcharges for higher polluting vehicles and extension of parking charges can impact adversely on those who rely on regular visits from family and from carers, especially if they have to buy large numbers of visitor permits	The needs of those affected will be addressed in ongoing consultations and reviews on the operation of stop and shop / pay-to-park parking. Dates of consultations will be defined and agreed by the Head of Service who will also require that Consultations include provision for these requirements		

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:
The impact will be monitored through feedback from residents, consultations, ward councillors and other representative groups.

7. Authorisation	
EqIA approved by ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date .....

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.

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	Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays
Service area	Operations
Officer completing assessment	Greville Percival
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Melissa Nalubwama-Mukasa
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	January 2021
Director/Assistant Director	Stephen McDonnell, Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods

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*

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

The Council's MTFS Report develops several measures initially outlined in the 2019 *Parking Transformation Programme* designed to provide accessible parking for all users, discourage unnecessary use of higher-polluting vehicles, and encourage more use of sustainable travel modes. While modal transport shift away from private cars is impractical during the current Covid epidemic (because private cars are safer because of reduced transmission risk) , the introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in pay to park (stop and shop) locations would not come into effect until late 2021 by which time it is anticipated that Covid transmission and infection will be mitigated by the comprehensive vaccination programme carried out at local vaccination centres, GP surgeries, and pharmacies. Reduced vehicular traffic as a result of Covid restrictions has confirmed the improved air quality as a result. Even during current Covid restrictions we would expect the introduction of Sunday parking charges (and associated enforcement) to have net positive impact for those using town centre shops and services.

The main element of the policy subject to this EqIA are:

- Introduction of Sunday charges in and in Car Parks and in Stop and Shop (previously known as 'Pay & Display) parking facilities in Haringey's town centre shopping and leisure / services areas.

This will regulate parking and improve availability of parking spaces. This proposal also supports the delivery of our transport and air quality action plan objectives. It is clear from consultations, and parking surveys in Green Lanes, Muswell Hill, and from the recent Turnpike Lane Customer Survey that extensive parking space in and around town centre shopping areas is taken up by trade vans and other vehicles used by shop owners and managers, and by shop staff. This occurs on Sundays as well as weekdays but is more of a problem on Sundays when there are no parking controls or charges in place.

At present we do not have clear information (positive or negative) about the impact of Sunday Car Park charges on people attending places of religion/worship. We need more information on this and we will therefore use the Statutory Consultation to contact churches and places of worship across the borough in order to have clarity on advantages or disadvantages of Sunday charges in car parks.

The introduction of Sunday parking charges is generally needed to respond to changing patterns of behaviour within the town centres on Sundays and to cater for increased demands for parking which in some instances can be as high on a Sunday as it is on weekdays. Not only will it help residents and others who want to visit our town centre shopping areas by helping ensure regular turnover of valuable parking locations improving accessibility for some people, but will also help deal with the problem of vans and cars left parked over the weekends when charges don't apply. Any absence of parking charges and enforcement tends to attract extraneous parking which does not help either residents or businesses.

Key Stakeholders

Key Stakeholders comprise all residents and those who need to use public highway parking facilities and pay to park bays. Key stakeholders also comprise those who use public transport, walk, and cycle - including Haringey residents, businesses, and services. Those with disabilities, young children, expectant mothers, and older people are groups most at risk from toxic air pollutants and who will benefit significantly from lower air pollution levels.

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 Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf GLA London Ward Profiles https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html	No impact
Gender Reassignment	Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf	No impact
Age	Haringey Equalities Profile http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf GLA London Ward Profiles https://londondatastore-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/instant-atlas/ward-profiles-html/atlas.html TfL Roads Taskforce Technical note 12: http://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf	No impact
Disability	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Race & Ethnicity	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Sexual Orientation	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact
Pregnancy & Maternity	Census 2011 TfL Roads Taskforce Technical note 12: http://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf	No impact
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Haringey Equalities Profile *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	No impact

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.

Current data suggests that 32% of vehicles using stop and shop parking bays are diesel fuelled. However, given the forthcoming ULEZ implementation and other modal changes set out in the *ULEZ Readiness* programme this is expected to reduce. Vehicles using car parks and stop & shop (previously known as 'Pay & Display) are owned by non-residents as well as by Haringey residents and businesses. However, in terms of equalities impact assessment, ward level data from sources such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) are used for the purpose of examining the impact on different protected groups. We also use public and statutory consultations to help identify issues affecting protected groups.

- **Sex** Women make up 50.5% of Haringey's population.
- **Gender Reassignment** This data is not held at a borough level. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimate that there are between 300,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK
- **Age** Haringey has a relatively young population - a quarter of the population is under the age of 20. At borough level, this age group accounts for 4% of the population.
- **Disability** 14% of residents have a long-term health problem that limits their day to day activity, lower than England but in line with London.
- **Race and Ethnicity** Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country and is the third highest London Borough for in-migration from Eastern European countries. Over 65% of residents come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England, 55% for London and nearly 81% of our school children.
- **Sexual Orientation** 3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to 6,500 residents.
- **Religion** 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%), Jewish (3%). Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%). 25% of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, This compares with 21% for London.
- **Marriage and Civil Partnership** Haringey has 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.

Haringey is one of the most deprived areas of the UK (24th out of 236). Haringey is also in the top three London Boroughs for Eastern European in-migration. Job Seekers Allowance claimants are the 2nd highest in London. Therefore, some lower-income households will struggle with the cost of car ownership if they drive older, higher polluting vehicles. However, the improved air quality identified after the introduction of Covid restrictions confirm the substantial health benefits that can be achieved by reduced presence of polluting vehicles on streets and in car parks

Impact on Service Users / Inequalities Identified

While all travel is strongly discouraged during the current Covid restrictions, the proposed Sunday charges are not planned to take effect until late 2021 by which time it is anticipated that Covid transmission and infection will be under control following the comprehensive vaccination programme.

Sex

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

The charges will work in conjunction with other related measures to discourage vehicles with high emissions and thereby improve air quality and reduce health inequalities. Survey feedback, as mentioned in the introduction above, confirms that many residents and visitors are concerned at stop and shop parking spaces being taken up by trade vehicles and delivery vans.

Gender Reassignment

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

There is no evidence or published information to indicate either positive or negative impact on people transitioning gender as a result of the proposed measure. The Government Equalities Office estimates there are between 200,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK, but Haringey does not hold data on how many people in the borough identify as transgender.

It is anticipated that people with this protected characteristic will not be negatively or differentially affected by the introduction of Sunday charges for stop and shop (pay to park) or car park bays

Age

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

Increased charges and permit prices will negatively impact on older drivers who are more likely to have mobility issues, drive older and diesel vehicles, and who need to drive to local shops and services. However, both older people and young children will benefit from measures designed to ensure that there is good availability of parking space. There will be additional benefits in terms of improved health as a result of better air quality. Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan sets out how older people and younger people are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. The Air Quality Action Plan can be accessed here:
http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s112468/Appendix%20B%20Haringey%20Final%20AQAP%202019-24%2028.10.19.pdf

Disability

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

While increased charges will affect those who may have to use older, higher polluting vehicles, this is offset by the fact that motorists with disabilities (including hidden disabilities) can apply for a Blue Badge which will entitle them to a free parking in stop and shop bays. Some disabled residents who require family and carer visits could be disadvantaged if their carers and other visitors need to use car parks or stop and shop pays when visiting on Sundays.

Race and Ethnicity

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

BAME communities in Haringey are concentrated in areas that have higher than average levels of air pollution. As an indication, the proportion of non-White British communities is 83% in Northumberland Park, compared with 35% in Muswell Hill, and Haringey's Air Quality Action Plan sets out the relative levels of air pollution in these two wards and demonstrates that levels are higher in Northumberland Park. The Air Quality Action Plan can be accessed here:
http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s112468/Appendix%20B%20Haringey%20Final%20AQAP%202019-24%2028.10.19.pdf. It is therefore expected that this group will benefit from this additional measure to discourage extraneous parking, as it will improve air quality and reduce exposure to air pollution.

Haringey's Borough Plan EqIA reports that BAME groups are more likely than others to be earning below the London living wage, and to be in receipt of benefits. Groups with lower incomes may be negatively impacted by the increase in parking costs if they drive more polluting cars because they will be less able to afford lower polluting or electric vehicles.

Sexual Orientation

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to around 7000 residents. There are no statistics or other evidence to suggest that LGBTQ individuals would be negatively or positively affected by the introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and stop and shop bays. Clearly there are economic disadvantages to all those faced with increased parking charges, but there is no disproportionate or differential effect based on this protected characteristic.

Religion and Belief

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

There is no clear indication of any adverse or disproportionate impact on faith groups as a result of changes to pricing policy on stop and shop parking bays or in car parks. Improved availability of parking space on Sundays will have positive impact. We need more information on how car park charges could affect those attending places of worship and we will therefore use the Statutory Consultation to contact churches and places of worship across the borough in order to have clarity on impact on this group of Sunday charges in car parks.

Pregnancy and Maternity

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

Expectant mothers and those caring for young babies will benefit from this measure to cut pollution and parking congestion. Long term exposure to air pollution is associated with low birthweight (which leads to a higher risk of complications and long-term health effects). While expectant mothers may not be able to access all of the opportunities available from this measure, they and babies and young children will benefit from improvements in air quality.

Marital status and Civil Partnership

Introduction of Sunday parking charges in car parks and in stop and shop parking bays

The 2011 Census indicated that Haringey had a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. The Sunday charges for stop and shop and car parks will not cause adverse or differential impact on people in marriages or civil partnerships.

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

Public consultations are conducted regularly in-house on individual projects undertaken by Traffic Management on the introduction of measures. Statutory consultation will be carried out prior to any implementation of the Sunday parking charges, should the measure be approved by Cabinet. Consultation reviews are carried out periodically across the borough to assess parking issues and needs and identify what changes or improvements may be needed. Our policy on all highways and parking consultations is to encourage residents and businesses to comment not only on proposed measures but more generally on issues affecting the street scene environment.

Market research studies including the Turnpike Lane Shopping Survey, Green Lanes District Scheme Surveys and Muswell Hill Town Centre consultation have assisted in informing the council of equalities issues and concerns that are important for residents' quality of life.
Future consultations will include analysis of views by protected characteristics as a means of monitoring the introduction of measures defined in the MTFS and other policy instruments

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?

Parking consultation results confirm that residents value the ability offered to park close to home and not have to walk long distances to get to and from their cars especially when carrying heavy shopping or accompanied by small children. The consultations also confirm that residents feel safer walking on roads which are not heavily parked because clearer roads give improved visibility and residents report feeling safer as a result. There is considerable concern at the extent of trade

vehicles and online / internet delivery vans occupying both residential and stop and shop parking spaces - to the disadvantage of residents, shop customers and visitors.

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
Women are more likely than men to be primary carers to young children, and more likely than men to head single parent households. They therefore may be negatively impacted by introduction of Sunday parking charges. However, they will benefit from increased availability and choice of parking space as well as reduced air pollution.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

2. Gender reassignment
There is insufficient data on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment; however it is anticipated that the impact on people undergoing or who have undergone gender reassignment will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

3. Age
Younger and older age groups will derive considerable health benefits from less traffic congestion, less pollution, and safer roads. Older people who rely more on car use and may well own older higher polluting diesel vehicles will probably not benefit from any surcharge on stop and shop and car parks charges although this will be offset by improved availability of parking space

Older people are more likely to be dependent on cars for travel, particularly as they are also more likely to have a disability. The Sunday parking charges do not aim to eliminate car use but to discourage extraneous parking and keep more parking spaces available to those who need them.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

4. Disability
Disabled people will benefit from lower pollution levels, safer streets and reduced parking congestion.

However, Sunday charges for visitors and carers using car parks and stop and shop parking bays may adversely impact individuals with disabilities who require significant numbers of carer and family visits, but this will be offset by improved parking space availability. Free parking will remain

available to Blue Badge holders. The measure will also be monitored through consultations and these will seek to identify any differential impact on individuals with disabilities.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

5. Race and ethnicity

This group are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality due to the overrepresentation of BAME communities in areas in Haringey where pollution levels are high. They will benefit accordingly from improvements in air quality and parking availability. However, those on low incomes, who are more likely to be from BAME communities, who drive higher polluting vehicles will be disadvantaged by the introduction of Sunday car park and stop and shop charges.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

6. Sexual orientation

It is anticipated that the impact of the Sunday parking charges measure on people who identify as LGB will be the same as for people who do not share this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

7. Religion or belief (or no belief)

It is anticipated that faith and religious groups will be overrepresented among those who benefit from improvements in air quality and from parking charges that facilitate access to places of worship. We do however need more information and we will therefore use the Statutory Consultation to contact churches and places of worship across the borough to have more clarity on the impact of Sunday charges in car parks. It should be noted that for other religions and faiths whose holy days fall on other days of the week when controls and charges apply, no exemptions are granted. The availability of public transport, the concessions offered to disabled drivers, the elderly and the disabled on Transport for London all contribute to mitigating the adverse impacts of Sunday parking charges.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

8. Pregnancy and maternity

Pregnant women and women with babies younger than 6 months old are more likely to be reliant on cars for travel. They therefore may be negatively impacted by the increased costs. However, expectant mothers and mothers up to 6 months after birth will benefit from better air quality, and less congested streets and car parks. Overall the measure is expected to have a positive impact on this group.

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership

It is anticipated that the impact of these recommendations on people in a civil partnership will be the same as for people who are married.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

Older BAME people may be more impacted by the Sunday charges for car parks / stop and shop parking, but it is worth noting that they will also benefit more from lower air pollution. Younger BAME people in the areas of the Borough with higher levels of air pollution will benefit more from reduced air pollution.

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 introduction of the Sunday parking charges measure is not considered to result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any groups that share the protected characteristics.

The Sunday charges and wider related measures set out in the MTFS and related programmes are designed to bring benefits for all residents in Haringey. All residents will benefit from a reduction in traffic congestion and high polluting vehicles; improved health from improved air quality; and safer streets. These are seen as mitigating against the impact of increased parking charges which do impact on low income groups. The measure therefore represents an additional step towards addressing health inequalities affecting groups who share the protected characteristics.

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.	Y
Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality.	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	Action	Lead officer	Timescale

characteristics are impacted?			
Reducing the reliance on the private car (resulting from increase parking charges will affect older people and older BAME residents, and women who are more likely to rely on cars	Provide options for choosing more sustainable modes of transport and also use public consultations to collect views from those who do need to use cars to identify any problems	Head of Operations	Ongoing
Extension of parking charges can impact adversely on those who rely on regular visits from family and from carers, especially if they have to buy larger numbers of visitor permits	The needs of those affected will be addressed in further consultations and reviews on the operation of parking controls. Dates of consultations will be defined and agreed by the Head of Service who will also require that Consultations include provision for these requirements	Head of Operations	Ongoing

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:

The impact will be monitored through feedback from residents, consultations, ward councillors and other representative groups.

7. Authorisation

EqIA approved by ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date .....

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.

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

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

The three parts of the duty 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.

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	Charging for Managed Accounts
Service area	Commissioning
Officer completing assessment	Raj Darbhanga
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Lucy Fisher
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	June 2019
Director/Assistant Director	John Everson

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*

Introduce charging administration fees for appointeeship

The Council, as part of its Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), agreed to the proposal to introduce administration fees for the management of accounts. Specifically, this is for the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) **appointeeship clients** and clients who are **self-funders**.

The Council has a duty to manage its finances and recover the cost of the services it provides where appropriate.

Adults have the right to manage their own financial affairs. However, this may be difficult for some individuals due to lack of capacity, illness and or disability.

Where a person becomes unable to manage their own financial affairs and has not put into place a lasting power of attorney, the matter can be taken to the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and/or Court of Protection to request a third party is put into place to support the individual.

The third party can be a friend, family member or an organisation (including the Council as corporate appointee). Where the individual requiring this support only has DWP income, then an appointee can be appointed by the DWP.

Most local authorities provide a money management service for adult social care users who are unable to manage their own financial affairs. The Council recognises the importance of supporting vulnerable adults to manage their finances and to protect them from potential or actual financial abuse.

The council currently only becomes DWP appointee or court appointed deputy for finances as a last resort where there is no other party (or suitable party due to safeguarding concerns) to undertake this role.

What is appointeeship:

A Department for Work and Pensions appointee is the person who is appointed by the DWP to manage an individual's DWP income.

The appointee responsibility includes making and maintaining any benefit claims, collecting payments and managing the money including the payment of bills.

Current Practice:

Currently the Council does not charge administration fees for the management of appointeeship clients as it does for deputyship clients, where there are administration fees for managing client funds and assets.

The full set of deputyship charges for local authorities are set out by the Court of Protection (Practice Direction 19B Fixed Costs in the Court of Protection).

Proposal:

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The Council is currently able to charge Court of Protection clients based on legislative guidance issued by the Court of Protection. There is no national policy governing charging for DWP appointeeship. Policy and charges are therefore subject to local Council decisions.

As the number of DWP clients increase, the council recognises the administrative costs of managing appointee client accounts is increasing and there is a need to off-set this increasing cost. As the level and type of service provided to appointeeship clients is similar to deputyship clients, the proposal is to introduce **annual administration fees** comparable with deputyship charges for appointeeship clients.

The proposed fees applicable from 01 October 2019 for DWP appointeeship clients is as follows:

It should be noted that the likely fee that will apply to all DWP appoint clients will be the Category II fee (see below) and the savings proposal of £70K is based on this fee only. It should also be noted that the fees are comparable with deputyship charges.

Category	Description	Fee Amount not exceeding
Category I	Work up to and including the date the DWP appoint the LBH council as the corporate appointee. This fee will not be applied to existing clients (unless they are converted to court of protection). This will be a one-off fee.	£745
Category II	Annual management fee where LBH acts as corporate appointee for DWP income/ Benefits (a) For the first year (b) For the second year and subsequent years Where the net savings of an individual are below £16,000 an annual management fee not exceeding 3.5% of the client's net assets on the anniversary of the DWP appointing the council as corporate appointee.	 £745 £650
Category III	Annual management fee for property where the council is involved in the maintenance of the property. This will only be applied with agreement of client or family and service manager.	£300
Category IV	Preparation of appointee annual report. This will be optional and will only apply with agreement of client or family and service manager where requested.	£216

Where the appointeeship ends before the date the annual fees are due to be charged then pro rata fees will be calculated.

The above fees are based on Practice Direction 19B Fixed Costs in the Court of Protection. The fees and charges are subject to change and we change these fees in line with practice Directions set out above.

For existing clients as at 01 April 2019 (proposed implementation date):

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1. For clients with savings over £16K and where the council has been DWP corporate appointee for over a year, the first (category II) fee to be applied at 01 June will be £650 and **not** £745. If the appointment has been for under a year, then a pro-rata fee will apply.

2. For DWP appointee clients who have less than £16K in savings and where the council has been DWP corporate appointee for over a year, the first annual management fee (category II) will be 3.5% of the savings held on 01 June 2019. If the appointment has been under a year, then a pro-rata fee will apply.

OR:

For existing DWP corporate appointee clients the category II fee will apply on the anniversary date the council was appointed DWP appointee.

What will this mean:

The proposal will impact on current corporate DWP appointee clients where the council manages their DWP income / benefits.

Consultation

This will be necessary if the proposal is to go ahead. Any consultation will need to involve the clients affected to ensure the introduction of administration charges does not have an adverse effect or impact on 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	Mosaic data of service users	N/A
Gender Reassignment	Current data on service users does not breakdown by gender reassignment.	N/A
Age	Mosaic data of service users	N/A
Disability	Mosaic data of service users	N/A
Race & Ethnicity	Mosaic data of service users	N/A
Sexual Orientation	Current data on service users does not breakdown by sexual orientation.	N/A
Religion or Belief (or	Current data on service users does not breakdown	N/A

No Belief)	by religion or belief.	
Pregnancy & Maternity	Current data on service users does not breakdown by pregnancy and 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.

See 5.

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

A consultation will take place. All clients, their cares and stakeholders will be consulted through a questionnaire and face to face engagements and drop in sessions in various locations in the borough will be arranged with the view to ascertain the views of current, their carers of the adults who receive service in Haringey.

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?

N/A 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

Those affected will be either current or future service users of Adult Social care and where the council manages their DWP income.

1. Sex

As of August 2018, of the 188 service users whose income is managed by the council through DWP Appointeeship, there were 101 male users (54%) and 87 female users (46%). This proposal will therefore impact a slightly larger proportion of males. This is in contrast with the wider population receiving adult social care, where females are over-represented. 1881 Adult Social Care Service Users were female (54%) and 1625 were male (46%).

This compares to a broadly even gender split in the wider Haringey population, where 49% of residents are female and 51% are male.

There is limited concern around this protected characteristic, as males are only slightly more likely to be affected than females.

2. Gender reassignment

Data on gender reassignment among appointees is not available, so it is therefore not possible to say whether this group is more likely to be appointees or not. While there is not data to suggest that transgender people are more likely to be recipients of adult social care, according to the charity Stonewall this group is more likely to lack support from their families, and therefore could be more likely to become appointees.

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.

3. Age

As of 9 August 2018, of the 188 service users where the council manages their DWP income, 129 are 61+ (61%) and 59 are under 61 years of age (29%). This age group is also over-represented in the wider cohort of Adult Social Care users: of the 3514 Adult Social Care Users, 2038 are 61+ (58%).

While the proposal will impact all age groups, it is expected that the impact will fall mostly on those aged 61+.

During the consultation we will try to capture information from those aged 61+, to minimise any disproportionate impact the proposed changes could have on this group.

4. Disability

Care and support is provided to vulnerable adults all of whom have a disability. Adults who receive this service and where their DWP income is managed by the council through DWP Appointeeship will be affected by this proposal.

During the consultation we will try to capture information from people with a disability, to minimise any disproportionate impact the proposed changes could have on this group.

5. Race and ethnicity

As of 09 August 2018, the ethnicity of the 188 service users is as follows:

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Asian / Asian British	7	4%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	57	30%
Mixed / Multiple	2	1%
White	102	54%
Other Ethnic Group	9	5%
Unidentified	11	6%

The impact of this proposed change will impact across all ethnicity groups, however, there is likely to be a greater impact for the following groups: Black / African / Caribbean / Black British and White. This is expected as these groups are predominant in the people being provided the Appointeeship service, as well as Adult Social Care. This also supported by the overall Haringey data from the Haringey (2017 Greater London Authority) projections.

During the consultation we will try to capture information from people from different ethnic groups, to minimise any disproportionate impact the proposed changes could have on this group.

6. Sexual orientation

Data on sexual orientation among appointees is not available, so it is therefore not possible to say whether this group is more likely to be appointees or not. There is not data to suggest that LGBT people are more likely to be appointees, and therefore this group is not expected to be disproportionately impacted by the proposal.

During the consultation we will try to capture information from LGBT residents, to minimise any disproportionate impact the proposed changes could have on this group.

7. Religion or belief (or no belief)

Data on religion or belief among appointees is not available, so it is therefore not possible to say whether this group is more likely to be appointees or not. There is not data to suggest that people of certain faiths are more likely to be appointees, and therefore the proposal is not expected to have a disproportionate impact on this area.

During the consultation we will try to capture information from people of different religions, to minimise any disproportionate impact the proposed changes could have on this group.

8. Pregnancy and maternity

Data on pregnancy and maternity among appointees is not available, so it is therefore not possible to say whether this group is more likely to be appointees or not. However, given that the majority of appointees are aged 61+, there is not an expectation that this group is more likely to be appointees, and therefore the proposal is not expected to have a disproportionate impact on this area.

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Data on marriage and civil partnership status among appointees is not available, so it is therefore not possible to say whether one group is more or less likely to be appointees. There is not data to suggest that those in a marriage or civil partnership are more likely to be appointees, and therefore this group is not expected to be disproportionately impacted by the proposal.

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

Older people with a disability are more likely to be impacted by the proposed changes, therefore during the consultation we will try to capture information from people from this group, to minimise

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any disproportionate impact the proposed changes could have on them.

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?**

Implementation of this proposal would affect current and future adult social care service users aged 18 and over, where the council manages their benefit income through Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Appointeeship.

The policy will continue to provide an equitable process through current financial assessments and contributions based on affordability.

Analysis indicates that changes to the contributions policy could impact on the protected characteristics of disability, age and ethnicity. Consultation will seek to identify whether this is the case and to explore how the impact could be minimised.

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
Potential impact on income for any resident affected.	All subject to individual assessment and engagement with individual on any potential impact.	Raj Darbhanga	From date of implementation and ongoing.

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:

We will keep details of all individuals assessed for charging and monitor any impact.

7. Authorisation

EqIA approved by ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date 24 April 2019

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.

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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

- Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advancing equality of opportunity 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	Selective Property Licensing
Service area	Community Safety and Enforcement
Officer completing assessment	Lynn Sellar
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Hugh Smith
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	TBC
Director/Assistant Director	Stephen McDonnell Director Eubert Malcom AD

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*

Selective licensing is a tool that local Authorities can use to tackle issues within the private housing sector which is affecting them locally. A designation may be made to combat problems in an area experiencing Low housing demand, High Anti-social behaviour, poor property conditions, population churn, a high level of deprivation or high levels of crime. The proposed scheme will make it a legal requirement for owners of privately rented homes to licence those premises with the Council. The aim of the scheme is to ensure the private rented market offers good quality, safe housing for our tenants and to also ensure that these properties are well managed so that it doesn't impact on tenants and the local community alike.

At present research has been undertaken to evidence our need for a licensing scheme using data and information available to us about Haringey Borough, its residents, the effect the private rented market is having on our residents and the impact that poorly managed property has on Council services. The Licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) accommodation already exist within the borough.

The scheme will involve those persons responsible for single household privately rented properties to licence with the Council. The aim of the scheme is to improve living conditions for tenants and ensure the property is effectively managed. Key stakeholders will be ;-

- Tenants
- Landlords/letting agents
- Wider residents

The proposed scheme will require Consultation, Cabinet approval and approval from Secretary of State.

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	*Equalities Profile of Haringey – 2013 Mid Year estimates:* *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	
Gender Reassignment	*Borough wide profile not available*	
Age	*Equalities Profile of Haringey – 2013 Mid Year estimates:* *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	
Disability	*Equalities Profile of Haringey – 2013 Mid Year estimates:* *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	
Race & Ethnicity	*Equalities Profile of Haringey – 2013 Mid Year estimates:* *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	
Sexual Orientation	*Borough wide profile not available*	
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	*Equalities Profile of Haringey – 2013 Mid Year estimates:* *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	
Pregnancy & Maternity	*Borough wide profile not available*	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	*Equalities Profile of Haringey – 2013 Mid Year estimates:* *http://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf*	

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.

Our research and data analysis has indicated that a Selective licensing scheme is required within predominantly the east of Haringey borough and is likely to cover at least 12 of the 19 wards in Haringey.

The scheme is legally only allowed to target privately rented homes and it is our proposal to include within this designation only those occupied by single households as other licensing scheme cover those privately rented homes which are multiply occupied.

Within the approved designation all groups who own, manage or live in privately rented accommodation are likely to be affected by the introduction of a property licensing scheme. People of ethnic minority origin, single parents and young children and certain vulnerable people are key tenant groups and are therefore likely to be affected as they are over-represented in the private rented sector and notably in properties which are in poorer condition.

Generally, the effect of property licensing is to formalise the lightly regulated private rented housing market by imposing an increased regulatory framework to force obligations on landlords / licence holders. It should lead to better quality accommodation and greater community stability for groups who are unable to access social housing or homeownership.

Property Licensing can therefore assist with community cohesion and tackle exclusion. Better managed private sector dwellings also improve the quality of life of many other Haringey residents, as they are often indirectly affected by low level neighbourhood anti-social behaviour such as fly tipping and noise.

Haringey is an exceptionally diverse and fast-changing borough.

Haringey has a population of 254,900 according to the 2011 National Census made up of 101,955 households. The number of households in Haringey has continued to increase since 2011.

The borough ranks as one of the most deprived in the country with pockets of severe deprivation in the east. Haringey is the 84th most deprived borough in England (based on those with the highest proportion of LSOAs that fall within the 10 per cent most deprived in England)

Home ownership in Haringey remains lower than London at 38.9% with the level of private renting amongst the highest in London. The level of over occupancy in Haringey is significantly above that for London.

The 2011 census recorded a reduction in full time workers and an increase in part time and self-employed workers. The 2011 census recorded that more people in Haringey identified as never having worked or in long-term unemployment than in London. Over a quarter of households (28%) living in Haringey have no adult in employment. This figure is similar to that of London as a whole.

Our key finding of our analysis in relation to key equalities characteristics are as follows:-

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, which is higher than the London level. 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 both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the population.

The private rented sector (PRS) is increasingly being used as an alternative to home ownership for young people who cannot afford to get onto the property ladder. We know that private renting is being used increasingly by families with young children. Haringey has a higher than average population of young adults and so it is likely that young adults are over-represented in the private rented sector.

Young children are over-represented in the private rented sector and notably in properties which are in poorer condition. Moreover, private renters are, on average, younger than social renters and owner occupiers, with a mean age of 40 years (compared with 52 years for social renters and 57 years for owner occupiers).

We do not have data on the age profile of landlords in Haringey. In the operation of this scheme we will take steps to monitor the extent to which affected landlords share the protected characteristics, including the extent to which older people are represented among landlords.

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

In 2016-17, 23% of privately rented households in the UK reported a household member with a long-term illness or disability. It is therefore likely that a higher proportion of residents in the private rented sector have a long-term illness or disability than in the population of Haringey as a whole.

The English House Condition Survey 2015-16 identified that 23% of households in the private rented sector included at least one member who had a long-term illness or disability, lower than the proportion of such households in the social rented sector; where 49% of households included someone with a long-term illness or disability. Among owner-occupiers, 29% of households had at least one member with a disability or long-term illness. Although this is higher than in the private rented sector, this might be due to the fact that owners are in general older than renters and are therefore might more likely to have age-related illness or disability.

We do not have data on landlords in Haringey. In the operation of this scheme we will take steps to monitor the extent to which affected landlords share the protected characteristics, including the extent to which individuals with disabilities are represented among landlords.

Gender reassignment
The council does not have local data regarding this protected characteristic. There is no reason to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group and we will try to ensure that discrimination, harassment and victimisation is tackled based upon this and any other protected group.

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.

Lone parents, of whom the vast majority are women, are over-represented in the private rented sector and notably in properties which are in poorer condition relative to the population of Haringey as a whole.

Race and Ethnicity

Almost two-thirds of the borough's population, and over 70% of its young people, are from ethnic minority backgrounds. Haringey's population is the fifth most ethnically diverse in the country. Over 65% of residents come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England and 55% for London. 190 different languages are spoken in our schools. The proportion of non-White British communities varies from 35.2% in Muswell Hill in the west of the borough to 83.4% in Northumberland Park in the east of the borough.

Both at a national level and in Haringey, BAME individuals are over-represented in the private rented sector and notably in properties which are in poorer condition. It is notable that migrants are more likely than UK nationals to live in private-rented accommodation.

We do not have data on the racial profile of landlords in Haringey. In the operation of this scheme we will take steps to monitor the extent to which affected landlords share the protected characteristics, including the extent to which BAME groups are represented among landlords.

Religion and 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 Islam (14.3%) – higher than London (12.3%) - and Judaism (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 in the private rented sector. However, we know that recent and second-generation migrants in the UK are likely to live in the private rented sector rather than social or privately-owned housing. It is likely that a significant proportion of these individuals will be members of minority faith groups and are therefore represented among private rented sector tenants.

We do not have data on the religious/faith profile of landlords in Haringey. In the operation of this scheme we will take steps to monitor the extent to which affected landlords share the protected characteristics, including the extent to which faith groups are represented among landlords.

Sex
There is a relatively equal gender split in Haringey, just over half of the population is female (50.5%), in line with England and London.

The English House Condition Survey 2015-16 identified that 61% of households in the PRS had a male Household Reference Person (HRP). Lone parents, of whom the vast majority are women, are over-represented in the private rented sector and notably in properties which are in poorer condition.

Sexual orientation
3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to 6,491 residents.

We do not have local data regarding the representation of this protected group in the private rented sector. There is no reason to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group and we will try to ensure that discrimination, harassment and victimisation is tackled based upon this and any other protected group.

Marriage and Civil partnership.
A third of the population of Haringey is made up of single households.
Lone parent households account for 10% of the borough's household make up.
Haringey has 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.

We do not have local data regarding the representation of this protected group in the private rented sector. There is no reason to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group and we will try to ensure that discrimination, harassment and victimisation is tackled based upon this and any other protected group.

People in marriages and people in civil partnerships will be treated the same in all aspects of the proposed scheme.

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

It is a statutory requirement for relevant stakeholders to be consulted as part of the Selective Licensing approval process.
The consultation period will be a minimum of 12 weeks, our approach will be to use a external company to undertake our consultation engagement and for the results to be independently evaluated by this third party to ensure compliance.

It is envisaged that a wide range of consultation techniques will be used to ensure that all sections of the community have an opportunity to take part. This includes:

- Email to landlords/Letting Agents operating in Haringey Council.
- Hand delivered letters to every household within the proposed designation area.
- Letters hand delivered to identified private sector properties in the borough.
- Leaflets, Posters and paper questionnaires distributed to Libraries.
- Information available on the Council's, web site.
- Officers attending the Borough Wide Neighbourhood Watch Meeting and local Neighbourhood Watch meetings.
- Details of the consultation emailed to all London Boroughs to share with their landlord' forums/letting agents.
- Press release by third parties, radio, local Journals and the press have been used in the past,
- Stakeholder engagement with organisations and groups such as :-
    - Bridge Renewal Trust
    - HFH Resident' Associations
    - Neighbourhood Watch representatives.
    - Landlords/agents
    - Met Police
    - London fire Authority

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?

None has yet been undertaken.

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)*

The outcome of licensing is to improve standards within the PRS, and so tenants of any sex are likely to be positively impacted. We can reasonably anticipate benefits for women, as the vast majority of lone parent households in Haringey are headed by women and these households are overrepresented in the private rented sector.

We have no data as to the sex of landlords in Haringey but the proposal will affect any landlord or letting agent equally regardless of their sex and we do not anticipate a disproportionate impact based on this protected characteristic.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		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)*

We do not have local data regarding the representation of individuals who identify as a gender different to the one they were assigned at birth in the private rented sector. Our consultation findings lead us to believe that there will not be specific impacts for this protected group, but we will ensure that this group will not be subjected to discrimination, harassment and victimisation due to their protected characteristic. If any inequity in treatment is identified we will take steps to rectify this.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

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)*

The private rented sector (PRS) is increasingly being used as an alternative to home ownership for young people who cannot afford to get onto the property ladder. We also know that private renting is being used increasingly by families with young children. Additional licensing is targeted at houses in multiple occupation, including properties, which are likely to be shared houses as well as bedsit and studio accommodation, which tend to be a cheaper forms of renting and therefore more accessible to young adults who are more likely to be on low incomes. The impact of this proposal for young people in the private rented sector is going to be positive as it will help ensure that the quality of accommodation they are accessing is good and that the landlord they are renting from is fit and proper..

We have no data as to the age of landlords in Haringey but the proposal will affect any landlord or letting agent equally regardless of their age and we do not anticipate a disproportionate impact based on this protected characteristic

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)*

14% of Haringey residents have long term health problems that limits their day to day activity, which is lower than England but in line with London. 23% of households in the private rented sector included at least one member who had a long-term illness or disability. It is therefore likely that individuals with disabilities are over-represented among private-rented sector tenants and therefore those impacted by the proposal..

HMO licensing would not be able to take into consideration an individual tenant's disability or needs associated with their disability when applying standards. The effect of licensing overall however would be positive for these households in improving overall housing conditions.

We have no data as to how many landlords in Haringey have disabilities but the proposal will affect any landlord or letting agent equally and we do not anticipate a disproportionate impact based on this protected characteristic.

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)*

We know from the 2011 census that Haringey is the 5th most diverse borough in the country. 65% of residents come from non-white British communities.
In summary 45% of the population was born outside of Britain. The main nationalities of non-UK-born residents are Polish, Turkish, Jamaican, Irish, Ghanaian and Somalian.

Individuals and groups from ethnic minority backgrounds are over-represented among private-rented sector tenants. The impact of this proposal, in improving conditions in the private-rented sector, will therefore be positive overall for this protected characteristic.

We have no data as to the ethnicity of landlords in Haringey but the proposal will affect any landlord or letting agent equally regardless of their ethnicity and we do not anticipate a disproportionate impact based on this protected characteristic

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)*

We do not have local data on the representation of LGBT individuals in private rented sector accommodation. Consultation findings relating to similar schemes lead us to believe that there will not be specific impacts for this protected group, but we will ensure that this group will not be subjected to discrimination, harassment and victimisation due to their protected characteristic. If any inequity in treatment is identified we will take steps to rectify this.

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)*

Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK. At the time of the 2011 census the most common religion in Haringey was Christianity, accounting for 45% of residents, this is less than London. The next most common faith is Islam (14.3%) and Judaism (3%). Hindu and Sikh faiths are under-represented in Haringey compared to London. As we know the PRS is the most likely tenure for new communities and will therefore provide housing for a large diverse population it is very likely that different faith groups will be represented. Licensing will improve the condition of private rented housing and will therefore have a positive impact for households from religious minorities.

We have no data as to the faith of landlords in Haringey but the proposal will affect any landlord or letting agent equally regardless of their faith and we do not anticipate a disproportionate impact based on this protected characteristic

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		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)*

It is highly likely that due to the age demographics of those living in the PRS and the over-representation of lone parents that pregnancy and maternity is a characteristic that will be impacted on by licensing. The link between poor living accommodation and health is well evidenced, as is the impact of poor standards of accommodation on children's health and development. Licensing will affect positively on both maternity and pregnancy through improving these standards for residents.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

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)*

People who are in a civil partnership will be treated the same as people who are married.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

Groups that are likely to be over-represented among those affected by the proposal include:

- Young women
- Young people from BAME communities
- Young people with disabilities
- Ethnic minority individuals with disabilities
- Ethnic minority individuals from minority faith communities

These groups are all likely to be over-represented in the private rented sector and are therefore all likely to be positively impacted by the proposal's aim to improve conditions in the private rented sector.

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?**

This analysis has concluded that, overall, the extension of HMO licensing is likely to have a positive impact on all tenants and those with protected characteristics in particular. Licensing will have the greatest impact on those who are disadvantaged and who have little or no choice but having to rent in the private sector, including specific groups of tenants who share protected characteristics. .

A key purpose of the scheme is to improve housing conditions and reduce property related antisocial behaviour which will benefit residents across all protected characteristics and particularly more vulnerable groups. In particular, BAME groups, new migrants, families with young children, disabled residents and vulnerable adults will benefit from better enforcement of licence conditions and of the Housing Health and Safety Rating System standards. The proposal will therefore advance equality of opportunity to high quality housing for individuals and groups who share protected characteristics.

We do not anticipate any direct discrimination for any group that shares protected characteristics. The results of previous consultations has identified some potential adverse indirect impacts for lower income groups, particularly young people, migrants, single parents, if landlords decide to increase rents as a direct result of licensing. However, based on our existing licensing schemes in Haringey and that of other Councils who have introduced licensing, we believe that this is very unlikely to materialise and so the likelihood of this impact is very low.

The proposal will help to foster good relations between individuals and groups who share protected characteristics and those who do not by improving accommodation standards and fostering greater community stability for groups who are unable to access social housing or homeownership. Better managed private sector dwellings also improve the quality of life of many other Haringey residents, as they are often indirectly affected by low level neighbourhood anti-social behaviour such as fly tipping and noise

. .

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
N/A			

Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen as a result of the proposal but it is not possible to mitigate them. Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate them.
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:
The following measures will help to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal: • A full consultation with wide range of stakeholders • Assessment of any impact and feedback • Revising this EQIA based on consultation results • Use of Haringey's equalities monitoring form in the operation of the scheme and analysis of completed forms

7. Authorisation	
EqIA approved by ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date .....

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.

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Haringey Council
Written Statement/Record of a decision made by an officer under delegated authority

Decision Maker (Post Title)	Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer
Subject of the decision	2021-22 Council Tax Base Report
Date of decision	31st January 2021
Decision	I approve the recommendation as set out in the attached report: That, the council tax base for 2021-22 is set at 76,544 in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012; and That the assumed collection rate is set at 95.5% for 2021-22.
Reasons for the decision	The Council is required to set its council tax base by the 31st January each year. The Council has delegated the decision for setting the council tax base to the s151 officer in consultation with the cabinet member for Finance. Setting the council tax base is a statutory requirement and a fundamental part of the revenue budget and council tax setting process. It represents a measure of the taxable capacity of the Council and when multiplied by the band D council tax rate indicates the Council's tax generating potential for that year.
Details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the officer when making the decision	No alternatives were considered as this is a requirement of a Statutory Instrument.
Conflicts of interest – Executive decisions **Details of any conflict of interest declared by a Cabinet Member who is consulted by the officer which relates to the decision and details of dispensation granted by the Council's Head of Paid Service**	None
Conflicts of interest – Non executive decisions **Where the decision is taken under an express delegation e.g. by a Committee, the name of any Member who declared a conflict of interest in relation to this matter at the committee meeting,**	N/A

Title of any document(s), including reports, considered by the officer and relevant to the above decision or where only part of the report is relevant to the above decision, that part) **These documents need to be attached to the copy of this record/statement kept by the Authority but must not be published if they contain exempt information**	2021-22 Local government finance settlement report including the 2021-22 council tax report that sets the referendum principle. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/provisional-local-government-finance-settlement-england-2021-to-2022
Reasons for exemption with reference to categories of exemption specified overleaf, or **Reason why decision is confidential (see overleaf)** **Note: decisions containing exempt or confidential information falling within the categories specified overleaf are not required to be published.**	N/A
Communicating your decision: **Who needs to know about this decision and is a plan in place to tell them? (officers in your department, in other departments where necessary, members, external stakeholders).**	In accordance with the Council's constitution, the Cabinet Member for Finance has been consulted on the contents of this report.
Signature of Decision Maker	
Name of Decision Maker	Jon Warlow, Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer
Does the decision need to be published? **Yes** √ **No**	

Title: Council Tax base for 2021/22

Report authorised by: Jon Warlow, Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer

Lead Officer: Andrei Moclinda, Principal Accountant

Ward(s) affected: All
Report for Key/

Non-Key Decision: Key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. This report sets out the recommended Council Tax Base for 2021/22. Regulations require the council tax base to be set by 31st January each year.

2. Introduction

2.1. The determination of the council tax base is an important element of the Council's budget setting process. This is because, it is the estimated base that is multiplied by the average council tax amount to derive the amount of council tax precept that the Council will budget for in 2021/22.

2.2. A total of 672 additional properties have come into rating since the previous Council Tax Base report was published in January 2020. Compared to the actual pre-pandemic caseload, when projecting forward into 2021/22 the number of CTRS Claimants has increased by 6% for 2020/21 and is forecast to further increase by 9% for 2021/22.

2.3. A key element of the council tax base calculation is the projected collection rate. In-year monitoring of Council Tax collection has indicated a drop of 1% in the collection rate. As a result, this has been prudently adjusted down by 1% for 2021/22 – from 96.5% to 95.5%.

2.4. These adjustments have resulted in the number of Band D equivalent properties being reduced by 1,999 compared to the previous year. This equates to a decrease of approximately £2.7m compared to the last financial year (excluding any additional income that will arise from the proposed increase in the Band D amount and Adult Social Care Precept). The 2021/22 Budget/MTFSS 2021/26 to be reported to Cabinet on 9 February highlights the impact this will have on assumed income but acknowledges that this will largely be offset by the one-off Local Council Tax Support Grant allocation announced in the Spending Round 2020.

2.5. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement issued in December 2020 confirmed Local Authorities have the power to increase Council Tax by 1.99%, as well as to charge an additional 3% for the Adult Social Care Precept. As a result, and subject to Full Council approval on February 22nd, an increase of 4.99% in the Band D charge will be implemented and the financial impact forms part of the proposed Budget/Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

3. Recommendations

3.1. That:

- the London Borough of Haringey's council tax base is **76,544** for the year 2021/22 in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, detailed in Statutory Instrument 2012:2914 which came into force on 30th November 2012.

- the assumed collection rate will be 95.5% for 2021/22.

4. Reason for Decision

4.1. The Council is required to set its council tax base by the 31st January each year. The Council has delegated the decision for setting the council tax base to the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategic Regeneration.

4.2. Setting the council tax base is a statutory requirement and a fundamental part of the revenue budget and council tax setting process. It is the estimate of the taxable capacity of the Council, and when multiplied by the band D council tax rate, determines the Council Tax precept for next year.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. No alternatives were considered as this is a statutory requirement.

6. Background information

6.1. The Council as Billing Authority is required to calculate the tax base for the Borough in order for it to calculate its own council tax and is also required to notify this figure by 31st January each year to any major precepting authority (the Greater London Authority) as well as the levying bodies (Environment Agency, Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, North London Waste Authority and London Pension Fund Authority) in order for them to calculate and set their own budgets and determine the level of precept / levy to be made to Haringey.

6.2. The calculation of the council tax base is prescribed by regulations. It is the aggregate of estimated number of properties in each valuation band each year, subsequently adjusted to take account of the estimated number of discounts, disregards and exemptions which are likely to apply and any estimated increase / decrease in the list in the forthcoming year. The Council levies council tax on the basis of properties in band D and thus the numbers for each valuation band are adjusted to the proportion which their number is to band D; these proportions are set out in statute. Finally, the council must estimate its rate of council tax collection for the year and apply this figure to arrive at the council tax base figure.

6.3. As a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the number of CTRS claimants is higher than in the previous year and is projected to increase further in 2021/22. The 2020/21 collection rate has also been impacted by the pandemic leading to a prudent 1% reduction in assumed collection rate for 2021/22 The Tax Base Calculation takes both of these into account.

6.4. The calculation below sets the tax base and not the council tax amount itself which is due to be set on 22nd February 2021 at Full Council.

7. Calculation of the Billing Authority's Council Tax base

7.1. The calculation is in two parts; 'A' (the Relevant Amount), which is the calculation of the estimated adjusted band D properties, and 'B', the estimated level of collection.

Relevant Amount

7.2. The calculation of 'A' – the relevant amounts for each band is complex and includes several calculations which are shown in detail in Appendices 1 & 2. The resultant relevant number of properties per band is summarised in the table below:

Band	Relevant Amount (i.e. Number of Dwellings)
A	2,878
B	9,122
C	21,655
D	20,010
E	10,911
F	6,807
G	7,400
H	1,368
TOTAL	**80,151**

***Relevant amounts have been rounded for presentation purposes**

7.3. The relevant amount (i.e. total number of properties after adjusting for estimated impact of proposed changes to CTRS) is 1,999 lower than the relevant amount for 2020/21. This decrease is attributed to the estimated 9% increase in CTRS Claimants and a 1% reduction in the collection rate.

Collection Rate

7.4. The collection rate (B) is the council's estimate of the proportion of the overall council tax collectable for the year that will ultimately be collected. This is expressed as a percentage.

7.5. In arriving at a decision on the collection rate a number of factors need to be taken into account which includes:

- Appeals against valuation
- The mobility of the local population, particularly in the private rented sector
- The level and timeliness of information available when properties are sold, or let *and*
- The customer's ability to pay

7.6. For 2021/22 collection rates are forecast at 95.5%.

Council Tax Base

7.7. The tax base is calculated by applying the following formula:

A x B = T

Where:

A is the total amount of the relevant amounts for that year
B is the authority's estimate of its collection rate for that year.
T is the calculated tax base for that year

7.8. In accordance with the requirements of the regulations and following the calculations in Appendix 1 to this report and above, the calculation of the Council Tax Base (T) for the London Borough of Haringey in 2021/22 is as follows:

2021/22	
Total Amount of Relevants (A)	80,151
X	
Collection Rate (B)	95.5%
Council Tax Base (T)	**76,544**

8. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

8.1. The calculation of the council tax base is prescribed in law. Whilst the council tax base may have some impact on the Council's ability to generate revenue and therefore assist with delivery of corporate goals, the Council needs to adhere to the prescribed technical calculation set out by law in deriving its council tax base.

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

Chief Finance Officer's Comments

9.1. The council tax base set out in this report and any projected surplus/deficit on the council tax collection fund as at 31 March 2021 will be used to set the council tax amount for 2021/22 that will be recommended to Full Council on 22nd February 2021 .

Assistant Director of Corporate Governance's Comments

9.2. Article 4, part 2, section 4.01 of the Council's constitution delegates the decision on setting the council tax to the s151 officer in consultation with CAB and the Cabinet Member for Finance.

9.3. The Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires the Council to calculate its council tax base by the 31st January in calculating the council tax amount due in the following financial year and to also notify all precepting/levying bodies of its council tax base.

Equality Comments

9.4. 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 protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

9.5. 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.

9.6. The proposed decision is to Haringey's Council Tax base and the assumed collection rate for 2021/22. The Council as Billing Authority has a statutory duty to calculate the tax base for the borough and notify this figure to the relevant authorities annually on January 31st. Forecast calculations have been modelled using data gathered from previous years and information on new properties in the borough.

9.7. It is forecast that the number of Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) claimants will be higher than in the previous year due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, and it is projected to increase further in 2021/22. This impacts the collection rate noted in the report. Calculating the boroughs tax base does not impact on a resident's ability to access the CTRS and will have a neutral or no impact on those with a protected characteristic.

10. Use of Appendices

10.1. Appendix 1 & 2 – Calculation of the estimated adjusted band D properties for the London Borough Haringey 2021/22.

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.1. For access to the background papers or any further information please contact Andrei Moclinda, Principal Accountant.

APPENDIX 1

Calculation of the Billing Authority's Tax Base

1 Regulation 3 of the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992 No.612) and amended by (S.I. 2012 No. 2914) states that a Billing Authority's Council Tax Base for a financial year shall be calculated by applying the formula –

'A' x 'B'

Where 'A' is the total of the relevant amounts for each of the Valuation Bands which are shown or likely to be shown in the Authority's Valuation list as at 30 November in the year prior to the year in question, adjusted for estimated discounts, exemptions, disregards, increases / decreases; and where 'B' is the Authority's estimate of its collection rate for that year.

2 The Regulations state that item **'A'** should be calculated by applying the following formula:

((H – Q + E + J) – Z (F / G) where

H is the number of chargeable dwellings in that band

Q is a factor to take account of the discounts of council tax payable. It is calculated as Q = (R x S)

R is the number of discounts estimated to be payable in respect of these dwellings

S is the percentage relating to each discount classification

E is a factor to take account of any premiums to be added to the Council tax base

J is the amount of any adjustment in respect of changes in the number of chargeable dwellings, discounts or premiums calculated by the authority in accordance with paragraph 7 due to factors such as:

(a) New properties and properties being banded

(b) Variations in number of exempt properties

(c) Successful Appeal against bandings

(d) Variations in the number of discounts

Z is the total amount that the authority estimates will be applied in relation to the authority's council tax reduction scheme in relation to the band, expressed as an equivalent number of chargeable dwellings in that band.

F is the relevant prescribed proportion of council tax to be paid for each dwelling in that band.

G is the relevant prescribed proportion of council tax to be paid for Band D

APPENDIX 1

3 Appendix 2 sets out the detailed calculations for **A** for the London Borough of Haringey but the summary is set out below:-

Calculation Item	Disabled Band A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	2021/22 Total
H	-1	7,807	19,014	34,078	26,352	10,890	5,336	4,653	694	**108,824**
Q	0	-1,089	-2,441	-3,057	-1,655	-595	-216	-149	-18	**-9,220**
E	0	69	92	55	80	24	14	12	14	**360**
J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
(H-Q+E+J)	**-1**	**6,788**	**16,665**	**31,076**	**24,777**	**10,320**	**5,134**	**4,516**	**690**	**99,965**
Z	0	-2,470	-4,937	-6,714	-4,767	-1,392	-421	-76	-6	**-20,784**
(H-Q+E+J) - Z	**-1**	**4,318**	**11,728**	**24,362**	**20,010**	**8,927**	**4,712**	**4,440**	**684**	**79,181**
F/G		0.67	0.78	0.89	1.00	1.22	1.44	1.67	2.00	
((H-Q+E+J) - Z) x (F/G)		**2,878**	**9,122**	**21,655**	**20,010**	**10,911**	**6,807**	**7,400**	**1,368**	**80,151**

The table below compares the 2021/22 calculations with those for 2020/21 and highlights where the biggest changes are estimated to occur.

Calculation Item	2020/21 Tax Base	2021/22 Tax Base	Change
H	108,142	108,824	682
Q	-9,084	-9,220	-136
E	132	360	228
(H-Q+E)	**99,191**	**99,965**	**775**
Z	-18,685	-20,784	-2,099
(H-Q+E) - Z	**80,506**	**79,181**	**-1,324**
((H-Q+E) - Z) x (F/G)	**81,392**	**80,151**	**-1,241**
Collection Rate	96.50%	95.50%	
Council tax base	**78,543**	**76,544**	**-1,999**

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Report for: Cabinet, 9 February 2021

Title: Introduction of a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme (LWAS)

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

Lead Officer: Jean Taylor, Head of Policy
Edward Ashcroft, Policy and Equalities Officer

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report sets out the Council's approach to introducing a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme (LWAS) as part of a suite of support available in the borough with a focus on residents who are facing short-term financial hardship. £0.3m per year has been allocated in the Council budget to deliver this scheme over the next two years. Strategically, this sits within our approach to combatting debt and reducing inequality, and operationally enables us to support residents in new ways, particularly in light of the reality of Covid-19.

1.2 This report seeks approval from Cabinet for the approach to our LWAS set out here.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 We know that our community in Haringey faces huge financial pressures. Inequality in our borough runs deep, and the challenge has become greater with years of cuts to social security. 2021 will be particularly hard for many of our residents as unemployment remains high and with the Government poised to end much of its Covid-19 support, such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS). Amidst these pressures, old and new, unexpected financial shocks – as simple as a broken fridge or a sudden emergency – can create unassailable problems for those who are not fortunate enough to have the support they need to tackle them.

2.2 We cannot solve this problem ourselves – providing dignified social security remains the responsibility of the Government – but we can keep striving to support our community. I am therefore pleased to recommend that Cabinet approves the approach we have set out here to launching a Haringey Support Fund. This will complement the wide variety of work we are already doing to support everyone in our community and provide an additional safety net for our most vulnerable residents.

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that Cabinet:

a) Agree the approach to introducing a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme set out in this report, which will be known as the Haringey Support Fund.

b) Agree the principles and proposed scope of the scheme as set out in paragraphs 6.4 to 6.7.

c) Agree that approval of the final operational detail of the scheme and final public policy document – which will follow the approach agreed in recommendation 3.1 b) – should be delegated to the Director of Customers, Transformation and Resources in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment.

d) Note that the Council will monitor the design and impact of the scheme and regularly review our approach, including through a review at the end of the first year of funding. Minor amendments to the detail of the scheme, where required, should be delegated to the Director of Customers, Transformation and Resources in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 Ongoing structural inequalities in the borough have been amplified by the impact of Covid-19. In this precarious environment, the economic realities mean that many residents are more vulnerable than previously to acute financial shocks and are at risk of falling into crisis. Although the Council does not hold all the levers to tackle these challenges, and providing social security remains the responsibility of Central Government, it is more important than ever that we find new ways to support our residents.

4.2 Although the challenge in Haringey is ongoing, this year, in particular, many residents are likely to face increased pressures due to ongoing high levels of unemployment coupled with the gradual winding down of Central Government support schemes, such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and the temporary Universal Credit (UC) uplift. Whilst it is not the role of local government to replace these schemes, introducing a local welfare assistance scheme will support our wider efforts to help residents in urgent financial need.

4.3 As we respond to these challenges, the primary function of the Haringey Support Fund will be to provide an additional safety net for residents who are facing temporary financial crisis – sitting within and complementing our other support to residents on a low income. An important secondary objective will be to connect residents to support which can help them to find sustainable ways to navigate financial adversity.

4.4 This work also supports our overall approach to reducing community inequality, including as set out in our Borough Plan principles and our ‘Recovery and Renewal’ report, which sets out our ambition to support residents in new ways.

4.5 Due to the timeframe required to launch this scheme, the full operational detail is being worked up by officers, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment and with partners in the Voluntary and Community Sector. The Director of Customers, Transformation and Resources will approve the operational detail of the scheme, including the final public policy document – both of which will be based off the principles agreed in this report – in consultation with the Cabinet Member.

4.6 As this is a new scheme, which will be launched in the complex environment created by Covid-19, monitoring and evaluating the impact of our work will be particularly important. It is therefore requested that minor amendments to the scheme, where required, should be delegated to the of Customers, Transformation and Resources in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Divert local welfare assistance funds to alternative support programmes
There is no statutory requirement to provide hardship support in this format. The money set aside in the Council budget could therefore be diverted to other schemes supporting residents on low incomes – such as Council Tax Reduction (CTR). However, the Council believes that in the present economic climate this new scheme will diversify and complement the support we already provide, adding a new flexible support option for residents, and widening our reach. This fits within the strategic goal to support residents in new ways.

5.2 Do Nothing
The Council would not take steps to establish a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme to support residents facing financial hardship. There is no statutory requirement to provide this service. Doing nothing would undermine the ability of the Council to deliver its strategies to tackle community inequality. Without an equivalent intervention, we anticipate it would also lead to an increase in residents falling into financial crisis, escalating debt, and destitution.

6. Background information

6.1 *The purpose of introducing a local welfare assistance scheme*

Ongoing structural inequalities in the borough have been amplified by the impact of Covid-19. In this precarious financial environment, sudden shocks – from a broken fridge through to a delayed Universal Credit payment – can push residents who were previously managing into crisis. As the number of vulnerable households grows, more people are at risk of falling into debt, destitution, and hunger.

Whilst no single organisation can hold all the levers to tackle financial adversity, we have an important role to play – alongside our community and voluntary partners and Central Government – in supporting vulnerable residents as they navigate these challenges. This work sits within the Council's wider strategy to reduce inequalities within our communities, and the Council has set aside

£0.3m in the budget for the next two financial years to stand-up a scheme to deliver this support.

The primary objective of this scheme will be to provide an additional safety net to meet the immediate needs of residents who are facing crisis or – in the case of vulnerable residents who (for example) have previously been homeless, are victims of Domestic Abuse, or are leaving institutional care – who require practical financial assistance to move into or stay in the community. Whilst our focus will be on addressing urgent needs, an important secondary goal will be to support residents to access a wider range of medium- and long-term support that they may be eligible for but not aware of.

Depending on the size of our grants, we anticipate that through this scheme the Council will be able to make between 400 and 1000 grants per year to residents. This will not meet all of the demand in the borough: and we will therefore need to prioritise this support for those who are most vulnerable, ensuring that the Council continues to offer a wider set of supports to those in need.

The Council currently supports residents who are struggling through a range of mechanisms. We reach 26,000 residents through our Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) and around 900 through our Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs). We also support families with access to school uniforms and free school meals, and support to help residents to maximise social security income. During Covid-19, the Council has also expanded its offer to include proactive support to vulnerable residents as part of our Emergency Local Welfare Assistance Scheme (ELWAS). Beyond the Council, we also work closely with our Voluntary and Community Sector and other statutory partners, each of which plays a pivotal role connecting residents to a range of short-, medium-, and long-term support on offer in the borough.

Against this backdrop, and recognising that residents still face sudden financial challenges which risk driving them into crisis, our ambition is that the Haringey Support Fund will complement the support that which is already in place by providing a small but targeted and flexible safety net through which we can support our most vulnerable residents when routes to other support have been exhausted. Our focus will be on adding to our existing offer and taking responsibility for proactively connecting residents to the support that can most effectively help them.

6.2 *Background to local welfare assistance in the UK and Haringey*

Local Welfare Assistance Schemes (LWAS) are used by local authorities to provide short-term financial support to people on low incomes. Previously, Central Government provided equivalent discretionary support through the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) administered Social Fund. This included ‘Crisis Loans’ for those facing one-off emergencies and ‘Community Care Grants’ to support vulnerable residents to stay or return to their homes. Under the terms of the Welfare Reform Act (2012), key elements of this Social Fund were removed.

6.3 *Welfare assistance in the context of Covid-19*

We are now operating in a different context. Covid-19 has deepened structural inequality which existed before the pandemic. In doing so, it has made more residents vulnerable to acute financial challenges.

During the pandemic, with its partners the Council has provided increased proactive support to our residents, drawing on the £500m 'hardship fund' announced by Central Government in March 2020. Our support has included boosting our Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) and launching an Emergency Local Welfare Assistance Scheme (ELWAS) to provide direct cash and in-kind support to vulnerable residents.

As this support winds down, the Haringey Support Fund will enable us to continue to support our residents during the recovery phase from Covid-19 and enhance the support that we already have in place.

6.4 *Principles*

Learning from best practice across the country, our policy principles are as follows:

- We will ensure that our Local Welfare Assistance Scheme is **joined-up** with, and complementary to, our other support available in the borough: including through Council Tax Reduction and Discretionary Housing Payments, and the Advice Partnership.
- We will **communicate** our offer of support **clearly and compassionately:** ensuring that we reach as many residents who may need our help as possible.
- We will take responsibility for **helping residents to find the support that they need**: not the other way around.
- We will ensure **access** to support for residents is **clear and simple,** as well as dignified, including for those who might otherwise risk being excluded.
- Our interventions will seek to address the **immediate challenges** that residents face, but we will also focus on enabling residents to access sustainable solutions to avoid such challenges recurring.
- We will **collaborate** proactively with partners in Haringey to coordinate a response that draws on the expertise, networks, and knowledge of the voluntary and community sector.
- We will be **flexible and agile** in how we deliver support to residents. We will monitor the impact of our interventions and learn from similar initiatives in Haringey and across the UK to constantly improve our offer.

6.5 *Offer of support to residents through the Haringey Support Fund*

Our support will address specific basic living support needs, including:

- Food
- Essential household items, including for personal care and hygiene

- Utilities, including support to reconnect fuel to families in crisis (via direct payment to utility companies or equivalent support to those on pay as you go)
- Clothing or footwear lost in a disaster
- Essential items when setting up a new home (for specific vulnerable groups)
- White goods, furniture and bedding
- Furniture
- Bedding
- Rent in advance if not met by DHPs or available through a budgeting loan/budgeting advance from the Department for Work and Pensions.

We also recognise that the Council cannot predict every challenge that our residents face. We will therefore accept applications for other urgent financial needs. Examples might include emergency travel expenses. These will be assessed on a case-by-case basis according to priority and impact for residents.

Our support will be delivered through different channels, including cash, vouchers, or in-kind support as appropriate – ensuring that we maximise our impact and maintain the dignity of our residents.

6.6 *Eligibility criteria and scale of support*

The scheme's eligibility criteria will balance supporting as many residents as we can with targeting our limited funds to support those who need our help the most. To be eligible, applicants will be a resident of the borough, over the age of 18, in receipt of qualifying benefits (or about to be) or on a low income.

Within these criteria, and recognising the limitations of our available resource, we will prioritise the scheme for those to whom it is appropriate and will make the most difference to meet their needs. This may include (as examples) those with disabilities or health problems; households with elderly residents or young children; and residents who require support to stay or move into the community (for instance those who have previously been or are at risk of becoming homeless, are victims of Domestic Abuse, or are leaving institutional care or Temporary Accommodation).

We will also set aside a £10,000 discretionary fund reserved for young people. Full details on eligibility criteria and prioritisation will be set out in the final policy document.

With £0.3m per year set aside for two financial years, we can make an impact, but we will not be able to approve every application – hard decisions will need to be made. Our focus will remain on supporting residents in the ways which best address their needs and prevents them from being in the same position in the future, including by connecting them with other support where we can. Depending on the size of grants, we anticipate that we will be able to provide between 400 and 1000 grants each year. These grants will range from small crisis grants for basic living needs (up to a maximum of £75) through to larger

support grants in exceptional circumstances. There will be administration costs associated with processing these applications.

6.7 *Our approach to delivery*

Practically, this scheme will be implemented in the new financial year from April 2021. Before then, the Council will continue to develop robust administrative, financial, and communication frameworks drawing on best practice. We will focus on the following areas:

Drafting a clear **document** which sets out the purpose of the scheme, our eligibility criteria, prioritisation, support offer, and application process. Approval of this document should be delegated to the Director for Customers, Transformation and Resources in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment.

Establishing an **application** process that is accessible and dignified. This means having multiple points of entry, including for residents to apply directly through an online application and telephone support, and establishing a mechanism for Council staff or VCS partners to proactively identify vulnerable residents and refer them to the scheme and to offer follow up and connected support.

Setting up an **awards process** which follows best practice, with clear guidelines and training for our staff, and for residents on our approach to assessing applications.

Considering ways to **connect** this scheme with other Council and community based support. This means reviewing how we can align the application process for this scheme with that for our other awards (such as CTRS or DHP), and setting up ways to work through Connected Communities and other services to connect residents to the support that is most suitable for them.

Engaging with the voluntary and community sector to ensure that our approach fits within an effective system wide response, including considering where we can work together with VCS partners on our grant offer.

Developing a **communication** plan to ensure that we can reach those residents who need our support the most, including through a whole Council approach.

Establishing clear **monitoring and evaluation** systems to allow us to regularly review the design and impact of our scheme, including at the end of the first year of funding.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 The LWAS will support the Council in delivering its strategic objective to tackle community inequality and support residents in new ways as we recover from Covid-19. In particular, it will help us to deliver on the commitment set out our ‘Recovery and Renewal Report’ (approved by Cabinet in December 2020) to be closer to residents and extend our reach.

7.3 In addition, this scheme will play a cross-cutting role in delivering our Borough Plan priorities, outcomes, and objectives – including by delivering on our principles of equality of opportunity, fairness and quality of life for all. It will also help to indirectly deliver the following specific outcomes, including through the Youth Fund:

Outcome 2 We will work together to prevent people from becoming homeless, and to reduce existing homelessness.

Outcome 6 Every young person, whatever their background, has a pathway to success for the future.

8. Statutory Officers comments

8.1 Finance

The budget for this scheme has been included in the draft 2021/22 2025/26 MTFS at £300k for 2021/22 and £300k for 2022/23. The budget will be subject to agreement by the Full Council on 22nd February 2021.

As far as possible, existing procedures will be adapted to incorporate the administration of this proposal. However, should any additional administration costs be incurred they will need to be met from within the annual budget allocation.

The costs of the awards made under this scheme will reviewed and reported as part of the normal budget monitoring process.

8.2 Procurement

The contents of this report are noted. There are no procurement ramifications.

8.3 Legal

The Head of Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments as follows.

Local Welfare Assistance Schemes are created pursuant to the Council's powers, under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 (the general power of competence). There is no obligation on the Council to provide
Local Welfare Assistance, it is discretionary, and the Council is therefore free to adopt its own scheme and to provide assistance in accordance with the principles and criteria set out in the report.

8.4 Equality

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 protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

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

The proposed decision is to approve the Council's approach to reintroducing a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme (LWAS) as part of a suite of support available in the borough with a focus on residents who are facing short-term financial hardship. £0.3m per year has been allocated in the Council budget to deliver this scheme over the next two years. This will affect residents in Haringey with a low income across the Borough, among whom many with protected characteristics – including race and disability – are overrepresented.

The objective of the proposed decision is to provide an additional safety net for residents who are facing temporary financial crisis and to prevent residents from falling into financial crisis. This will lead to reduced debt for the groups as described above and will support the implementation of the new Haringey Debt Strategy under consideration by Cabinet.

This will help to address the disproportionate economic impact of Covid-19 on groups with protected characteristics.

The Council will take steps to collect demographic data on service users in order to identify any inequalities in service provision that may arise and to inform future equalities analysis.

A full Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) will be produced as the scheme is developed.

9. Use of Appendices

None

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

a. Local Government Association, *Good practice guide: delivering financial hardship schemes* (2020)

b. Child Poverty Action Group, *Cash in a Crisis: Best Practice on Local Welfare Assistance for Local Authorities during Covid-19* (2020)

c. National Audit Office, *Local Welfare Provision* (2016)

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Report for: Cabinet, 9 February 2021

Item number: To be added by the Committee Section

Title: **Haringey Strategy for Tackling Debt**

Report authorised by : Richard Grice, Director of Customers, Transformation & Resources

Lead Officer: Jean Taylor, Head of Policy

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report sets out the Haringey Strategy for tackling debt, the purpose of which is to set out the levers the council use, working with partners, to help residents avoid and mitigate problematic debt.

1.2 The strategy sits within the Council's strategic work to support residents in new ways in light of the impact of Covid-19 and reduce inequality in the borough; and, deliver on its Borough Plan objectives.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

Following a decade of austerity, wage stagnation and rising costs of living, our residents face huge financial pressures, personal and household debt is rising. As a local authority, whilst we have no control over the national factors that create this economic crisis, we can use our powers to reduce the impact.

This strategy recognises the triggers and consequences of cost-of-living debt. It outlines what we as a council are doing on a micro and macro level and illustrates some of our plans to help our residents mitigate the dangers of debt in their lives.

Prioritising tackling of debt allows us to ensure our policies and future projects focus our collective effort on preventing and reducing debt. From our house building programme to our university bursary scheme, this strategy confirms our commitment to helping those facing crippling financial hardship.

3. Recommendations

3.1. It is recommended that Cabinet:

a) Agree the approach to preventing and mitigating debt amongst Haringey residents set out in the Haringey Strategy for Tackling Debt at Appendix 1.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The Borough Plan 2019-23 sets out a vision for a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential. There are a range of levers that the council will employ to do this. Taking action to enable people to address problematic debt is one of these.

4.2 This commitment has taken on even greater importance since the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic. We have already seen a sharp rise in claims for universal credit, an increase in unemployment, and more requests for assistance with emergency food and fuel. It is vital that our residents have positive tools and support to help them avoid entrenched debt.

4.3 There are residents in Haringey who are finding themselves in debt due to poverty, external economic factors beyond their control and the rise in the basic cost-of-living outstripping their income levels.The Haringey Strategy for Tackling Debt intends to clearly define and identify these residents and sets out a strategy on how we can use the levers available to us to tackle the debt they face.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Do Nothing

The Council would not take steps to implement a Tackling Debt Strategy. This would curtail the possibility of achieving our objective of reducing debt amongst Haringey residents. This may also have a negative consequence on the public purse, with high-levels of debt likely to lead to lower Council revenues and higher use of public services.

5.2 Take an alternative approach

Adopt a debt strategy based on different principles and ways of working
The issues outlined in this paper might be addressed through a strategy and policy based on different principles and ways or working, but the proposed approach set out in this paper is based on evidence of what works and good practice from elsewhere.

6. Background information

6.1 Unmanageable or ‘problem’ debt is where people are unable to pay their debts or other household bills. Being in debt has a profound and long-lasting impact: it can, and does, ruin lives.

6.2 The issue of problem debt pre-existed Covid-19: in 2017, for example, over 4,000 Haringey residents were referred to the StepChange debt charity, with problematic debt including essential bills and council tax arrears.

6.3 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.

6.4 Levels of severe and very high debt amongst low-income households in the Borough have been increasing since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis.

- The proportion of households in severe debt increased from 3.4% (1,306 households) as of November 2019 to 4.6% (1,762 households) in November 2020.
- There are similar patterns for households in very high debt severity – with numbers increasing from 283 households to 349 in the same period.
- In the latest data refresh Haringey's data showed that there were 672 households identified as 'in crisis' and 4,312 households 'at risk' .

6.5 Financial and debt issues are one of the top reasons residents contact the council's Connected Communities support. Over the last two years around 20% contacted to find out about financial and debt support with a further 20% to find out about making a benefit claim. An additional 15% contacted us about employment.

6.6 However, there is disparity between the need for advice and guidance across the borough and the supply available. According to data from the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Financial lives survey, there is a higher percentage of Haringey residents with low levels of financial knowledge compared with our nearest neighbours.

6.7 At the same time, data from the Money and Pensions Service about the supply of debt advice (no. of clients who received advice for debt problems face to face or by phone) shows that in 2019 Haringey residents accessed far less advice than in neighbouring boroughs.

6.8 In summary, levels of debt in Haringey are high and have risen during the Covid pandemic. At the same time, financial literacy is comparatively low while advice and support is accessed less frequently than in comparable boroughs. This is a very real challenge. If left unaddressed, it could continue to grow, increasing levels of individual and household misery as well as avoidable demand for public services. This strategy sets a framework for the council to build on its work with partners to create a positive stepchange in the levels and management of debt in the borough.

6.9 There are a range of levers which the Council can use to reduce the impact of problematic debt in the borough and this strategy aims to harness these levers to give our residents the best chance of financial independence and resilience.

6.10 Thie strategy outlines key steps we will take with our partners to work towards tackling debt. We have developed the Four-S model to underpin the work. This includes:

- Support: including (but not limited to) benefits maximisation, emergency help through the local welfare assistance fund and scheme, and stopping the use of bailiffs for collecting Council Tax from vulnerable residents, and those on low incomes.
- Safeguarding: including recognising debt as a safeguarding issue, and working with partners to raise awareness of the risks associated with problem debt and ensure vulnerable people are referred to help;
- Systems: including the introduction of an 'apply once' process for variety of benefits, support and exemptions; use of data to target support; triage to understand individual causes of debt; use of DHP to meet resident need.
- Setting the agenda: including raising awareness of the issue of problem debt, and establishing a partnership board with the aim of developing new insights and services that increase social security, financial resilience and access to the right support.

6.11 Implementaiton of the strategy will include partnership activity to conitinue to develop our collective understanding of the issues and means to address them .

6.12 We are clear on the need to place resident experience at the centre of this strategy and propose undertaking research with residents who have lived experience of problem debt, and involving them in designing our approach to implementing this strategy. This will need to recognise the potential diversity of resident experience, and the need to understand the specific issues that may face specific groups or communities when experiencing problematic debt or seeking advice.

LINK TO WIDER CONTEXT

6.13 This report should be considered in conjunction with the report outlining our proposed approach to reintroducing a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme (LWAS). This scheme will play an important role in delivering our overall debt strategy by supporting residents faced with short-term financial shocks. This will support the prevent pillar of our debt strategy.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. The proposal to reduce debt supports our overall Council strategic objective to reduce inequality in the borough.

7.2. This proposal also supports the delivery of the following Haringey Borough Plan strategic outcomes and objectives:

Outcome 20: We will be a council that uses its resources in a sustainable way to prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable residetns.

Objective 20d: We will use our resources to redistribute the financial burden on our residents.

7.3. The Haringey Fairness Commission also recommended in its 2019 report that the Council should introduce an ethical approach to debt and debt collection. Our Debt Strategy will support the implementation of this recommendation.

7.4 Finally, the Recovery and Renewal report which went to Cabinet in December 2020 sets out our commitment to supporting residents and communities in light of the impact of Covid-19. There are a range of levers that the council will employ to do this - taking action to address problematic debt is one of these.

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

8.1 Finance

Fees, charges and local taxation comprise the majority of income in the Council's annual revenue budget, which fund expenditure on the various services the Council provides to residents. This report sets out the Haringey Strategy for Tackling Debt.

The strategy notes the creation of two additional posts which are funded via an improvements in the bad debt provision forecast to be required by the Council.

8.2 Procurement

Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report and confirms there are no procurement implications.

8.3 Legal

The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments as follows.

The Council is able to agree and implement the Haringey Strategy for Tackling Debt. In implementing the Strategy, the Council's pre-action processes decribed in the report must comply any relevant legislation and pre-action protocols.

In sharing data with partners, between departments and for the "apply once" process, any data sharing must be in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR).

8.4 Equality

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 protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

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

The proposed decision is to approve the Council's Debt Strategy. The objective of the proposed decision is to help relieve problem debt in the borough, which profoundly impacts both the day-to-day lives and long term life chances of residents struggling with it. The strategy outlines the role the Council will play in galvanising a systemwide approach to debt in the borough.

This will affect residents in Haringey with a low income across the Borough, among whom many with protected characteristics – including race and disability – are overrepresented.

This will lead to reduced debt for the groups as described above. It will help to address the disproportionate economic impact of Covid-19 on groups with protected characteristics.

The proposed decision therefore represents a measure to address a known economic inequality that disproportionately affects the groups described above, and advance equality of opportunity by meeting the needs of the groups described above.

The Council will take steps to collect demographic data on service users in order to identify any inequalities in service provision that may arise and to inform future equalities analysis.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Strategy For Tackling Debt

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Evidence used to inform the Tackling Debt Strategy is referenced in Appendix 1.

Categories of Exemption

Exempt information means information falling within the following categories:

Part 1
1. Information relating to any individual.

2. Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.

3. Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

4. Information relating to any consultations or negotiations or contemplated consultations or negotiations in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or holders under, the authority.

5. Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.

6. Information which reveals that the authority proposes – (a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed upon a person; or (b) to make an order or direction under any enactment.

7. Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime.

Part 2
Qualifications to the above exempt information:
(a) Information falling within paragraph 3 above is not exempt information under that paragraph if it is required under – (a) the Companies Act 1985 (b) the Friendly Societies Act 1974 (c) The Friendly Societies Act 1992 (d) The Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965 – 1978 (e) the Building Societies Act 1986
(f) The Charities Act 1993.

(b) Information is not exempt information if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority may grant itself planning permission pursuant to regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992.

(c) Information which – (i) falls within any of paragraphs 1-7 above; and (ii) is not prevented from being exempt under (a) or (b) above is exempt information if an so long as, in the opinion of the Monitoring Officer, in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Haringey Strategy for Tackling Debt

Our Borough Plan 2019-23 sets out our vision for a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential. There are a range of levers that the council will employ to do this. Taking action to enable people to address problematic debt is one of these.

This commitment has taken on even greater importance since the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic. We have already seen a sharp rise in claims for universal credit, an increase in unemployment, and more requests for assistance with emergency food and fuel. It is vital that our residents have positive tools and support to help them through these tough times, and that we do not see them sinking into toxic and entrenched debt.

There are residents in Haringey who are finding themselves in debt due to poverty, external economic factors beyond their control and the rise in the basic cost-of-living outstripping their income levels.

This strategy intends to clearly define and clearly demarcate those residents and sets out a strategy on how we can use the levers available to us to tackle the debt they face.

We believe we have to prevent debt by:

- Changing the housing market
- Using our spending power to stimulate our local economy
- Engineering change in the job market

And we have to tackle debt by:

- Increasing eligibility for support
- Changing the way we work with people in debt to us
- Recognising debt's role in a wide set of issues for the Council and our partners, such as safeguarding

Cost of Living and debt

There are several types of debt people are in throughout their lives. Not all are problematic and nor do they all have direct consequences. This strategy focuses on cost-of-living debt and specifically for those on low incomes. The key characteristics of this type of debt:

- **Are reoccurring outgoings:** It is an outgoing or charge that is continuing to cost. For example, rent is due to be paid every month.
- **Have significant consequences:** Failure to pay for these outgoings have consequences ranging from removal of supply to eviction.
- **Are fixed and unavoidable:** Unlike retail purchases, people tend to have limited options to search for cheaper alternatives. For example, energy prices tend to be similar across the 6 big energy companies, and Council Tax is fixed.
- **Are attached to essentials:** To be able to live, people need these items to live, for example a home.

Understanding Debt

There are a range of factors that contribute to problem debt, including low paid and insecure employment and austerity measures, but in London, a dominant factor is housing costs: although London residents have higher incomes than the rest of the country, they spend higher proportions of this income on housing, as well as other essential costs like fuel, and childcare.

CAB (Citizens' Advice Bureaux) estimates that 6 million UK adults have fallen behind on at least one household bill during the pandemic and that, in total, those households owe £1.6 billion in household bill arrears[1]. There is also evidence of growing use of high-cost consumer debt, with one-in-four adults in the second poorest fifth of the income distribution in the UK reporting increased use of consumer debt during the pandemic[2].

This is a problem that will get worse if is not addressed and result in an exacerbation in household problem debt. Once debts are accrued, we know that the cost of servicing them is likely to put a huge pressure on household finances, and that this pressure is likely to disproportionately impact those least able to manage it.

Cost of Living Impact – What we know:

Housing
• According to the Office for National Statistics, private rental prices in the UK rose by 1.4% in the 12 months to November 2020[3]. • Data from the ONS and Valuations Office Agency found for a single room with shared facilities, the median monthly private rent was £403. In London it was £650 (61% higher). For two bedrooms, the median monthly private rent was £695. In London it was £1,450 (109% higher)[4].
Energy and Water
• National Energy Action, which campaigns to end fuel poverty, estimates 12,000 people die each year from health conditions arising or worsening from having a cold home[5]. • According to the House of Commons library, around 10 per cent of households in England were classed as fuel poor in the latest estimates[6]. This was translated approximately 2.4 million households considered to be in fuel poverty in 2018, the latest figures according to the 2020 Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics in England[7].

[11] https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/about-us/policy/policy-research-topics/debt-and-money-policy-research/lockdown-debts-estimating-the-size-of-lockdown-arrears/

[2] https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/publications/the-living-standards-audit-2020/

[3]https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/bulletins/indexofprivatehousingrentalprices/november2020

[4]https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/privaterentalmarketsummarystatisticsinengland

[5] https://www.nea.org.uk/what-we-do/policy-and-research/our-health-our-homes/

[6] https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8730/?utm_source=twitter&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=cl-business_wh-191120

[7]https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/882404/annual-fuel-poverty-statistics-report-2020-2018-data.pdf

Triggers

Whilst there is a perception that problematic debt is the result of overspending, including big credit card bills and bad money management, this is not reflected in the evidence. Problematic debt can be caused by multiple, interrelated factors. These include:

- **Low income and poverty:** There is a strong association between low income and problem debt. The IFS has found that one in five people on low incomes have problematic debt compared with just one in 20 of those at the top of the income scale[8].
- **Low pay:** people in employment (although potentially on low pay) are as likely to be in debt as those out of work. So, for example, StepChange estimates that over half of clients (53%) are from households where they or their partner are in full-time or part-time employment[9].
- **High cost of living:** the income of increasing numbers of people does not cover their cost of living. CAB describes this phenomenon as 'negative budgets' and report that since 2016, the proportion of people that CAB has helped with debt, who have negative budgets has grown from under a third (32%) to nearly 2 in 5 (38%). For London residents, the high cost of housing is a significant factor and accounts for a large proportion of their essential spend, alongside costs like fuel. Data from StepChange shows that of the people they have supported, 82% rent their homes (of which 39% in private rented sector, compared to 17% in housing associations and 13% in local authority accommodation)[10].
- **Change in circumstances:** Whilst issues with problematic debt can be the result of long-term income pressures, debt is often triggered by a sudden change of circumstances. So, for example, research from StepChange Debt Charity showed that three quarters (75%) of their new clients said that a life event or income shock was the main reason for their problem debt, with illness, reductions in income or unemployment all identified as key triggers. Ability to cope with income drops and shocks was dependent on how well they were managing financially already.
- **Unexpected outgoings:** the cost of items like new boiler or car repairs, as well as smaller items that people had not accounted for in their day-to-day budgeting also contribute to debt.
- **Operation of benefits system:** There is evidence that issues with the way the current benefit system operates, including the five weeks wait for universal credit, clawbacks of overpayments, and sanctions, can contribute to problem debt[11].

[8] https://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/10336

[9] https://www.stepchange.org/Portals/0/documents/Reports/london-in-the-red/haringey-debt-statistics-2017.pdf

[10] As above

[11] https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm5801/cmselect/cmworpen/204/20402.htm

Understanding the triggers

Wage stagnation

- Between April 2010 and April 2018, the median pre-tax weekly earnings of an employee in the UK fell by around 3% in real terms[12].
- Between 2010/11 and 2016/17 the pre-tax average income of the self-employed in the UK fell by 1% in real terms[13].
- The Low Pay Commission estimates that there were 2 million workers paid at or below the minimum wage in April 2019, around 7% of all UK workers[14].

Work and unemployment

- The number of people classed as unemployed in August to October 2020 was 1.69 million (4.9% of the workforce), 241,000 more than the previous quarter[15]
- 356,000 people had been unemployed for over 12 months in August to October 2020, up by 49,000 from previous year[16].
- 370,000 people (4,022 per day) reported they had become redundant in August to October 2020[17]
- There were 5.7 million people on Universal Credit at 8 October 2020 – a 90% increase since 12 March 2020[18].

Rising cost of living

- The amount of money required to raise a family comfortably is 46% more than it was in the year 2008[19].
- Research by Loughborough University shows the cost of food which was up by twenty-six percent; bus travel which increased by thirty-seven percent and domestic energy whose costs went up by forty-five percent compared with 2008[20].

[12]https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/january2021

[13]https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/bulletins/householddisposableincomeandinequality/financialyearending2017

[14] https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-7735/

[15]https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/december2020

[16] As above

[17] As above

[18] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/universal-credit-statistics-29-april-2013-to-8-october-2020/universal-credit-statistics-29-april-2013-to-8-october-2020

[19] http://livingwagecommission.org.uk/standard-of-living/

[20] As above.

Cost-of-Living Debt Estimates
• CAB estimate over 7 million people in the UK will fall into council tax arrears[21]. • According to Step Change, 820,000 people had fallen into council tax arrears during the pandemic[22]. • The National Residential Landlords Association (NRLA) state over 800,000 private renters are now in debt (as of Jan 2021)[23].

Who is problematic debt most likely to affect?

Because of its relationship with low income, problematic debt is more likely to affect many of the same groups who are disproportionately affected by poverty and disadvantage[24]. In a reflection of national patterns, Haringey residents are more likely to live in poverty if they are from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) group; are disabled; or are children. People with negative budgets – and who are therefore more likely to experience problem debt - are more likely to be women, disabled people, and people with a long-term health condition[25].

These patterns are reflected in data from StepChange, which show that of people seeking help with problematic debt 63% were women and 44% were in a vulnerable situation in addition to their financial difficulty. This includes physical health conditions, mental health conditions, learning disabilities, sight or hearing difficulties and other situations which can make dealing with problem debt particularly difficult. Caring responsibilities and family composition are also significant factors: in 2017, 50% of people seeking help from StepChange have dependent children and 25% are single parents.

Looking at the specific impact of Covid-19 on debt, evidence suggests that those already in a precarious financial position were more likely to have fallen behind on their bills, with people with caring responsibilities and black people disproportionately likely to be struggling with household finance[26].

[21] https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/CitizensAdvice/Debt%20and%20Money%20Publications/1.3%20million%20households%20behind%20on%20council%20tax.pdf

[22] https://www.stepchange.org/policy-and-research/personal-debt-statistics-in-the-uk/coronavirus-may-2020.aspx

[23] https://www.nrla.org.uk/news/over-eight-hundred-thousand-renters-in-arrears-due-to-covid

[24] Poverty and structural disadvantage (including in education, employment, and housing) are closely related, and as reports like the Runnymede Trust's 'Ethnic Inequalities in London' report shows, structural disadvantaged disproportionate affect BAME Londoners as well as those who share other protected characteristics, including being disabled.
https://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/images/London%20Inequality%20report%20v3.pdf

[25] https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/about-us/policy/policy-research-topics/debt-and-money-policy-research/a-debt-effect/

[26] 1 in 4 (24%) people with caring responsibilities have fallen behind on their bills, compared to 6% of people without caring responsibilities
1 in 3 (31%) Black people are behind on their bills, compared to 1 in 8 (12%) white people.
This research also showed 1 in 5 (21%) key workers have fallen behind on their bills, compared to fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) people who are not key workers.

Consequences of debt

Being in debt has a profound and long-lasting impact. We know, for example, that there is an association between being in problematic debt and relationship breakdown; poor mental and physical health and wellbeing; education and employment prospects and youth crime. At its most tragic, problem debt can be a contributing factor in suicide.

There is also evidence that debt can lead to higher use of public services (particularly mental health services and state-subsidised housing), with resulting costs to the public purse. Over-indebtedness also results in costs to the wider economy, for example through lost productivity or increased crime.

There is therefore not just an ethical case for us doing all we can as a council to help prevent people from getting into unmanageable debt and to help those who are struggling, but also a practical case. By intervening early wherever possible, we will prevent the increased need associated with the exacerbation of debt and its impacts, and which we would need to respond to at a later stage.

What we know:

- **Mental Health:** The Understanding Society survey stated that 24% of people in debt were more likely to have poor mental health[27].
- **Lower Standards of Living:** research by Step Change and the Children's Society showed high debt had lead to reduced spending on food and house hold essentials[28].
- **Youth Crime:** The Social Justice Policy Group report "Being Tough On The Causes Of Crime – tackling family breakdown to prevent youth crime" cited debt within the family is one of the 6 causes of youth crime[29].
- **Relationship Breakdown:** Relate's report "In Too Deep" cited in their research 1 in 3 relationships had broken down due to debt[30].

The Haringey picture

The issue of problem debt pre-existed Covid-19. In 2017, for example, over 4,000 Haringey residents were referred to the StepChange debt charity, with problematic debt including essential bills and council tax arrears. The table below shows figures by the Money Advice Service based on survey data and consumer data:

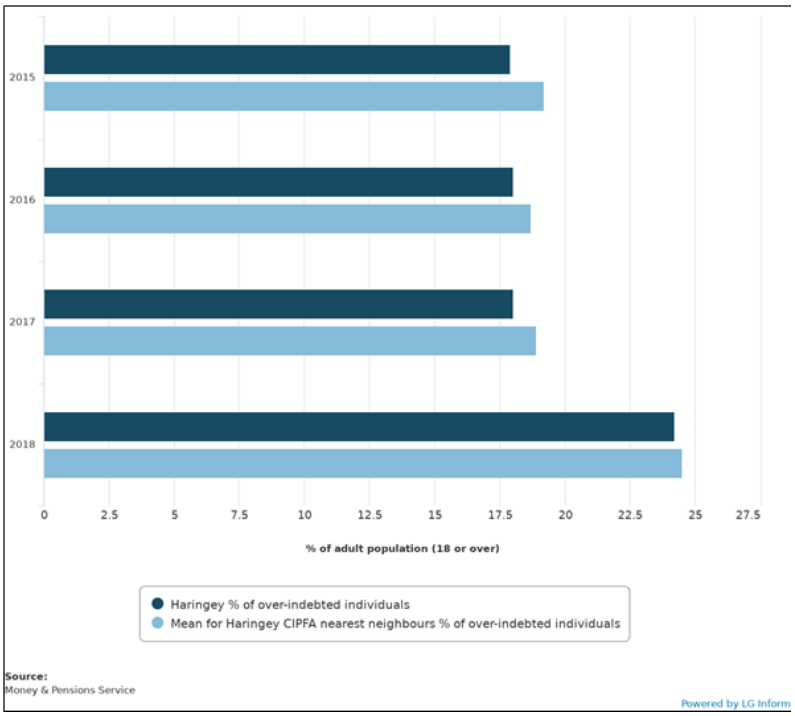
Percentage estimate of the adult population who find meeting monthly bills/commitments a heavy burden or regularly in arrears with bills (from 2015 to 2018) for Haringey

[27]https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/CitizensAdvice/Debt%20and%20Money%20Publications/The%20Debt%20Effect.pdf

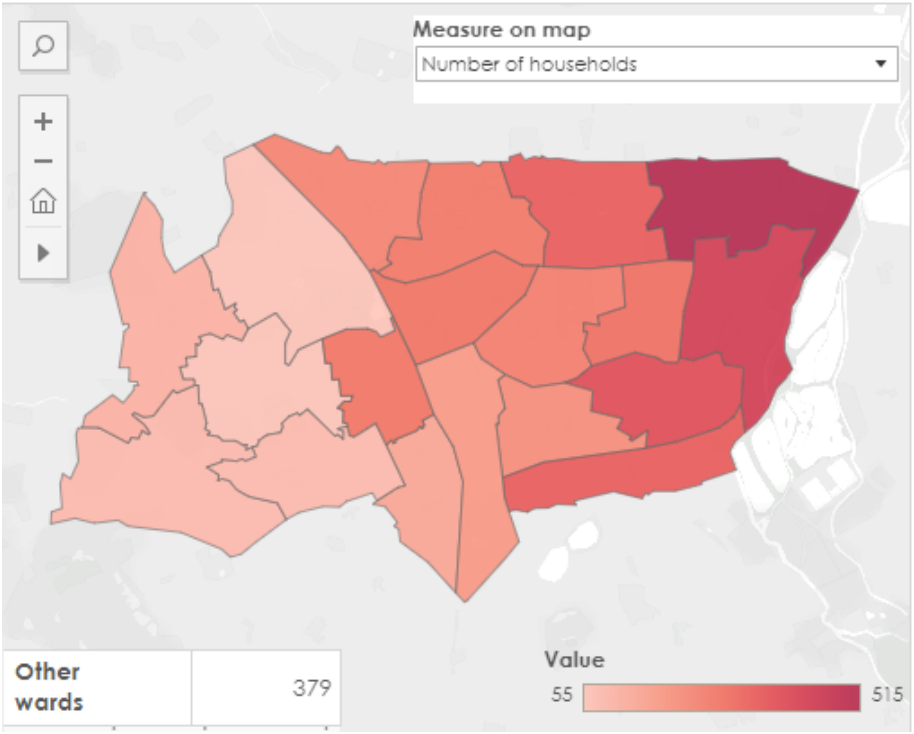
[28] https://www.stepchange.org/portals/0/documents/media/reports/thedebttrap.pdf

[29] https://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/causes_of_crime.pdf

[30] https://www.relate.org.uk/policy-campaigns/our-campaigns/too-deep-investigation-debt-and-relationships



The latest data shows that there were 672 households identified as 'in crisis' and 4,312 households 'at risk'[31]. The map below shows the concentration of those households in the Borough.

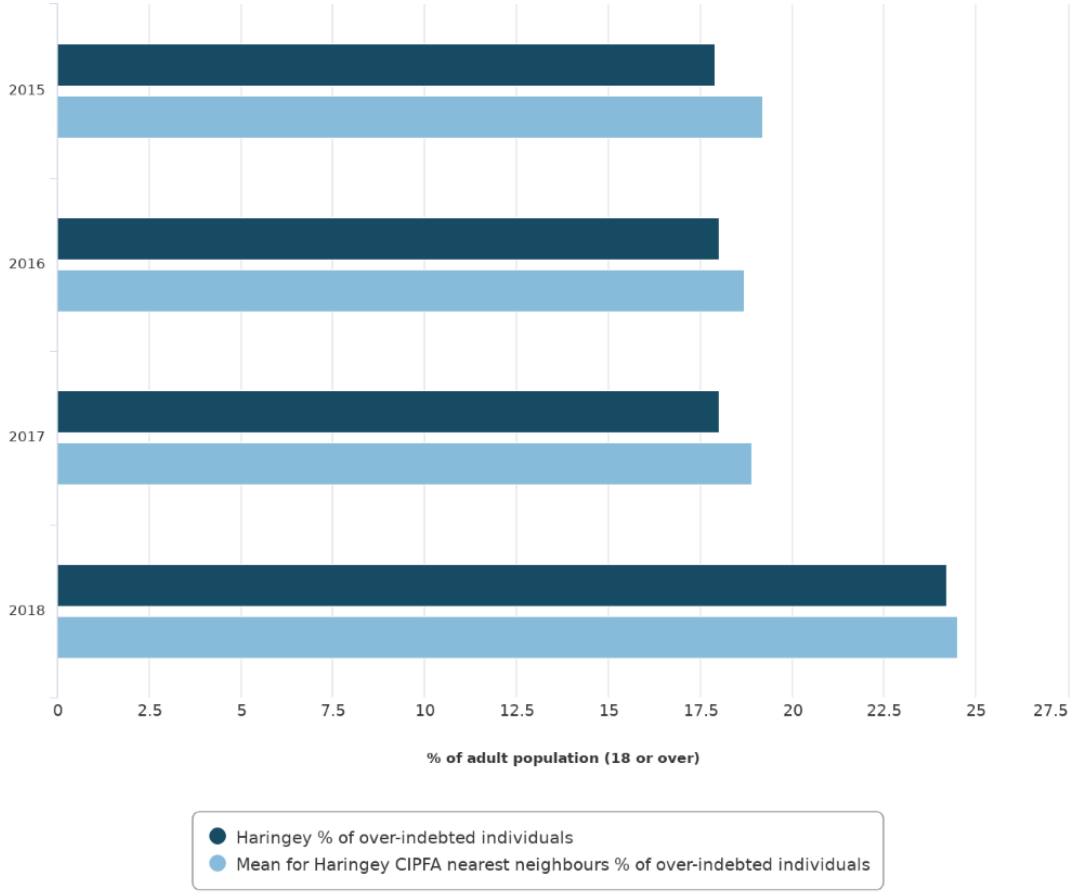


Levels of indebtedness

[31] The income surplus is calculated after deducting rent, council tax liability and modelled costs.

An estimation of the proportion of individuals who are over-indebted (the percentage estimate of the adult population who find meeting monthly bills/commitments a heavy burden or regularly in arrears with bills) provides us with a top level picture of debt in the borough. The table below shows figures by the Money Advice Service based on survey data and consumer data:

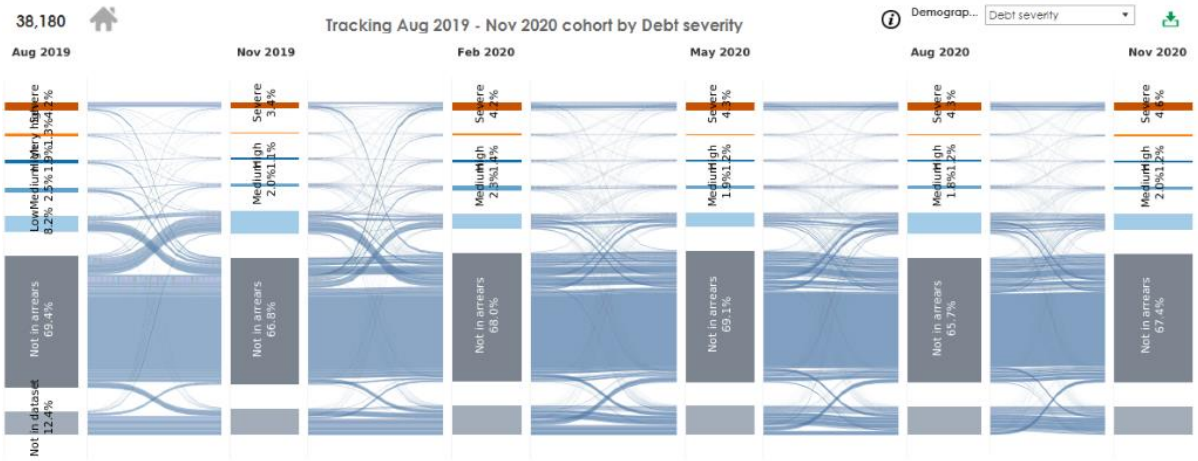
Percentage estimate of the adult population who find meeting monthly bills/commitments a heavy burden or regularly in arrears with bills (from 2015 to 2018) for Haringey



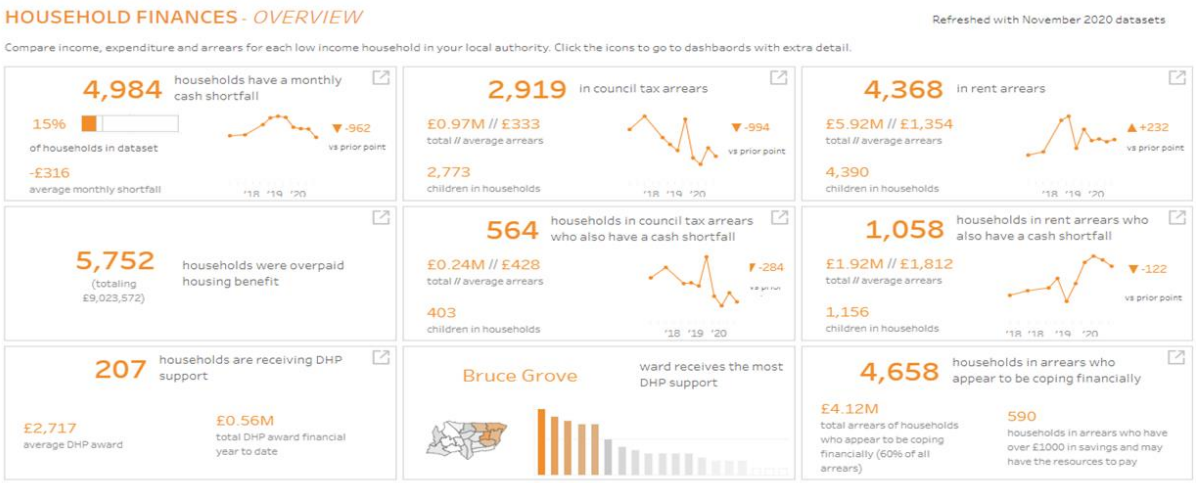
Source:
Money & Pensions Service

Powered by LG Inform

Levels of severe and very high debt amongst low-income households in the Borough have been increasing since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis. The proportion of households in severe debt (according to the council's LIFT database) increased from 3.4% (1,306 households) as of November 2019 to 4.6% (1,762 households) in November 2020. There are similar patterns for households in very high debt severity – with numbers increasing from 283 households to 349 in the same period.



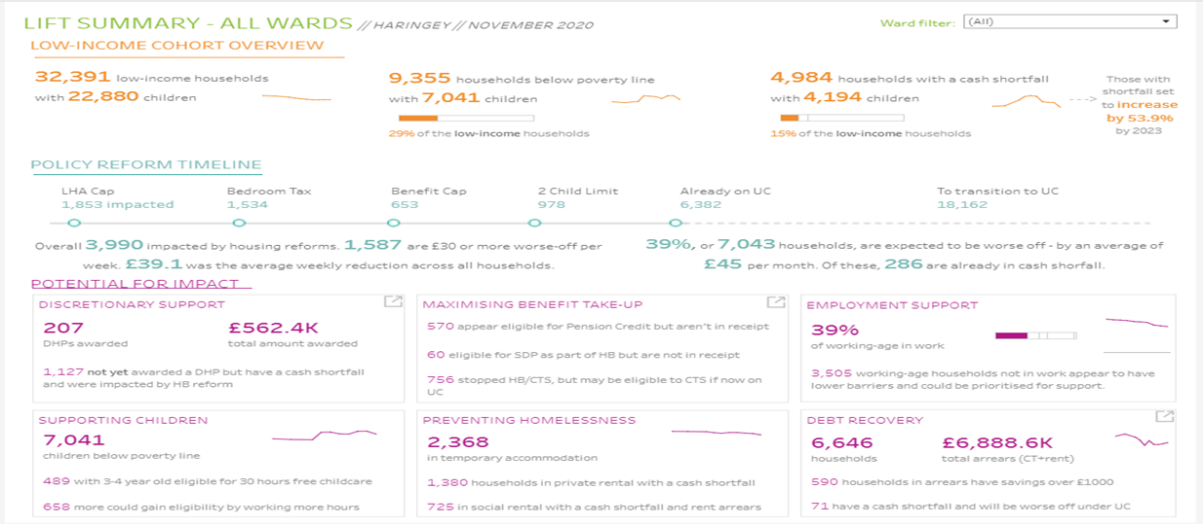
Below is an overview of household finances including income, expenditure and arrears for low-income households in Haringey as at November 2020.



Nearly 5,000 low-income households are identified as having a monthly cash shortfall and an increasing proportion are facing rent arrears. Nearly 3,000 households are in council tax arrears and over 1,000 households are in rent arrears and face a cash shortfall.

The summary below shows 9,355 (29%) households were below the poverty line and that 5,000 Haringey low-income households were facing a cash shortfall as at November 2020. Cash shortfalls and financial resilience levels are calculated based on expected income verses expected outgoings. Households in cash shortfall are projected to increase by 54% by 2023.

The trendlines relating to the LIFT dataset are shown in the dashboard below on the right-hand side of the blocks (bottom right block for debt recovery) categorised by areas where we have potential for impact to work with our communities, target and support them in a proactive way.



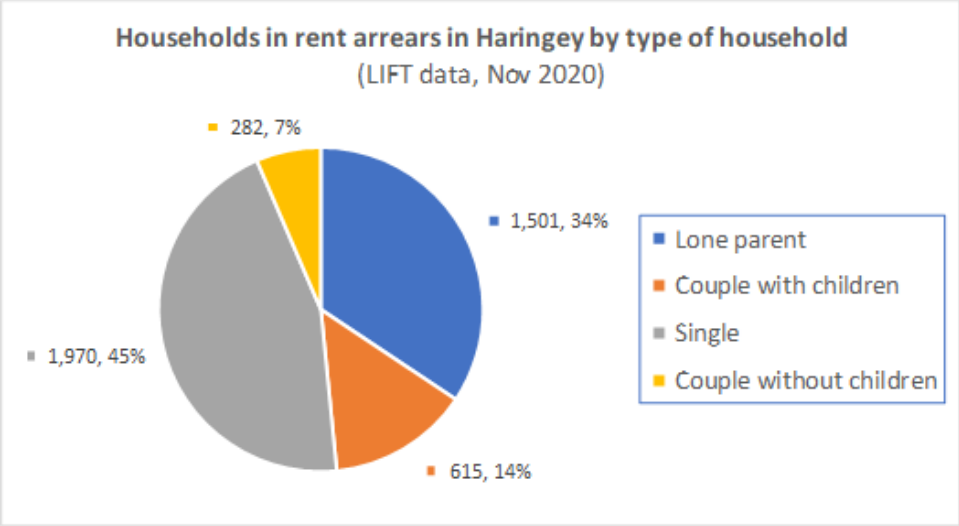
The income surplus is calculated after deducting rent, council tax liability and modelled costs.

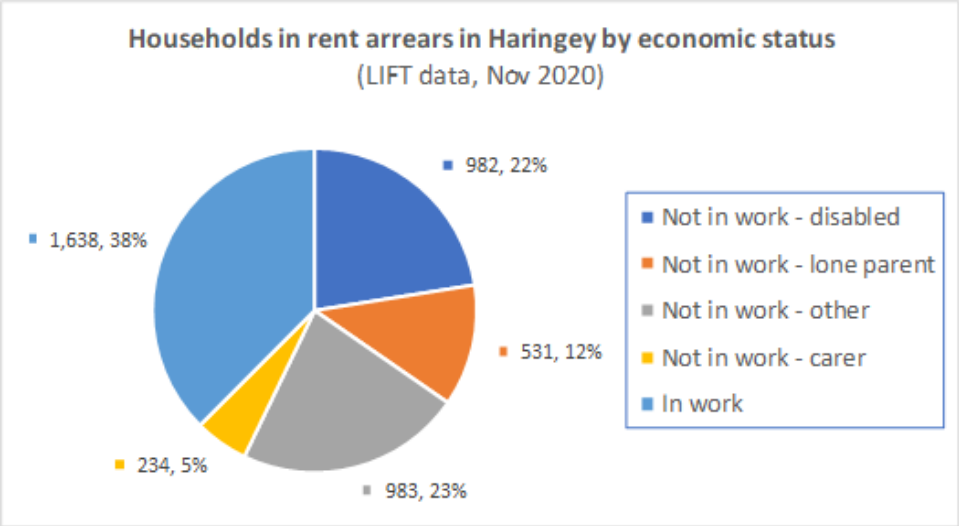
Rent arrears

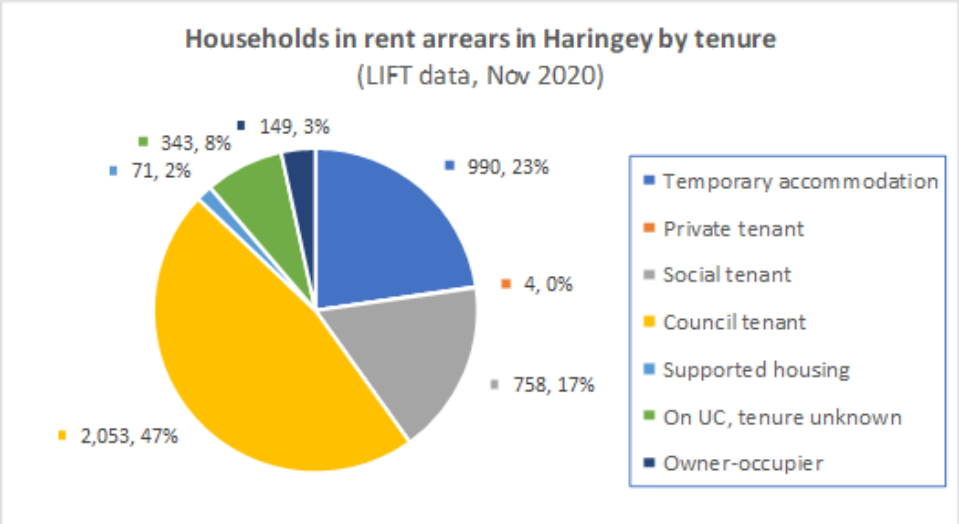
Longitudinal data on rent arrears shows a persistent worsening and upward trend in the number of households who are in severe and very high levels of rent arrears. The table below shows the proportions and number of households in each category with regard to rent arrears.

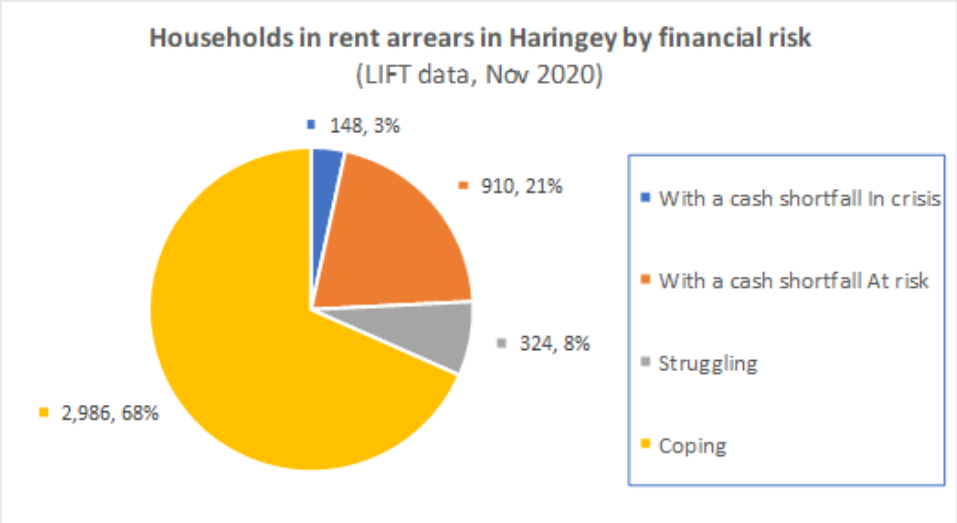
Level of Rent Arrears % (household No.)	November 2019	February 2020	May 2020	August 2020	November 2020
Severe	1.4% (547)	3.4% (1297)	3.9% (1470)	3.8% (1463)	4% (1545)
Very High	0.6% (246)	0.7% (259)	0.7% (261)	0.7% (264)	0.7% (277)
Medium	2.9% (1094)	1.5% (564)	1.6% (599)	1.5% (564)	1.5% (579)
Low	7.9% (3015)	4.7% (1790)	4.5% (1712)	3.9% (1476)	4.2% (1591)
Not in Rent arrears	71.7% (27391)	73.4% (28028)	73.1% (27908)	74.2% (28313)	73.4% (28023)

The tables below offer breakdowns of the 4,368 households in Haringey recorded to have rent arrears in Nov 2020 (i.e. 13.5% of the total of 32,391 households captured in LIFT):


Households in rent arrears in Haringey by type of household
(LIFT data, Nov 2020)
282, 7%
1,501, 34%
1,970, 45%
615, 14%
Lone parent
Couple with children
Single
Couple without children


Households in rent arrears in Haringey by economic status
(LIFT data, Nov 2020)
982, 22%
1,638, 38%
531, 12%
234, 5%
983, 23%
Not in work - disabled
Not in work - lone parent
Not in work - other
Not in work - carer
In work

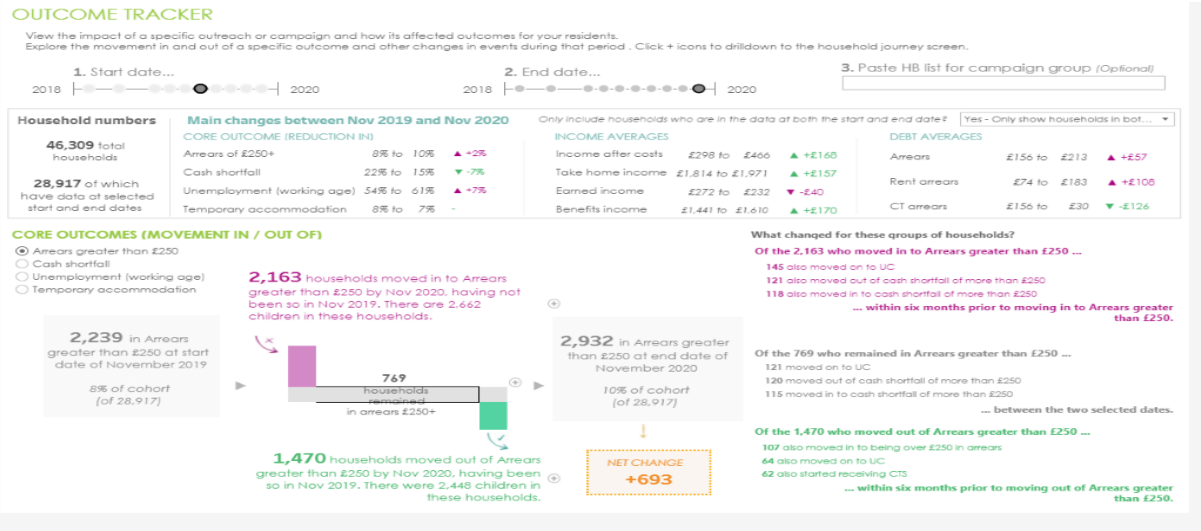

Households in rent arrears in Haringey by tenure
(LIFT data, Nov 2020)
149, 3%
343, 8%
71, 2%
990, 23%
4, 0%
758, 17%
2,053, 47%
Temporary accommodation
Private tenant
Social tenant
Council tenant
Supported housing
On UC, tenure unknown
Owner-occupier



Debt progression since 2019

For the 28,917 households that were in the council's dataset between the period November 2019 and November 2020, the average debt levels for these households have increased by £57 from £156 to £213 and the same for rent arrears.

Rent arrear levels for these households have increased by £108 from an average £74 to £183. At the same time Council Tax arrears over the same period have reduced for these households. The image below shows the changes for this group of households.



The number who moved into arrears greater than £250 as at November 2020 having not been in arrears as of November 2019 was 2163 households with 1470 households moving out of arrears (more than £250) in the same period giving us a net change of an additional 693 households in arrears in the year between November 2019 and November 2020.

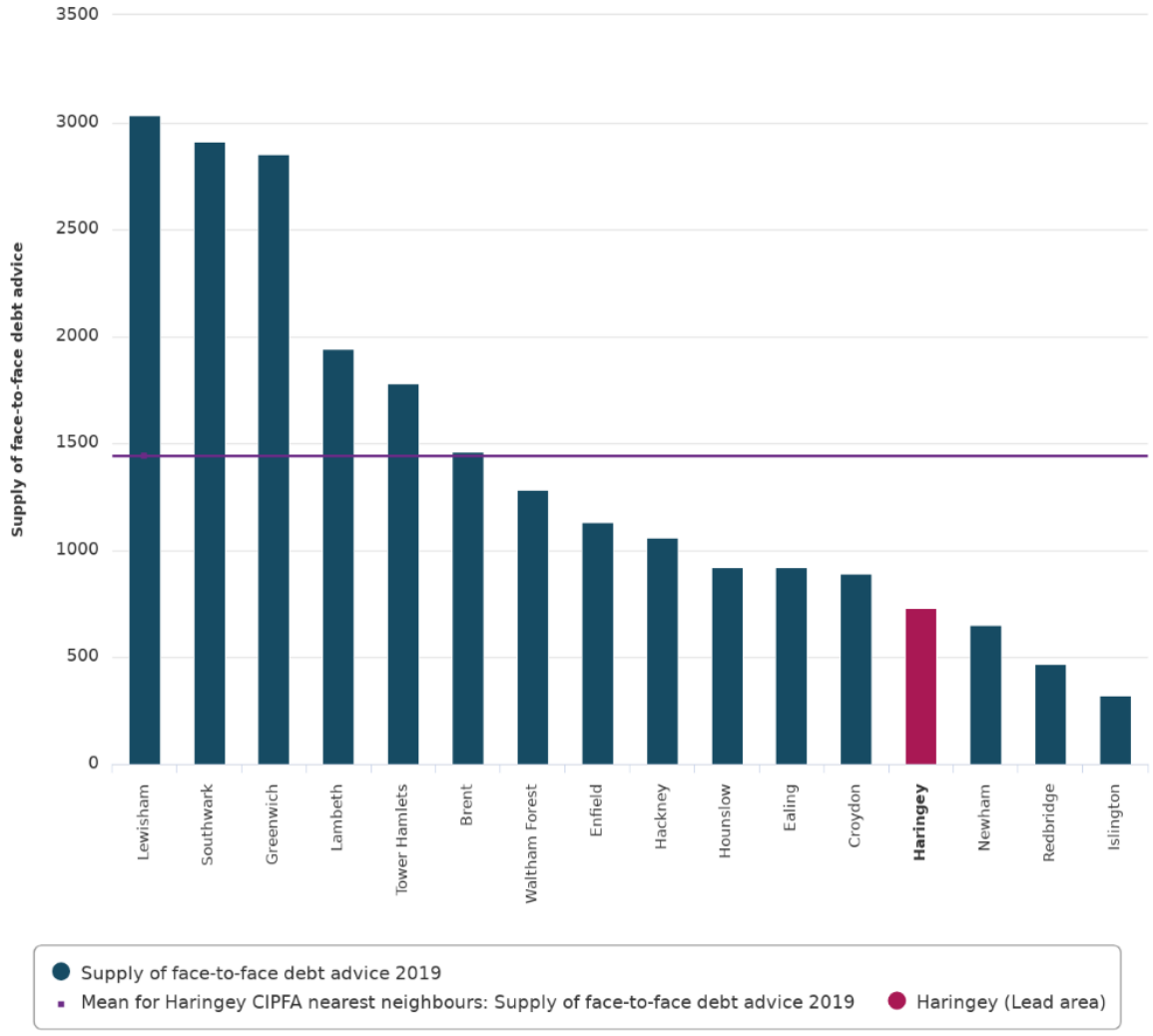
Debt advice and guidance

Financial and debt issues are one of the top reasons residents make contact with the council's Connected Communities support. Over the last 2 years around 20% contacted us to find out about financial and debt support with a further 20% to find out

about making a benefit claim. A further 15% contacted us about employment. Support was disproportionately needed by residents living in more deprived wards, concentrated in the east of the borough.

Data from the Money and Pensions Service about the supply of debt-advice in Haringey, defined by the number of clients who received advice/casework for their debt problems through face-to-face, telephone and advice channels, shows there is scope for increasing debt support in the borough.

Supply of face-to-face debt advice (2019) for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours

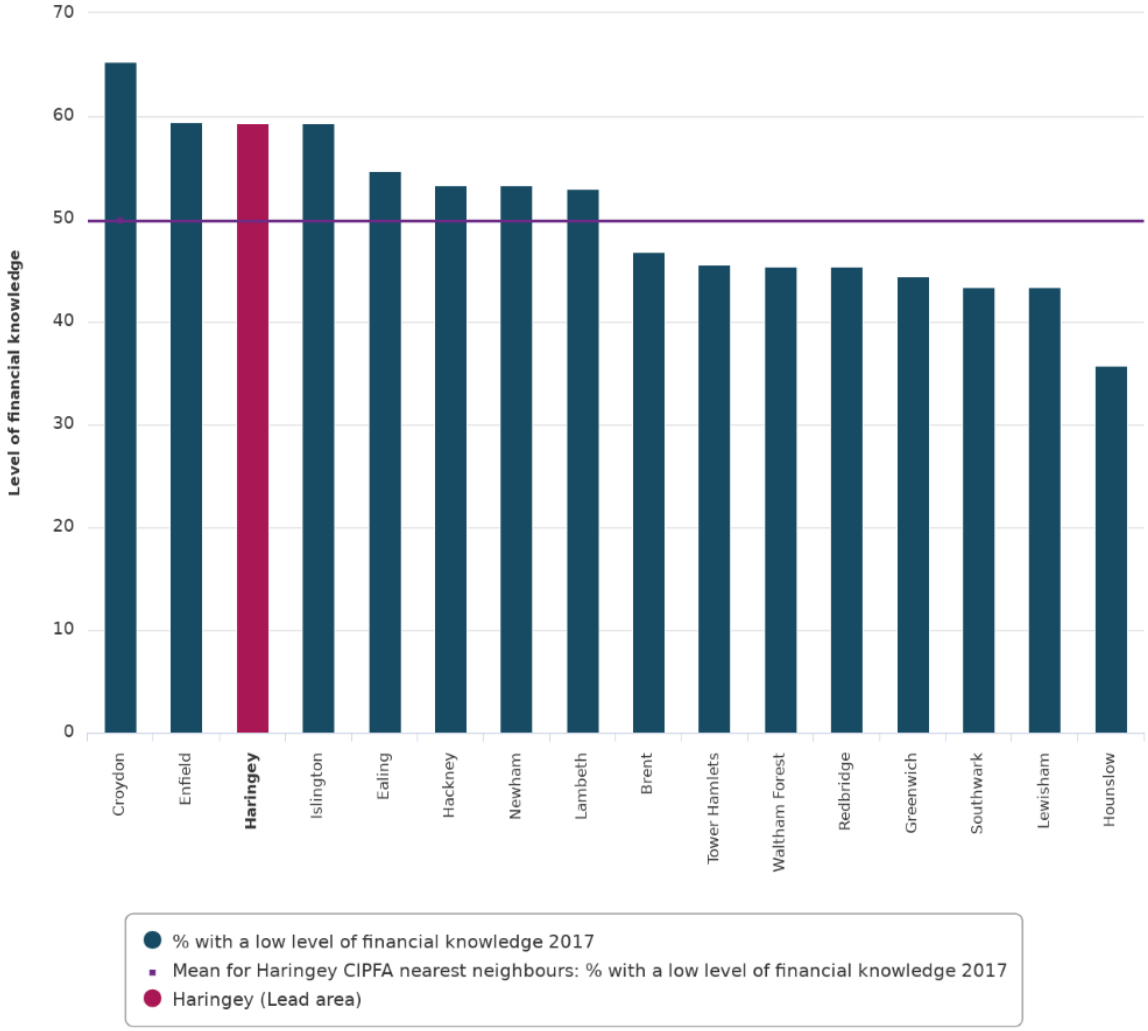


Source:
Money & Pensions Service

Powered by LG Inform

Likewise, further rationale is provided by survey data on the percentage of people with a low level of financial knowledge (percentage of Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Financial Lives Survey respondents with a low level of knowledge about financial matters - low is defined as a response of 0-6 to the question: How knowledgeable would you say you are about financial matters?). Levels of financial knowledge and confidence provides some useful insight levels of financial vulnerability and resilience.

Percentage of people with a low level of financial knowledge (2017) for Haringey & Haringey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:
Financial Conduct Authority

Powered by LG Inform

Our role as a council

There are a range of levers which the Council can use to reduce the impact of problematic debt in the borough and this strategy aims to harness these levers to give our residents the best chance of financial independence and resilience.

Preventing debt:

Housing. We are working towards building our first 1,000 council homes at council rents. We are actively purchasing property to add to our housing stock and we are working to increase the affordable housing offer in the borough.

Economy. We have started our Community Wealth Building agenda and have already diverted £190m of our commercial spending power into local businesses[32].

Council jobs. We are actively insourcing our services to grow our workforce and adding to the local job market at London Living Wage levels as a minimum and good terms and conditions through working with our Trade Unions.

Energy. We are rolling out our District Energy Network programme and are pushing ahead with our Affordable Energy Strategy.

Apprenticeships. We are investing substantially in the creation of apprenticeship opportunities within the Council

Young people. We are increasing our investment in Youth Services, including a new Youth Centre in Wood Green. We have a clear model of change for our alternative education provision with a clear strategy to work with the holistic needs of students faced with exclusion.

London Living Wage. We have worked with our Trade Unions to roll out a Living Wage to all of our Care Workers, reshaping our contracts and delivery model.

Tackling debt:

Education. We have set up a University Bursary Scheme to assist young people who are unable to fulfil their education for financial reasons.

Council Tax. We have used our powers to discount council tax for 6,000 families on low income in the borough. We have also exempted all Care Leavers from paying for council tax.

Free school meals. We have extended the eligibility for free school meals in primary school and will seek ways to extend this further to reach a point of universal free school meals for all school children.

A framework for change

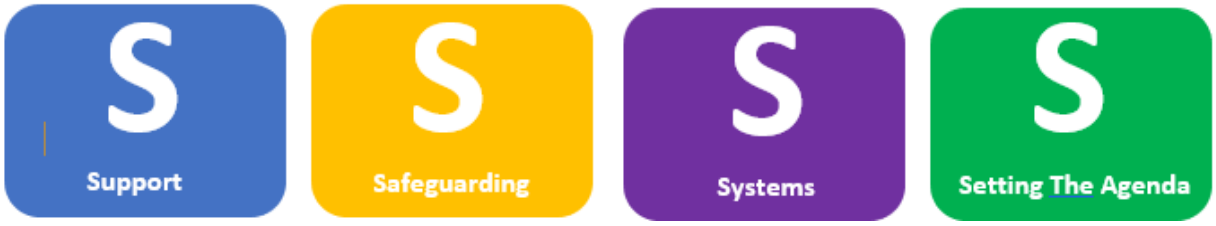
Problematic debt is both not very 'visible' or is treated as a secondary consequence of other issues, rather than being recognised as an issue in and of itself, which in turn causes of a range of social and health issues. What this means is that debt is a problem that is often not treated as a distinct – and urgent – issue, with a range of far-reaching consequences.

Like other expressions of poverty, there is stigma associated with debt. This can act as a barrier to people seeking help, which can lead to smaller debts quickly spiralling

[32] This figure refers to commercial spend over the last seven quarters.

into more problematic debt and crisis. We anticipate that there are some communities for whom the stigma of debt will be a particularly strong barrier to people getting help[33].

This strategy outlines key steps we will take with our partners to work towards tackling debt. We have developed the Four-S model to underpin our work.



Support
We understand that residents facing problematic debt require support. We will:

- **Stop the use of bailiffs:** We will not use bailiffs for Council Tax debts or residents who are vulnerable, on low income and in problematic debt to the Council.
- **Help people maximise their income:** We will set up a new team, with two additional Benefits Maximisations Officers
- **Ensure advisory and administration services work together:** We will ensure that our benefits services, Connected Communities team, Homes for Haringey Financial Inclusion team and our benefits-related Customer Service staff work together to grow our capacity to help residents who are facing problematic debt
- **Train our frontline support staff:** We will roll out a training and information programme that enables our frontline staff to give appropriate level benefits information to people they work with.
- **Establish a helpline:** We will make it clear and simple for residents to contact us both when they are in arrears and ensure there is a clear first port of call that will route them to the appropriate support, but also to contact us when they foresee problems with paying so we can assist at an early stage before they find themselves in arrears.
- **Set up a Local Welfare Assistance Fund:** We will set up a Local Welfare Assistance Fund (Haringey Support Fund) to provide emergency financial interventions for people in crisis
- **Enhance our Local Welfare Assistance Scheme:** We will build on #HaringeyHereToHelp to promote information, support and advice to our residents. We will empower our residents with information to seek support on offer.
- **Implement our Ethical Debt Reduction Policy:** We will establish an Ethical Debt Reduction Policy.

[33] Research by Shelter, for example, suggested that people in housing debt had an overwhelming preference to attempt to resolve their issues on their own.
https://england.shelter.org.uk/professional_resources/policy_and_research/policy_library/policy_library_folder/research_experiences_of_people_in_housing_debt>

Safeguarding
We understand the triggers and consequences of debt, and the damage it can do to people's lives. We will:

- **Recognise problematic debt as a safeguarding factor:** We will ensure all staff working with people in need include understand the role that debt can play.
- **Work with our partners:** Ensure we all recognise the risks associated with problematic debt and share information on where to refer people for expert support.

Systems
We recognise we are a priority creditor to many people facing problematic debt. We will:

- **Create a new Apply Once process:** We know that residents apply to us for a variety of benefits, support and exemptions. We recognise that we have separate application processes and residents are required to individually apply to us for each type of financial support. We acknowledge some residents may not realise what they are eligible for. We will create an 'Apply Once' system, collecting information once and guiding the resident to support for which they could be eligible.
- **Triage:** We will ensure we use the most effective action by ascertaining the factors leading to debt. We recognise that debt is a possible indicator for other issues.
- **Ensure our pre-action process is clear and supportive:** Our 'pre-action' process, will include clear information sent to residents about where they can get support and the triage/complex case process. We will have a clear checklist to demonstrate that we have made every attempt to support a resident in debt to us prior to us starting the recovery process. We will take all reasonable steps to ensure that the resident can pay and is not vulnerable or in need.
- **Complex cases:** We understand some cases are high need and we will have clear referral routes to work with other services to resolve them. Where a case is complex, we will liaise with relevant services and support agencies to agree a plan of action. We will monitor and track with the relevant service that a repayment plan is in place and when collection can resume.
- **Use of data to target support:** We will use our range of data to regularly monitor trends and to shape interventions at local and individual level and help us know who our residents are in economic need. We will target our information of support. We will seek to understand trends of financial need.
- **Review Discretionary Housing Payments:** We will review our DHP delivery to ensure the criteria meets the need of our residents.
- **Review Housing Benefit Overpayment:** We recognise that some of our residents are in debt to us due to Housing Benefit overpayment. We will ensure we use all data available to us for prevention and early identification to minimise occurrences and to communicate clearly. We will ensure we put into place any systems that make it easier for residents to avoid overpayments.

Setting the Agenda

As a local authority we acknowledge our leverage in setting the agenda for the borough. We will:

- **Establish a Dangers of Debt campaign:** We will lead on a campaign to ensure all of our staff and partners recognise the triggers and consequences of debt.
- **Establish a Partnership Board:** We will establish a partnership board led by the Cabinet Member with a range of partners working with people in need. This board will ensure we work alongside our partner organisations to develop new insights and services that increase social security, financial resilience and access to the right support.
- **Credit Union:** We acknowledge that residents and staff will sometimes need to access funds through loans. We will encourage all residents and staff to set up a Credit Union account to ensure they can access ethical loans and save.
- **Staff support:** we will promote financial support services to our staff that that are ethical and secure.

Report for: Cabinet, 9 February 2021

Title: **Ethical Debt Reduction policy**

Report authorised by : Andy Briggs, AD for Customer Services & Libraries

Lead Officer: Jean Taylor, Head of Policy

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report sets out the Council's Ethical Debt Reduction Policy, our approach to debt owed to the council.

1.2 The policy sits within the Council's strategic work to support residents in new ways in light of the impact of Covid-19 and reduce inequality in the borough; deliver on our Borough Plan objectives; and, a recommendation from the Fairness Commission.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 Local councils are in a unique position of being both a provider of support and a creditor.

2.2 Prior to 2013, councils were able to strike a balance between these two roles as our lowest income residents were entitled to Council Tax Benefits. However, the reforms of the 2010 – 2015 Coalition Government upset this balance and saw nearly 2 million low income residents forced to pay council tax regardless of their ability to pay.

2.3 We know many in our community are struggling with debt and as an administration, we will do what we can to support our lowest income families.

2.4 In May 2021, The Debt Respite Scheme legislation will come into force. This legislation will make it a legal requirement for creditors to give a 'breathing space' to those who are in arrears. Our policy both prepares us for this, ensures we are able to offer residents direct support and guidance, and ensures that we always act in an ethical, appropriate and compassionate way.

3. Recommendations

3.1. It is recommended that Cabinet:

a) Approve the Ethical Debt Reduction Policy, at Appendix 1, which sets out the approach to debt owed to the Council.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. Problematic debt profoundly impacts on both the day-to-day lives and long term life chances of residents struggling with it. It was a significant issue before Covid-19, but the impact of the pandemic has been to push many more of our residents into unmanageable and problem debt.

4.2 The case is clear that Haringey residents are facing increasing challenges to meet household financial pressures, and that more needs to be done to help local people to meet these challenges.

4.3 The Council has a legal and fiduciary duty to collect debt and raise funds for vital public services, while supporting residents and encouraging an open dialogue about debt and financial resilience. the Council wants all practice around debt collection to be ethical, meaning we will act appropriately, proportionally and with compassion.

4.4 This policy sets out the principles that will underpin the Council's ethical approach to reducing the debt it is owed. It should be read in conjunction with the wider Haringey Tackling Debt Strategy, which sets out the Council's proposed system wide approach to reducing debt and promoting financial security in the borough.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 Do Nothing

The Council would not take steps to implement an Ethical Debt Reduction Policy. This would curtail the possibility of achieving our objective of reducing debt amongst Haringey residents. This may also have a negative consequence on the public purse, with high-levels of debt likely to lead to lower Council revenues and higher use of public services. It would mean that the Council would not implement Fairness Commission recommendation referenced at para 4.

5.2 Adopt an ethical debt reduction policy based on different principles and ways of working

The issues outlined in this paper might be addressed through a policy based on different principles and ways or working, but the proposed approach set out in this paper is based on evidence of what works and good practice from elsewhere.

6. Background information

6.1 Unmanageable or 'problem' debt is where people are unable to pay their debts or other household bills. Being in debt has a profound and long-lasting impact: it can, and does, ruin lives.

6.2 The issue of problem debt pre-existed Covid-19: in 2017, for example, over 4,000 Haringey residents were referred to the StepChange debt charity, with problematic debt including essential bills and council tax arrears.

6.3 We have already seen how the impacts of the pandemic have affected Haringey residents in the short term: they are reflected in the sharp rise in claims for Universal Credit and in the increase in the Borough's unemployment rate; in requests for assistance with emergency food and fuel; and, in the increase in domestic abuse.

6.4 Levels of severe and very high debt amongst low-income households in the Borough have been increasing since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis.

- The proportion of households in severe debt increased from 3.4% (1,306 households) as of November 2019 to 4.6% (1,762 households) in November 2020.
- There are similar patterns for households in very high debt severity – with numbers increasing from 283 households to 349 in the same period.
- In the latest data refresh Haringey's data showed that there were 672 households identified as 'in crisis' and 4,312 households 'at risk' .

6.5 Financial and debt issues are among the top reasons residents contact the council's Connected Communities support. Over the last two years around 20% contacted us to find out about financial and debt support, with a further 20% to find out about making a benefit claim. An additional 15% contacted us about employment.

6.8 Haringey residents are facing increasing challenges to meet household financial pressures, and that more needs to be done to help local people to meet these challenges.

6.9 Evidence shows that good debt collection practice both benefits individuals and boosts collection rates[1]. This is reflected in the Council's adoption of the this policy, which is underpinned by common best practice, including timely assessments of vulnerabilities, affordable repayment plans, and signposting or referring people to debt advice[2].

POLICY SUMMARY

6.10 Our Ethical Debt Reduction Policy sets out the Council's approach to balancing its legal duty to collect debt and raise funds for vital public services, while supporting residents, encouraging an open dialogue about debt and financial resilience. It sets out our commitment to ensuring that all practice around debt collection is ethical, meaning we recognise the challenge and will act

[1] NAO (2018) Tackling Problem Debt
Accessed 16 December at: https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Tackling-problem-debt-Summary.pdf
[2] As above.

proportionality and with compassion, and the principles that will underpin the council's approach to doing this.

6.11 The policy should be read in conjunction with the wider Haringey Tackling Debt Strategy, which sets out our proposed system wide approach to reducing debt and promoting financial security in the borough.

6.12 The Council has listened to local and national organisations and, feedback from our residents and learnt from existing cases. That learning has informed the commitments in this policy, most importantly, we will:

- Review our Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) delivery.
- Implement a pre-action process.
- Establish a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme and Fund.
- Cease the use of bailiffs for Council Tax for people on very low-income, vulnerable, or facing mental health concerns.

6.13 This policy also prepares the Council for the Debt Respite Scheme (Breathing Space Moratorium and Mental Health Crisis Moratorium) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020, which is expected to come into force in May 2021. This legislation will allow the Council to give someone with problematic debt the right to legal protections from creditor action to give them time to find advice and an appropriate debt solution.

6.14 In line with the approach taken by the Haringey Tackling Debt Strategy, the policy will also follow these four ('4S') principles:

- Support: including reforming our communications, benefits maxismisation, a helpline for those struggling to pay, the introduction of a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme and Local Welfare Assistance Fund ('the Haringey Support Fund').
- Safeguarding: including ensuring that we recognise safeguarding risk as part of our collection process (our 'pre-action process').
- Triage: including implementing a triage system that enables us to identify vulnerable people, ceasing use of Bailiffs for Council Tax for vulnerable and low income people, and developing our collaboration across the system, particularly for complex cases.
- Systems: including reforming the way we use data to identify people in need, introducing an 'apply once' process for accessing council-led benefits and support, making tools available to residents to help with budgeting and income maximisation, preventing overpayment, and reviewing the support we provide via Discretionary Housing Payments and Council Tax Reductions.

6.15 This report seeks approval from Cabinet to implement this approach.

LINK TO WIDER CONTEXT

6.16 This report should be considered in conjunction with:

- the Cabinet report outlining our Haringey Strategy for Tackling Debt.

- the Cabinet report outlining our proposed approach to reintroducing a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme (LWAS) (The Haringey Support Fund). This scheme will play an important role in delivering our overall debt strategy by supporting residents faced with short-term financial shocks. This will support the prevent pillar of our debt strategy.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. The proposal to reduce debt supports our overall Council strategic objective to reduce inequality in the borough.

7.2. These proposals will also support the delivery of the following Haringey Borough Plan strategic outcomes and objectives:

Outcome 20: We will be a council that uses its resources in a sustainable way to prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable residetns.

Objective 20d: We will use our resources to redistribute the financial burden on our residents [including by introducing an ethical debt charter].

7.3. The Haringey Fairness Commission also recommended in its 2019 report that the Council should introduce an ethical approach to debt and debt collection. Our Ethical Debt Reduction Policy will enable us to action this recommendation.

7.4 Finally, the Recovery and Renewal report which went to Cabinet in December 2020 sets out our commitment to supporting residents and communities in light of the impact of Covid-19. There are a range of levers that the council will employ to do this - taking action to address problematic debt is one of these.

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

8.1 Finance

Fees, charges and local taxation comprise the majority of income in the Council's annual revenue budget, which fund expenditure on the various services the Council provides to residents. This report sets out the Haringey ethical debt reduction policy.

The policy notes the creation of two additional posts which are funded via an improvement in the bad debt provision forecast to be required by the Council.

This report also notes the creation of a local welfare assistance scheme which has been allowed for within the Council's budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy.

Procurement

Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report and confirms there are no procurement implications.

Legal

The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments as follows.

There is a statutory duty to recover local taxes such as Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates under the Local Government Finance Acts of 1988 and 1992. There is also fiduciary duty to Council Tax payers to recover fees and charges owed to the Council in order to balance the Council's budget and fund the provision of services.

The Council is able to agree and implement the Ethical Debt Reduction Policy. In implementing the policy, the Council's processes must comply with any relevant legislation, including the Debt Respite Scheme (Breathing Space Moratorium and Mental Health Crisis Moratorium) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020,when they come into force and any Pre-action processs including the Pre-action Process for Debt Claims in the County Court.

In sharing data between teams and for the "apply once" process, any data sharing must be in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR).

Equality

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 protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

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

The proposed decision is to approve the Council's Debt Reduction Policy. The objective of the proposed decision is to help relieve problem debt in the borough, which profoundly impacts both the day-to-day lives and long term life chances of residents struggling with it. The Debt Policy sets out the Council's approach to debt owed to the Council.

This will affect residents in Haringey with a low income across the Borough, among whom many with protected characteristics – including race and disability – are overrepresented.

This will lead to reduced debt for the groups as described above. It will help to address the disproportionate economic impact of Covid-19 on groups with protected characteristics.

The proposed decision therefore represents a measure to address a known economic inequality that disproportionately affects the groups described above, and advance equality of opportunity by meeting the needs of the groups described above.

The Council will take steps to collect demographic data on service users in order to identify any inequalities in service provision that may arise and to inform future equalities analysis.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Ethical Debt Reduction Policy.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

The evidence which underpins the Ethical Debt Reduction Policy is fully referenced in the main document (Appendix 1).

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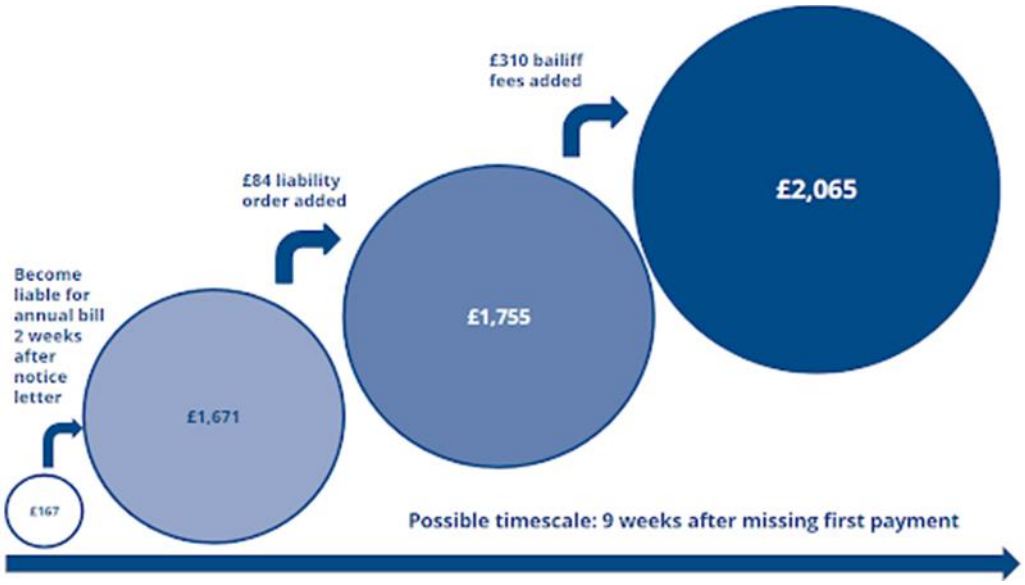
Haringey Ethical Debt Reduction Policy

As a Council we believe in taxation. We believe in the premise that residents contribute to the infrastructure and services of the borough. Through local taxation we are able to deliver universal services such as libraries, waste collections and parks, we are able to invest in our public realm, maintaining our roads, pavements and public spaces, and we are able to deliver services for people in need like adult social care and child protection.

However, in cases where people are struggling to pay, we believe that our residents want us to adopt an approach to debt recovery which is both empathetic and effective in collecting revenues.

Research by Citizens Advice Bureaux (CAB) demonstrates the possible impact of cumulative debt[1].

Figure 1: Citizens Advice Bureaux, 2019



We recognise that there is no public benefit in spending public money pursuing residents for payment if these residents have no means to pay or where such a payment would serve to make a resident more vulnerable. Greater vulnerability ultimately leads to greater demand on council services**.**

We acknowledge our legal duty to collect debt and raise funds for vital public services and recognise our responsibility to help those in need. We understand that times can be tough for some of our residents and believe the ethical position we must take is to help our residents prevent and safely manage debt.

[1]https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/CitizensAdvice/Debt%20and%20Money%20Publications/Citizens%20Advice%20FOI%20request%20-%20council%20tax%20%20arrears%20collection%20(1).pdf

This policy sets out the principles that will underpin the council's approach to doing this. It should be read in conjunction with our wider Haringey Tackling Debt Strategy, which sets out our proposed system wide approach to reducing debt and promoting financial security in the borough.

We have listened to local and national organisations, we are listening to feedback from our residents and we are learning from cases we are working on. That learning has informed the commitments in this policy, most importantly, we will:

- Review our Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) delivery. This was called for by the Haringey CAB in their November 2020 report "DHP – Long Term Demand and Accessibility in Haringey";
- Implement a pre-action protocol. This was called for by Step Change, CAB and Money Advice Trust May 2020 briefing "Action needed to prevent a council tax enforcement 'cliff-edge' following Coronavirus".
- Establish a Local Welfare Assistance Scheme and Fund. This was called for by Trust for London in their November 2020 report "Response, Resilience and Recovery" and Children's Society's "Strengthening the Safety Net" campaign.
- Cease the use of bailiffs for Council Tax for people on very low-income, vulnerable, or facing mental health concerns. This was called for by Child Poverty Action Group and Zacchaeus 2000 Trust March 2020 report "Still too poor to pay".

This policy also prepares us for the Debt Respite Scheme (Breathing Space Moratorium and Mental Health Crisis Moratorium) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020, which we expect to come into force in May 2021. This legislation will allow us to give someone with problematic debt the right to legal protections from creditor action to give them time to find advice and an appropriate debt solution.

A standard breathing space will be available to any client with problem debt. It will give them legal protections from creditor action for up to 60 days. The protections will include pausing most enforcement action and contact from creditors and freezing most interest and charges on their debts.

A mental health crisis breathing space will only be available to a client who is receiving mental health crisis treatment. The mental health crisis breathing space will have some stronger protections than the standard breathing space. It will last as long as the client's mental health crisis treatment, plus 30 days.

Residents can choose to obtain support from other local and national agencies, and we will ensure that residents are aware of support available through our Local Welfare Assistance Scheme. Our aim is: to intervene early and effectively to help to prevent debt arising and devise pathways to help people to avoid getting into debt and quickly to get out of it.

The aim of this policy

Underpinning this policy is the key principle that in order to deliver vital public services, it is critical that the Council collects the money that it is owed. This means ensuring that those who are able to pay, do, and that we have robust collection

methods in place to ensure that monies owed to us by people who can pay are collected effectively, and that we do this in a way that is lawful and is consistent with best ethical practice.

However, we recognise that debt collection can negatively impact our residents' wellbeing, increasing demand for services such as temporary accommodation, social services, and healthcare. This unintended consequence can adversely put further strain on some already limited finances. So our support approach outlined below will be focussed on helping vulnerable people experiencing the debts that recur, have significant consequences and are related to life's essentials: Council Tax, housing rent, benefit overpayments and care overpayments.

What we will do

In line with the 4S approach in the Haringey Tackling Debt Strategy, we will do the following.

Support

Reform our communications: Our letters need to encourage residents in need to contact us if they are facing problems.

- We will ensure our letters are supportive in tone to encourage engagement.
- We will make clear the support that people can access.
- They will be appropriate to the circumstances, such as for those newly in debt and those we can see are in regular debt.
- We will ensure that our letters are accessible in several community languages and large print and will offer a translation service for those whose English is a barrier to communication.

Benefit Maximisation We must ensure we have firm structures in place when people do contact us for support.

- We will create a new team of benefit advisors initially adding an additional two posts as Benefit Maximisation Officers.
- We will align our Benefits team in Customer Services to enable them to support with tier one advice and guidance and make a clear referral to benefit advisors where additional support is required.
- We will train all of our frontline staff in basic benefits advice so that they can inform residents of what is available.

Helpline for people who are struggling to pay. We must make it easy for people who are struggling to pay their debts to engage with us.

- We will ensure residents know how to get hold of us when they recognise a problem with paying and proactively call us.
- A helpline will be a first point of access for residents to get further support if required.

Local Welfare Assistance Scheme: We will launch our LWAS – our #Haringey Here To Help campaign - to ensure residents and partners are aware of the support available. We want to give residents the information to get the support needed. This

will work alongside a new Local Welfare Assistance Fund – the Haringey Support Fund.

- We will run an ongoing local and social media campaign to inform residents of the benefits and grants available.
- We will inform residents through all of our channels where they can seek advice if they do not wish to speak to us directly
- We will ensure our partners are consistently informed about benefits, grants and exemptions available to residents in Haringey.

Safeguarding

We will ensure that the way we work recognises the signs of safeguarding through our collection process. This will be our 'pre-action protocol'.

Triage: We will implement a triage system that enables us to identify vulnerable people. If vulnerable:

- We will use historical data to establish whether the resident is someone in regular debt to us or newly in debt.
- We will check if they are claiming other benefits and if they are eligible for a council tax reduction or exemption they have not applied for.
- Where we have assessed the person as being unable to pay, we will pause enforcement and decide the best course of action[2].
- We will attempt to contact residents who have just entered the debt journey to understand if there is an extenuating circumstance that has led to a sudden change them falling into arrears.

Cease use of bailiffs for Council Tax where people are on very low incomes, facing mental health challenges or who have other vulnerabilities.

Joint working: We recognise that the revenues and collections team can become aware of issues our residents are facing prior to other services.

- We will train our advisors to look for signs of vulnerability during engagement.
- We will ensure residents who are viewed as vulnerable are referred to the right service and tracking is in place to confirm when collection can resume or what agreement for repayment has been agreed.
- Where other services are working with a vulnerable client in debt, we will include those professionals' judgement in decisions about appropriate actions.
- Where we believe we are not the right department to create a viable payment plan – we will work with other professionals to help us design a payment plan that is conducive to a wider plan of support.

Complex cases: Where a case is complex, we will liaise with relevant services and support agencies to agree a plan of action. We will monitor and track with the relevant service that a repayment plan is in place and when collection can resume.

Systems

We recognise that we need to review some of our systems to help residents avoid and prevent debt.

[2] This will be a precursor to enacting the Breathing Space legislation which comes into force in May 2021.

Use of Data: We will reform the way we use our data to better shape our services including:

- Cross check if people in receipt of one benefit (e.g. free school meals) are claiming others they are entitled to (e.g. CTRS)
- We will target support to residents at an individual level, estate level, ward level, community level.

Apply Once: We will Implement a process so residents can use a single application form to route them to appropriate council-led benefits and support.

Calculators and Databases: We understand if residents had the tools, they could be able to help themselves navigate the support available.

- We will ensure all available self-help tools are available for our residents
- We will enable a clear route to a benefits calculator that enables residents to understand their own benefits eligibility.
- We will enable a clear route to budgeting tools
- We will enable a clear route to a grant finder

Overpayment Prevention Systems: We acknowledge that those on zero-hour contracts and inconsistent pay arrangements often fall into arrears with us due to overpayment. This is beyond our control to reform, but we know we can help our residents avoid this type of debt:

- We will make it clear to people on these types of benefits how they can avoid overpayment debt.
- We will make sure we regularly communicate how to report change of circumstances.
- We will set up a regular SMS reminder system for those on inconsistent pay arrangements to let us know of change of circumstances.
- We will assess how best to contact all residents who fall into overpayment regularly to understand what is causing the problem and give clear advice on how to avoid this in the future.

Discretionary Housing Payments: We understand that this is a key tool of support for people falling into debt. We will conduct a review of how we deliver the DHP including:

- Ensuring all of our services and partners are aware it exists.
- Ensuring residents understand they can apply directly.
- Review the current criteria to ensure it is as effective as needed.
- Implement a forecasting system to ensure spread of DHP throughout the year.

Council Tax Reductions, discounts and exemptions: We have already applied 100% discount for the lowest income families with children in the borough and made all our care leavers exempt from paying council tax.

- We will review our CTRS
- We will promote our exemptions and reductions to increase take-up.
- We will ensure through our triaging that eligible residents are claiming relevant discounts and exemptions.

- We will promote awareness of reductions and exemption for Care Leavers, Disability Band and ‘Severely Mentally Impaired” (SMI)

Report for: **9 February 2021**

Item number: To be added by the Committee Section

Title: **Determination of the Council's School Admission Arrangements for the academic year 2022/23**

Report authorised by: **Eveleen Riordan, Assistant Director Schools and Learning**

Lead Officer: **Carlo Kodsi, Head of Admissions and School Organisation**
Carlo.Kodsi@haringey.gov.uk **Ext. 1823**

Ward(s) affected: **All**

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. To continue to meet statutory requirements, Cabinet are requested to determine the proposed admission arrangements for the school year 2022/23. These arrangements are in respect of the borough's community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools. Recommendations below (para. 3) also ask Cabinet to agree to their publication on or before 15 March 2021 on the Council's website, such details to include advice on the right of objection to the Schools Adjudicator.

1.2. This year there was no change proposed to our admission arrangements for community and voluntary controlled (VC) apart from a slight alteration to the In-year fair access protocol. More information on this can be found from para. 7.2 below.

1.3. On 10 November 2020, Cabinet agreed that statutory consultation should be carried out on the proposed admission arrangements between 24 November 2020 and 5 January 2021.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. This paper asks that Cabinet determines the Council's admission arrangements for the academic year 2022/23. The full range of reasons for agreeing the decision are set out from para. 4.1 - 4.3.

3. Recommendations

3.1. Cabinet are asked to:

- determine the Council's admission arrangements for the academic year 2022/23 as set out in Appendices 1 – 4.
- Agree the in-year fair access protocol (IYFAP) as set out in Appendix 5 to come into force from 1 March 2021.

- Agree that the determined arrangements for all maintained primary and secondary schools in the borough are published on the Council's website by 15 March 2021 with an explanation of the right of any person or body, under the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) Regulations 2012, to object to the Schools Adjudicator in specified circumstances[1].

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The School Admissions Code 2014 requires all admission authorities to determine admission arrangements every year, even if they have not changed from previous years. Regulation 17 of the School Admissions Regulations 2012 also requires admission authorities to determine admission arrangements by 28 February in the determination year.

4.2. In addition, the Regulations require the admission authority (in this case the local authority) to publish on its website by 15 March in the determining year the determined arrangements of all maintained primary and secondary school and academies in the borough, advising the right to object to the Schools Adjudicator, where it is considered that the arrangement do not comply with the mandatory provisions of the School Admissions Code 2014.

4.3. The Council consults on its admission arrangements annually irrespective of whether or not there is a proposed change to the arrangements. This is to ensure transparency and openness on the contents of the admission arrangements and to allow all stakeholders to make representations which can then be considered as part of the determination of the arrangements.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. This year we did not propose 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.

6. Background information

6.1. All admissions authorities must have admission arrangements that clearly set out how children will be admitted, including the criteria that will be applied if there are more applications than places at the school.

6.2. Oversubscription criteria must be reasonable, clear, objective, procedurally fair, and comply with all relevant legislation, including equalities legislation. Admission authorities must ensure that their arrangements will not disadvantage unfairly, either directly or indirectly, a child from a particular social or racial group, or a child with a disability or special educational needs, and that other policies do not discourage parents from applying for a place for their child.

6.3. The Council is the admission authority for community and voluntary controlled schools within the borough and is therefore responsible for determining the admission arrangements for these schools.

[1] Paragraphs 19 – 24 of the Regulations

6.4. Academies, foundation schools and voluntary aided schools are their own admission authority; they must consult on and determine their own admission arrangements by 28 February 2020. The Council has a statutory duty to monitor the arrangements determined by own admitting authority schools to ensure compliance with the School Admissions Code (2014) and all relevant legislation and Regulations.

6.5. Admission authorities are responsible for admissions and must act in accordance with the School Admissions Code (2014), the School Admission Appeals Code (2012), other laws relating to admissions, and relevant human rights and equalities legislation.

Consultation

6.6. In accordance with paragraph 1.42 of the School Admissions Code (2014), a six week consultation (24 November 2020 - 05 January 2021) was carried out to invite comment from relevant stakeholders on the proposed admission arrangements for 2022/23.

6.7. A consultation document and questionnaire were used as the basis of informing stakeholders of the proposed admission arrangements.

6.8. To ensure as wide a consultation as possible, a range of modes and methods of communciation were used to inform and facilitate feedback from stakeholders regarding the proposal -

- through the Schools Bulletin which is distributed to the headteacher and chair of governors of schools in the borough;
- email to all Children's Centres in the borough;
- email to all registered nurseries and child minders and any other early years providers;
- published on the Council's online admissions pages;
- via information in all libraries across the borough;
- email to all councillors from the Lead Cabinet Member;
- email to both MPs with constituencies in Haringey;
- email to the diocesan authorities.

6.9. Stakeholders were given the opportunity to express their views in writing, via a questionnaire – both electronically and via the hard copy attached to the consultation document, by email and post.

Equality and Diversity Monitoring

6.10. As part of the consultation process, respondents were asked to complete an equality and diversity questionnaire, looking at Gender, Age, Ethnicity and Disability. The information collected will help identify any special requirements; promote equality; and improve choice and diversity. This information will only be retained and used for as long as is necessary. Where data is no longer required, it will be destroyed in line with relevant destruction policies and processes.

7. Summary of responses

7.1. All responses were received via questionnaire or email. Overall a total of 4 completed responses were received which are included at Appendix 7b. A summary of the key findings and our response to the concerns highlighted is set out below.

Fraudulent applications / moving temporarily to gain access to a preferred school

7.2. One of the four respondents commented on the practise of temporarily moving into an area to gain access to their preferred school. The respondent stated that more should be done to prevent this. It was suggested, for example that the sibling criterion should be amended so that siblings were only given priority if the family continued living within a reasonable walking distance of the school.

LA response

7.3. Haringey council takes any attempt to obtain a school place through fraudulent means very seriously. Each year we conduct a wide range of checks to prevent fraudulent applications. Several hundred applications are identified each year using multiple techniques including geography, inconsistencies with the application etc. and these undergo additional detailed address fact-checking procedures. Of these a small number of applications may be identified as probable fraudulent applications.

7.4. These applications are then submitted to further in-depth investigations including, but not limited to, documentation checks, unannounced home visits and checks with partner services undertaken by Haringey's School Admissions and Fraud Prevention Services. Officers liaise with colleagues in neighbouring boroughs to investigate cross-border cases, and access a wide range of databases including, but not limited to, Council Tax, Benefits and Utility Services.

7.5. Following these investigations, the information discovered is then considered by the admission authorities of each applicable school. For Academies, foundations schools and others who are their own admission authorities, the decision whether they consider applications to be fraudulent is made on the basis of Haringey's investigations and any further checks the school may wish to conduct. Historically a very small number of applications are discovered to be fraudulent, for example in recent years approximately 0.2% of applications were considered fraudulent following in-depth investigation, a much smaller value than anecdotal evidence may suggest.

7.6. Haringey also has an online anonymous whistle-blowing form for members of the public who may wish to inform the LA of possible fraudulent applicants. This form has proved invaluable in Haringey's investigations, and in all cases where members of the public suggest that they are aware of families who have submitted fraudulent applications, we would ask them to provide as much information as possible via this online form so that an investigation can be undertaken. The form can be submitted anonymously and can be found online along with Haringey's Address of Convenience Protocol. Haringey's address of convenience protocol sets out the procedure by which we investigate potential addresses of convenience.

7.7. The respondent also recommended that Haringey introduce limiting factors on the sibling criterion, such as stipulating that families who have moved further than a reasonable distance from the school should no longer qualify under the sibling criterion. In November 2015 Haringey Council consulted on proposals to alter the sibling criterion for primary community and VC schools. It was determined **NOT** to introduce this limiting factor on the sibling criterion and full details of why this change was not implemented are provided in the report, online here: and in the appendices to the report, online here.

7.8. The report concluded that the introduction of this limited sibling criterion would impact most heavily and negatively upon families with certain protected characteristics, and upon some of the most vulnerable families in the borough, making these families further disadvantaged in no longer being able to access places at a single school for their children. As such it is unlikely that Haringey will consult on the introduction of a similar criterion to community schools in the near future.

7.9. To further combat fraudulent applications, Haringey has introduced the removal of the sibling criterion for families who obtained a place for their older child fraudulently.

Children of Staff criterion and childcare services

7.10. One respondent proposed that we should consider amending the 'children of staff' criterion in the oversubscription criteria to also include prioritisation for admission to school for children of staff at a 'wraparound childcare service exclusively offered at that school.' In this case, the individual wanted priority for admission to Coleridge Primary School for children of staff at the Fair Play out of school club.

LA response

7.11. The Council introduced an additional oversubscription criterion for 'children of staff' for the 2019/20 year of entry to address the teacher shortage at the time and to provide schools with the ability to retain and recruit staff for areas where there was a demonstrable skills shortage. Priority under this criterion is given where the member of teaching staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time of application or where a member of staff has been recruited to fill a vacancy for which there is a demonstrable skills shortage.

7.12. All schools are expected to provide access to wrap-around childcare if there is sufficient demand, either on their own premises or nearby. Not all schools provide out of school care themselves, some do, but others out-source the provision. Some schools opt to fulfil the requirements themselves, others invite individuals, playgroups, or other private childcare providers to meet the requirements on their behalf. In this case, Coleridge Primary School out-source childcare provision to the Fair Play out of school club which is a private childcare provider operating outside of local authority control.

7.13. Whilst we acknowledge the valuable service out of school clubs provides to their local school communites, staff members employed at the club are not teachers on Haringey's payroll or recruited to fill a demonstable skill shortage. Therefore, they do not meet the requirements of the rule and it would not be in the spirit of the policy to broaden the criterion to incorporate staff employed by a private organisation.

7.14. Although the number of children this criterion represents each year has been small, there is a risk that extending the 'children of staff' criterion further to include other groups of children may result in an increase in numbers. This would cause disadvantage to local families eligible for a place under the distance criterion. Some of our schools are a very popular and oversubscribed and the area the schools serve

rarely goes out beyond 0.5 miles. Applicants offered a place under the staff criterion tend to live outside the cut off distance and therefore extending the criterion further may risk displacing more families living in the local community.

7.15. If the council were to consider amending its 'children of staff' criterion we would have to include all out of school clubs in Haringey for reasons of equity and fairness. This could potentially result in a significant increase in the number of children offered a place under the 'children of staff' criterion each year. Currently to mitigate against this risk, priority for children of staff is limited to one place for each form of entry in any year.

Haringey In-year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)

7.16. The Haringey In-Year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP) ensures unplaced children, especially the most vulnerable, are offered a school place without delay and is a statutory requirement set out in the School Admissions Code 2014. In applying the Protocol, the panel ensures that these children and young people are shared fairly across all Haringey schools and that this process is open and transparent.

7.17. This year key stakeholders (panel members such as headteachers or their designated representative who enforce the protocol) were consulted on a minor alteration to the protocol in relation to managed moves[2]. Managed moves can be arranged for children at the risk of permanent exclusion and will be agreed between the substantive and receiving school and the family outside the panel.

7.18. The change to the protocol proposes a more robust system of tracking so an accurate record of managed moves currently in progress can be maintained by the local authority. All schools would be expected to inform the Admissions Service when a managed move has been instigated and also the outcome i.e. when a pupil moves permanently to their new school or that it is determined that they should remain at their original school.

7.19. Two responses were received in favour of the minor alteration to the protocol in relation to managed moves. One respondent acknowledged the essential need for managed moves to be tracked in order to ensure early intervention and support for young people at risk of exclusion. No other representation was received which is likely to be attrtibuted to the ongoing support and satisfaction with the overall protocol and its application.

Next Steps

7.20. Council's Cabinet is asked to determine the Council's admission arrangements for the academic year 2022/23 as set out in Appendices 1-4.

7.21. In addition, Cabinet is recommended to agree the in-year fair access protocol to come into force from 1 March 2021. The protocol ensures hard to place children are given a

[2] The term managed move refers to the transfer of a pupil who is at serious risk of permanent exclusion from one school to another. Managed moves are intended to provide a way to avoid the need for permanent exclusion in cases where a full range of inclusion strategies have been applied and these have not been lastingly effective.

school place without delay and is a statutory requirement set out in the School Admissions Code 2014 (paras 6 and 3.9 – 3.15 of the Code).

8. Contribution to strategic outcomes

8.1. Ensuring we have a transparent and objective school admissions process with oversubscription criteria that is reasonable, clear, objective and compliant with all relevant legislation, including equalities legislation, underpins Priority 1 in the Corporate Plan which seeks to enable every child to have the best start in life with access to high quality education.

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

Below are financial, governance and legal and equality comments.

Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

9.1. The Chief Financial Officer has been consulted in the production of this report and confirms that there are no direct financial implications as a result of the consultation proposals or determination of the Council's admission arrangements.

Comments of the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and legal implications

9.2. The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted on the contents of this report and comments as follows: The current School Admissions Code ('the Code') came into force in December 2014 issued by the Department for Education under section 84 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. The Code is to be read alongside the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2012 (" the Regulations"). The Code and the Regulations apply to admission arrangements determined in 2015 and later years. In determining its admission arrangements for 2022-2023 the Council has a statutory duty as an admissions authority to act in accordance with the Regulations and with the relevant provisions of the Code. It must also as a result of its duty under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct which is prohibited by or under the Act, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations in relation to persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

9.3. Paragraph 15 of the Code states that all schools must have admission arrangements that clearly set out how children will be admitted including the criteria that will be applied if there are more applications than places at the school. As part of determining its admission arrangements, the Council must set an admission number (called the Published Admission Number or PAN) for each school's "relevant age group" i.e. the age group at which pupils are or will normally be admitted to the school.

9.4. School admission arrangements are determined by admission authorities. Generally, the admission authority for community and voluntary controlled schools is the local authority. Admission authorities must set ('determine') admission arrangements annually. Where changes are proposed to admission arrangements, the admission authority must first publicly consult on those arrangements. If no changes are made to

the admission arrangements, they must be consulted on at least once every 7 years. Consultation must be for a minimum of 6 weeks to take place between 1 October and 31 January of the determination year. The Code also requires the admissions authority for the duration of the consultation to publish a copy of the full proposed admission arrangements (including the proposed PAN) on their website together with details of the person within the admissions authority to whom comments may be sent and the areas on which comments are not sought. Consultation must be undertaken when proposals are still at a formative stage. It must include sufficient reasons for particular proposals to allow those consulted to give intelligent consideration and an intelligent response, adequate time must be given for this purpose and the product of the consultation must be conscientiously taken into account when the ultimate decision is taken.

9.5. In relation to consultation the Council must consult with parents of children between the ages of two and eighteen; other persons in the relevant area who in the opinion of the admission authority have an interest in the proposed admissions; all other admission authorities within the relevant area; whichever of the governing body and the local authority who are not the admission authority; any adjoining neighbouring local authorities where the admission authority is the local authority and in the case of faith schools, the body or person representing the religion or religious denomination. The authority must also for the duration of the consultation publish a copy of the full proposed admission arrangements (including the PAN) on its website together with details to whom comments should be sent and the areas on which comments are not sought.

9.6. It is the responsibility of the authority to ensure that admission arrangements are compliant with the Code. Arrangements mean overall procedures, practices, criteria and supplementary information to be used in deciding on the allocation of school places. In drawing up the arrangements, the authority must ensure that the practices and criteria used are reasonable, fair, clear and objective and comply with the relevant legislation including equalities legislation. Parents should be able to look at the set of arrangements and understand easily how places will be allocated. It is for the authority to decide which criteria would be the most suitable according to local circumstances.

9.7. Each year all local authorities must formulate and publish on their website a scheme by 1 January in the relevant determination year to co-ordinate admission arrangements for all publicly funded schools within their area. All admission authorities must participate in co-ordination and provide the local authority with the information it needs to co-ordinate admissions by the dates agreed within the scheme. There is no requirement for local authorities to co-ordinate in-year applications, but the authority must provide information in a composite prospectus as to how in-year applications can be made and how they will be dealt with.

9.8. The Code requires that the Council must have an In Year Fair Access Protocol agreed with the majority of schools in its area to ensure that, outside the normal admissions round, unplaced children, especially the most vulnerable, are offered a place at a

suitable school as quickly as possible. The Cabinet Members will see the Proposed In-Year Fair Access Protocol at Appendix 5.

9.9. The proposed admission arrangements for 2022-2023, the proposed co-ordinated scheme, the proposed IYFAP and the proposed consultation on the proposed admission arrangements for 2022-2023 would appear to be in compliance with the Code and the Regulations.

9.10. There has been Government consultation which concluded in October 2020 regarding proposed changes to the Admissions Code 2014. We are awaiting confirmation as to when an updated Admissions Code will come into effect.

Equalities Comments

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

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

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

9.12. The proposed admission arrangements set out in this report comply with the public sector equality duty and ensures that, as an admission authority, the Council's arrangements do not directly or indirectly unfairly disadvantage a child or adult that possesses any of the characteristics protected under sections 4-12 of the Equality Act 2010.

9.13. An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) was previously undertaken and the admission arrangements for 2022/23 do not differ materially from the arrangements for previous years. We therefore consider that another full equality impact assessment is not necessary at this stage and we have continued to monitor and assess the impact of any changing trends – please see updated information in the EqIA at Appendix 7.

9.14. The publication of clear admission arrangements for all of our schools (a statutory requirement) ensures that admission to schools is a clear and transparent process and that parents and carers are able to select preferences for a school place with full knowledge of how admission to their local school(s) is determined.

9.15. The Head of Admissions and School Organisation at Haringey Council will be responsible for monitoring the admission arrangements. They will produce an annual report on admissions for all schools in Haringey, which will be sent the Office of the Schools Adjudicator which monitors the fairness of the admission arrangements. This information will be reported to the DfE and the OSA annually.

10. Use of Appendices

10.1. The following appendices support this report:

Appendix 1 - Nursery 2022
Appendix 2 - Reception and Junior 2022
Appendix 3 - Secondary Transfer 2022
Appendix 4 – In Year Admissions 2022
Appendix 5 – IYFAP March 2021
Appendix 6 - Sixth Form 2022
Appendix 7 - EqIA
Appendix 7b – consultation responses
Appendix 8 - Co-ordinated Admissions Schemes 2022-23.

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.1. This report contains no exempt information.

Background

1. The Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998.
2. The Education Act 2002.
3. The Education and Inspections Act 2006.
4. Education and Skills Act 2008.
5. The School Admissions Code (December 2014).
6. The School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2014
7. The School Admissions (Infant Class Sizes) (England) Regulations 2012.
8. The School Admissions (Appeals Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2012.
9. The Education Act 2011.
10. The School Admissions Appeals Code (2012).
11. School roll projections sourced from the GLA
12. School roll information, including admission information from data held within Education Services

Appendix 1

Starting Nursery in Haringey in September 2022

Determined Admission Criteria for Nursery Classes in Community Primary Schools and St. Aidan's VC School

Children may have a part-time place in a nursery centre or a class attached to a school in the September following their third birthday. If there are more requests than part-time places available, the admission rules (over-subscription criteria) explained below will be used to decide which children will be admitted. There is no right of appeal against the decision to refuse admission of children to nurseries.

Parents/carers should note that admission to a nursery class in a school does not guarantee a place in the reception class at the same school. Parent/carers must complete their home authority School Admissions Application Form, which will be available online, by 15 January in the academic year their child turns four.

Proposed Admission Criteria for part time places

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. Children in Care/Looked After Children

Children who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. Social/Medical

Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at one specific school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other relevant independent professional. The information must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and demonstrate how the specified school is the only school that can meet the defined needs of the child.

3. Brother or Sister (sibling)

Children who will have a brother or sister attending the school (or its associated Infant or Junior school) at the time of admission. A sibling is a full brother or sister, a step/half

brother or sister, a foster brother or sister or an adopted brother or sister living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made.

4. Children of staff

Children whose parent is a member of teaching staff who has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time of application or has been recruited to fill a vacancy for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage.

5. Distance

Children whose home address is closest to the preferred school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Tie breakers

The tie breaker to decide between two applications that cannot otherwise be separated is children whose home address is closest to the school measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The tiebreak for two or more applications whose home address is exactly the same distance from the school (and who are not from multiple births) will be random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth, the nursery centre or the school will go over their published admission number.

Notes

(i) Home address is defined as the child's only or main residence

(ii) Priority for children of teaching staff will be limited to one place for each form of entry in any year. Exception to this will apply to children of multiple birth or those born in the same academic year. All such applications must be submitted to the local authority and must be accompanied with the relevant paperwork supporting an application on these grounds. The applicant must take sole responsibility to provide such paperwork. Without the provision of the relevant papers, priority will not be given on these grounds.

Appendix 2

Determined Admission Criteria for Reception and Junior Admissions 2022

Oversubscription criteria

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. Children in Care / Looked After Children

Children who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. Social Medical

Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at one specific school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other relevant independent professional. The information must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and demonstrate how the specified school is the only school that can meet the defined needs of the child.

3. Linked school

This rule applies only to junior school admissions. Applicants attending an infant school will be prioritised under this rule for admission to the linked junior school. The Linked infant and junior schools in Haringey normally share the same names (e.g. Rokesly Infant School is linked to Rokesly Junior School) with the exception of St Peter-in-Chains Infant School and St Gildas' Junior School.

4. Brother or Sister (sibling)

Children with a brother or sister already attending the school or linked infant/junior school and who will still be attending on the date of admission.

If a place is obtained for an older child using fraudulent information, there will be no sibling connection available to subsequent children from that family.

5. Children of staff

Children of teaching staff of the school where the member of staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time of application and/or children of a member of staff who has been recruited to fill a vacancy for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage.

6. Distance

Children whose home address is closest to the preferred school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Tie breakers

The tie breaker to decide between two applications that cannot otherwise be separated is children whose home address is closest to the school, measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The tiebreak for two or more applications whose home address is exactly the same distance from the school (and who are not from multiple births) will be random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available at the school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth, we will ask community schools to go over their published admission number.

Notes

(i) Home address is defined as the child's only or main residence.

(ii) A sibling is a full brother or sister, a step/half brother or sister, a foster brother or sister or an adopted brother or sister living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made.

(iii) Priority for children of teaching staff will be limited to one place for each form of entry in any year. Exception to this will apply to children of multiple birth or those born in the same academic year. All such applications must be submitted to the local authority and must be accompanied with the relevant paperwork supporting an application on these grounds. The applicant must take sole responsibility to provide such paperwork. Without the provision of the relevant papers, priority will not be given on these grounds.

(iv) Haringey measures distance in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system. Measurements by alternative systems or to other points will not be taken into account in any

circumstances. Where applicants have identical distance measurements, priority amongst them will be determined at random using a computerised system.

Deferred entry - before compulsory school age

Children will normally be admitted to the reception year in the September following their fourth birthday. In line with the Admissions Code (2014), parents can defer their child's entry to the reception year until later in the school year, where they have been offered a place at a school to start before they are of compulsory school age. Where entry is deferred, the school will hold the place for that child and not offer it to another child. However, entry cannot be deferred beyond the point the child reaches compulsory school age nor beyond the beginning of the final term of the Reception Year. Parents can also request that their child attends part-time until he/she reaches compulsory school age.

Summer born – Children educated outside their chronological age group

Paragraph 2.17 of the School Admissions Code (2014) states that the parents of a summer born child may choose not to send that child to school until the September following their fifth birthday and may request that they are admitted out of their normal age group – to reception rather than year 1.

The Council, as the admission authority for Haringey community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools will make a decision regarding summer born requests on the basis of the circumstances of the case and in the best interests of the child concerned. This will include taking account of the child's individual needs and abilities and to consider whether these can best be met in Reception or Year one. It will also involve taking account of -

- the parents' views
- information about the child's academic, social and emotional development
- where relevant their medical history and the views of a medical professional
- whether they have previously been educated out of their normal age group
- whether they may naturally have fallen into a lower age group if it were not for being born prematurely, and
- the potential impact on the child of being admitted to year one without first having completed the reception year.

The views of the headteacher will be an important part of this consideration.

Parents should write to the Council giving reasons for their request. This should be accompanied by an application for the child's actual year group. The application will be processed and a school place will be secured in the child's actual year group. This place can later be withdrawn if the request for delayed admission is approved. Parents who are granted their request must then make a fresh application on paper which will be considered in accordance with the school's oversubscription criteria in the event of oversubscription. The decision will be reviewed once the child has started school at intervals agreed by the family and the school.

Consideration to these requests will be taken by a panel of Haringey officers in the summer term of the year in which the child will be admitted to his or her correct age group. The panel will meet following the primary National Offer Day. If the parents would like to make an application for an own admission authority school, they will need approach the relevant school with their request.

Parents have a statutory right to appeal against the refusal of a place at a school for which they have applied. This right does not apply if they are offered a place at the school but it is not in their preferred age group.

Published Admission Numbers (PAN)

The published admission numbers for Haringey community and voluntary controlled (VC) primary schools for the 2022/23 school year will be as follows:

School	Admission number
Alexandra	60
Belmont Infant	56
Bounds Green	90
Bruce Grove	60
Campsbourne Infant	60
Coldfall	90
Coleridge	120
Crowland	60
The Devonshire Hill	60
Earlham	60
Earlsmead	60
Ferry Lane	30
Highgate	60
Lancasterian	60
Lea Valley	60
Lordship Lane	90

School	Admission number
The Mulberry	90
Muswell Hill	60
Rhodes Avenue	90
Risley Avenue	90
Rokesly Infant	90
St Aidan’s VC	30
Seven Sisters	60
South Harringay Infant	60
Stroud Green	60
Tetherdown	60
Tiverton	60
Welbourne	60
West Green	30
Weston Park	30
The Willow	60

Appendix 3

Determined Admission Criteria for Secondary Transfer 2022

Oversubscription criteria

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. Children in Care/Looked After Children

Children who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. Social Medical

Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at one specific school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other relevant independent professional. The information must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and demonstrate how the specified school is the only school that can meet the defined needs of the child.

3. Brother or Sister (sibling)

Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending in years 7-11 on the date of admission.

If a place is obtained for an older child using fraudulent information, there will be no sibling connection available to subsequent children from that family.

4. Children of staff

Children of teaching staff of the school where the member of staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time of application and/or children of a member of staff who has been recruited to fill a vacancy for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage.

5. Distance

Children whose home address is closest to the preferred school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Tie breakers

The tie breaker to decide between two applications that cannot otherwise be separated is children whose home address is closest to the school measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The tiebreak for two or more applications whose home address is exactly the same distance from the school (and who are not from multiple births) will be random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available and the next child to be offered is from a multiple birth, we will ask community schools to go over their published admission number.

Notes

(i) Home address is defined as the child's only or main residence.

(ii) A sibling is a full brother or sister, a step/half brother or sister, a foster brother or sister or an adopted brother or sister living at the same address as the child for whom the application is being made.

(iii) Priority for children of teaching staff will be limited to one place for each form of entry in any year. Exception to this will apply to children of multiple birth or those born in the same academic year. All such applications must be submitted to the local authority and must be accompanied with the relevant paperwork supporting an application on these grounds. The applicant must take sole responsibility to provide such paperwork. Without the provision of the relevant papers, priority will not be given on these grounds.

(iv) Haringey measures distance in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system. Measurements by alternative systems or to other points will not be taken into account in any circumstances. Where applicants have identical distance measurements, priority amongst them will be determined at random using a computerised system.

Proposed Admission Criteria to Hornsey School for Girls for 2022

When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

1. Children in Care/Looked After Children

Girls who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. Social Medical

Girls who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at one specific school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other relevant independent professional. The information must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and demonstrate how the specified school is the only school that can meet the defined needs of the child.

3. Siblings

Girls with a sister already attending the school and who will still be attending in years 7-11 on the date of admission. A sibling is a full sister, a step sister, a foster sister or an adopted sister living at the same address as the girl for whom the application is being made.

If a place is obtained for an older child using fraudulent information, there will be no sibling connection available to subsequent children from that family.

4. Children of staff

Girls whose parent is a member of teaching staff of the school where the member of staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time of application and/or girls of a member of staff who has been recruited to fill a vacancy for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage.

5. Distance

Girls whose home address is closest to the school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child’s home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Tie breakers

The tie-breaker to decide between two applications that cannot be separated otherwise for all criteria is children whose home address is closest to the school measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

The tiebreak for two or more applications that live exactly the same distance from the school (and who are not from multiple births) will be random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available and the next girl to be offered is from a multiple birth, we will ask the school to go over their published admission number.

Notes

(i) Home address is defined as the child's only or main residence.

(ii) Priority for children of teaching staff will be limited to one place for each form of entry in any year. Exception to this will apply to children of multiple birth or those born in the same academic year. All such applications must be submitted to the local authority and must be accompanied with the relevant paperwork supporting an application on these grounds. The applicant must take sole responsibility to provide such paperwork. Without the provision of the relevant papers, priority will not be given on these grounds.

(iii) Haringey measures distance in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system. Measurements by alternative systems or to other points will not be taken into account in any circumstances. Where applicants have identical distance measurements, priority amongst them will be determined at random using a computerised system.

Published Admission Number (PAN)

The admission number for Haringey community schools for entry in September 2022 is as follows -

School	Admission number
Gladesmore Community School	243
Highgate Wood School	243
Hornsey School for Girls	162
Park View School	216

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Appendix 4

Determined Admission Criteria for In-Year Admissions 2022/23

Oversubscription criteria

Primary, Infant and Junior community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools

- The criteria set out in Appendix 2 will be applied.

Secondary community schools

- The criteria set out in Appendix 3 will be applied.

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Appendix 5

Determined In-Year Fair Access Protocol for Haringey Schools March 2021

Introduction

1. The School Admissions Code requires local authorities to have in place a fair access protocol which all local schools and Academies must adhere to.

2. Its aims are to:

- acknowledge the real needs of vulnerable young people who are not on the roll of a school and to ensure that an appropriate placement is identified quickly and pupils are on roll within 15 days of the panel

- seek to find an alternative placement or support for those on roll of a school where it can be demonstrated that they are at risk of permanent exclusion

- fairly share the admission of vulnerable students across all schools and Academies (where the panel agree that another mainstream school place should be identified)

- arrange such admissions openly through a process which has the confidence of all

- record the progress and successes of the young people placed through this panel

This protocol reflects the LA's responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people as well as educational attainment

3. It is essential to the success of IYFAP that all Head teachers and governing bodies agree to the aims, principles and procedures and give their fullest support.

4. All schools recognise their collective responsibility for all pupils and accountability for some and will work collaboratively to manage pupils with challenging behaviour, involving multi-agency support, accessed where appropriate. All members will work together to secure commitment to the inclusion agenda and to reduce exclusions from schools.

Students within the scope of this scheme

5. The admission to school of the following students falls within the scope of this scheme:

- children from the criminal justice system or Pupil Referral Units who need to be reintegrated into mainstream education;

- children who have been out of education for two months or more;

- children of Gypsies, Roma, Travellers, refugees and asylum seekers;
- children who are homeless;
- children with unsupportive family backgrounds for whom a place has not been sought;
- children who are carers;
- children with special educational needs, disabilities or medical conditions (but without a statement or education, health and care plan);
- those permanently excluded;
- where children who are out of school where there is evidence that they were at risk of exclusion prior to leaving their last school;
- children removed from school and unable to find a place after a number of fixed term exclusions;
- pupils ready for reintegration from the Pupil Support Centre or secure units;
- those who are at risk of permanent exclusion.
- children in year 6 who are out of school following the October school census.

Managed moves & EHCPs

6. The Fair Access Panel does not administer the process for managed moves, however schools may use it as a forum to discuss and liaise with other education providers regarding possible managed moves.

7. Outside the panel, all schools must inform the School Admissions Service of any pupil who they are going to refer for a managed move, so an accurate record of school attendance and managed moves currently in progress can be maintained by the local authority. Schools must also inform the Admissions Service of the outcome of a managed move, i.e. when a pupil moves permanently to their new school or that it is determined that they should remain at their original school.

8. There are dedicated arrangements for children with Education, Health and Care plans and this protocol does not override those arrangements. However, it has been agreed that pupils who are placed through those arrangements will be noted by the IYFAP panel (see later section).

Composition and frequency of the panel

Secondary

9. A panel, consisting of a minimum of 3 secondary Head teachers (or their designated representative), will meet once a month (or as necessary) to ensure

prompt and fair allocation of young people to schools. Heads will be notified of their designated meetings at the beginning of the academic year,

10. The Head of Education Services or another designated LA Officer will chair the panel.

11. In the event that the placement decision is not unanimous, the designated Head teachers will decide.

12. Where a young person is known to a particular service or agency, an officer with knowledge of that young person will be invited to the panel, or a short written statement may be submitted.

13. The membership of the panel can include as necessary, a representative of children's social care, educational psychology service, youth offending service, children missing education, children in care, the police and any other relevant professional supporting a case.

Primary

14. A panel, consisting of no less than three primary Head teachers (or their designated representative), will meet once a half term, (or as necessary) to ensure prompt and fair allocation of young people to schools.

15. The Head of Education Services or another designated LA Officer will chair the panel.

16. Where a young person is known to a particular service or agency, an officer with knowledge of that young person will be invited to the panel, or a short written statement may be submitted.

The decision-making process

17. Cases will be brought to the panel by the Haringey Admissions Service which will be the point of referral. The cases must be submitted under one of the categories given in paragraph 5 above and the child must be without a school place.

18. The Panel will be administered by the Haringey Admissions Service which will provide data for the current and previous school year (figures to be based on actual figures where IYFAP pupils have been admitted).

19. The following data will be provided at each panel:

- The number of pupils on roll at each school in each year group
- The number of vacancies at each school in each year group
- The number of pupils that have been admitted to each school in each year group through the 'normal' in year admissions process since the last panel

- The number of pupils that have been admitted to each school in each year group through the Fair Access admissions process since the last panel

- The total number of pupils that have been admitted to each school in each year group through the Fair Access admissions process in the last academic year and the number of schools or Academies (if any) that have failed to admit

- Background/ pupil history/ information, where available and where consent has been confirmed

- The number of students with statements of Special Educational Need allocated over number through the SEN procedures.

20. The placement panel for Children in care will continue to determine the most appropriate placement for each young person and their case will be presented for the panel to ratify. In order to ensure that CIC are admitted to school quickly, they will be placed before the panel and it will not be possible for these cases to be brought back to the panel for reconsideration.

21. When making the decision as to appropriate school placement for the child, the panel will take into account:

    - preferences made and views of parents/carers and the view of the pupil (including religious affiliation)

    - the admissions criteria

    - the published admission number and number of forms, of entry so placements can be made proportional to the number of forms of entry

    - the number of students admitted through IYFAP in the previous and current academic year

    - the needs of the student, where this is known

    - any capacity/capability reasons why the school may not be able to respond to the needs of the student

    - the individual context of a school in relation to recently excluded students

    - whether the applicant has previously attended a Haringey school.

    - it will be the presumption that wherever possible pupils will return to a school if they have previously been on roll there.

22. In addition to the factors above each child will be allocated a set number of points under the below system, based on the likely complexity of support which the admitting school will need to put in place. The combined points of the children admitted to each school via IYFAP will be monitored, and when

considering the equitable allocation of children the panel will take into account the proportion of complex cases which each school has already admitted.

IYFAP Points System	
Weighting	**Case Factors**
3 points	Permanent exclusion and/or Youth Offending Service involvement
2 points	More than one fixed term exclusion, a managed move, or other significant concerns (as agreed by panel)
1 points	All other allocations

23. In cases where a child does not return to their previous Haringey school, that school will have the value of one child debited from their comparative IYFAP statistics, to reflect the loss of that child from the school's roll.

- This debit will apply regardless of whether the child was originally admitted to that school via the IYFAP protocol.

- In cases where the child is being re-integrated into mainstream school from an alternative provision, and the child was previously permanently excluded or it is otherwise considered to be in the best interests of the child not to return to their previous school, this debit will not be applied.

- In cases where the child previously attended more than one Haringey school the debit will be applied solely to the school which the child most recently attended.

24. **Note:** Where a school has admitted pupils above its admission number in error, these additional pupils will not count and cannot be off-set against IYFAP referrals.

25. Where an alternative educational placement is determined most suitable to meet the needs of a young person, this provision will be identified in principle by the Inclusion Service, following assessment, and ratified by the panel.

26. Decisions will be reached by consensus, whenever possible, with the chair mandated to take appropriate action where this has not proved possible.

Implementation of the decisions

27. Decisions regarding placement of students under the Fair Access protocol will be made by the panel, and will be final.

28. *Admission must take place within **15** school days of the school receiving notification of the decision.*

29. In exceptional circumstances, the allocated school may request that the panel reconsider their decision at the next meeting. This will only be possible where

the school has prior knowledge of the specific young person which was not known to the panel at the time of decision, which makes the placement inappropriate. This request must be made in writing to the Chair within **5** school days of the school receiving notification of the decision. The formal offer letter will be sent on the 6th day.

30. The Department for Education recognises that admission of a young person through the Fair Access Panel could potentially take the school above the planned admission number for that year group.

31. It is recognised that there is usually little available information about the young people who are being admitted in-year to school. The Admissions Service will try to acquire as much educational information as practical to accompany in-year admissions to assist smooth integration to the school.

Risk assessments

32. Risk assessments will be undertaken as necessary by the referring body.

Relationship with appeals

33. Where young people are admitted to a school above the planned admission number in any year group under the protocol, this should not prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources of the school.

34. Appeal panels will be made aware of the conditions of the scheme, and that the admission of an additional student under this scheme is different from a school voluntarily exceeding its admission limit. Panels will also be made aware that any decision made to allow appeals will place further pressure on the school's resources.

35. A school placement made through IYFAP shall not remove a parent/carer's right to appeal for a school place elsewhere.

Monitoring the operation of the Protocol

36. The Admissions Service will undertake scheduled checks and monitor admission dates and pupil days.

37. The anonymised details of all decisions will be made available to the Director and Lead Member to demonstrate that the Protocol is being effective.

38. This will include any school or Academy that has not taken a pupil on roll within 15 days of the decision being notified.

39. Details of any school or Academy who has not taken a pupil on roll within 15 days of the decision will also be available at the next IYFAP meeting.

40. On the 16th day the Head of Education Services will contact in writing the Headteacher of any school or Academy that has failed to admit within the agreed timeframe to request an on roll date.

41. If the school or Academy fails to provide an on roll date, within agreed timescales, then the direction process will apply as set out in the School Admissions Code and in accordance to the Department for Education advice: “Fair Access Protocols: Principles and Process”.

42. The protocol will be reviewed on an annual basis by the Local Authority, in conjunction with Head teachers/ principals, in order to assess its effectiveness in ensuring that unplaced children are being allocated places at schools/ academies or in alternative educational provision on an equitable basis.

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Appendix 6

Determined Admission Criteria for Sixth Form 2022/23

Highgate Wood School

Maximum number of students to be admitted from outside the school = 30%

All students will be invited to an informal discussion about their subject choice. The general entry requirements are as follows:

A Level
At least five GCSE passes at 9 – 5, with specific requirements for particular subjects based upon the national statistical guidance for successful outcomes. We consider ourselves to be an open access Sixth Form and so the criteria are matched to what is required to ensure positive outcomes. Full details for different subjects are available on the website.

Admission priorities
Where the number of eligible external applicants for a course of study exceeds the places available then admission will be determined in accordance with the following priority of admission criteria:

1. Students who have a statement of Special Educational Needs or Education Health and Care Plan specifically naming the school.

2. Students who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements or special guardianship order.

   A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accomodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22 (1) of the Children Act 1989).

3. Students who will have a sibling attending the school at the point of admission. This category includes foster brothers and sisters, half brothers and half-sisters, stepbrothers and stepsisters or adopted brothers and sisters. They must also be living at the same address as the applicant.

4. Students whose home address (i.e. their only or main residence) is closest to the school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the student's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school , calculated using a computerised mapping system.

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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a 'relevant protected characteristic' and persons who do not share it
- Foster good relations between persons who share a 'relevant protected characteristic' and persons who do not share it

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	Determination of the Council's school admission arrangements – Consultation
Service area	Schools and Learning
Officer completing assessment	Nick Shasha
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Melissa Nalubwama-Mukasa
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	**9 February 2021**
Director/Assistant Director	Eveleen Riordan

2. Summary of the proposal

Please outline in no more than 3 paragraphs

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

This Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) accompanies the Cabinet report Determination of the Council's School Admission Arrangements for the academic year 2022/23 which recommends Cabinet to:

- agree to consult on the proposed admission arrangements, including the proposed in-year admissions scheme for the academic year 2022/23;
- agree to consult on the proposed IYFAP which, if agreed at Cabinet in February 2021, would be come into force from 1 March 2021;
- 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;
- note that consultation on the proposed admission arrangements is scheduled to take place between **24 November 2020 and 5 January 2021**;
- 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.

Key stakeholders are parents, carers, staff, children and young adults educated in Haringey community schools. In addition, the same set of stakeholders across the 6 London boroughs neighbouring Haringey.

To ensure as wide a consultation as possible we intend to provide details of the proposed admission arrangements in the following ways:

- through the Schools Bulletin which is distributed to the headteacher and chair of governors of every school in the borough
- to all children's centres in the borough
- to all registered nurseries and child minders and any other early years providers
- on the Council's online primary and secondary admissions page
- via information in all libraries across the borough
- to all councillors
- to both MPs with constituencies in Haringey
- to the diocesan authorities
- to neighbouring authorities

- other groups, bodies, parents and carers as appropriate

An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) will form an important part of the consultation and will seek to ascertain whether the proposed Admission Arrangements could have an impact on protected groups and whether there are steps that can and/or should be taken to mitigate against such an impact.

The Local Authority has a duty to put in place admission arrangements that comply with the mandatory provisions set out in the School Admissions Code 2014. These consist of Admissions Criteria and a Coordinated scheme and aim to provide a clear admissions system and oversubscription criteria which are transparent to those parents applying for a school place.

The Council is the admissions authority for community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools within the borough and therefore is responsible for determining the admission arrangements for these schools. Academies, foundation schools and voluntary aided schools are their own admissions authority; they must consult on and then determine their own admissions arrangements. The Council has a statutory duty to monitor the arrangements determined by own admitting authority schools to ensure compliance with the School Admissions Code. The Council is the coordinating authority for all schools in the Borough (except independent fee-paying schools) and will send out school place offer letters to all Haringey residents where a school place has been applied for in any given year.

The school admissions framework is intended to ensure that the school admissions system is fair to all children regardless of race, ethnicity, gender or ability.

> "In drawing up their admission arrangements, admission authorities **must** ensure that the practices and the criteria used to decide the allocation of school places are fair, clear and objective. Parents should be able to look at a set of arrangements and understand easily how places for that school will be allocated" page 7, para 3 - School Admissions Code 2014.

The Code provides admission authorities with some flexibility to determine and implement their own admission arrangements through local consultation, in order to meet circumstances in their area. However, the purpose of the framework is to aim to ensure that unlawful and unfair arrangements are not adopted and that the needs of all children are met.

As in all boroughs, some schools are more popular than others and inevitably some parents will not secure a place at their preferred school. However, the Local Authority has ensured that the proposed Haringey Admission arrangements 2022/23 are compliant with all areas of the Admissions Code, are equitable and transparent and include measures to actively promote fairness.

<u>Proposed Admission Criteria</u>

The proposed admission criteria for 2017 vary slightly according to the type of provision (nursery[1], primary, secondary etc) they apply to – the criteria for all these settings can be viewed in appendix 1 through to appendix 3. However the main principles for Haringey community and VC schools are set out below:

Statement of Special Education Needs - When the school is oversubscribed, after the admission of pupils with an Education, Health and Care plan or statement of special educational needs naming the school, priority for admission will be given to those children who meet the criteria set out below, in priority order:

If the number of applicants without statements of educational needs/ECHP naming the school is higher than the number of places available, the following rules are applied, in the order of priority to decide who will be offered a place:

1. Children in Care/ Looked After Children

Children who are looked after by a local authority or were previously looked after but immediately after being looked after, became subject to an adoption, child arrangements, or special guardianship order.

A looked after child is a child who is (a) in the care of a local authority, or (b) being provided with accommodation by a local authority in the exercise of their social services functions (see the definition in Section 22(1) of the Children Act 1989).

2. Social Medical

Children who the Authority accepts have an exceptional medical or social need for a place at one specific school. Applications will only be considered under this category if they are supported by a written statement from a doctor, social worker or other relevant independent professional. The information must confirm the exceptional medical or social need and demonstrate how the specified school is the only school that can meet the defined needs of the child.

3. Brother or Sister (sibling)

Children with a brother or sister already attending the school and who will still be attending in years 7-11 on the date of admission.

If a place is obtained for an older child using fraudulent information, there will be no sibling connection available to subsequent children from that family.

4. Children of staff

Children of teaching staff of the school where the member of staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time of application and/or children of a member of staff who has been recruited to fill a vacancy for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage.

[1] In the case of nurseries, the Authority is responsible for admissions but these are managed by schools with nurseries and nursery centres.

5. Distance

Children whose home address is closest to the preferred school.

Distance will be measured in a straight line from the Ordnance Survey address point of the child's home to the Ordnance Survey address point of the school, calculated using a computerised mapping system.

Proposed Pan London Co-ordinated Scheme 2022/23

Haringey Council's coordinated scheme is developed in line with the Pan London recommendations and sets out the procedures that all schools for which Haringey is the admitting or coordinating authority agree to sign up to.

In-Year Fair Access Scheme

The 2022/23 arrangements also contain an In-Year Fair Access Scheme which acknowledges the need to deal with vulnerable young people who are not on the roll of a school, quickly and sympathetically. This scheme also fairly shares the burden of admitting vulnerable students across all schools and academies, taking account of their resources to support each student.

Relevant Legislation

According to the Equality Act 2010 an admission authority must not discriminate on the grounds of disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation against a person in the arrangements and decisions it makes as to who is offered admission as a pupil. This Act contains limited exceptions to the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion or belief and sex. Schools designated by the Secretary of State as having a religious character (faith schools) or single sex schools are exempt as they are allowed to make a decision based on religious belief or sex respectively.

Admission authorities are also subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty and therefore must have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations in relation to persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

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
Sex	January 2020 School census / SFR25 2018
Gender Reassignment	No national or local collected data
Age	January 2020 School census
Disability	2020 data from Haringey SEN team
Race & Ethnicity	2019/20 School census (which has ethnicity)
Sexual Orientation	No local collected data on sexual orientation, however there is ONS annual population data (2016) and ONS sexual identity, UK (2015), which are estimates.
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Synthetic data derived from the 2011 ONS National census
Pregnancy & Maternity	2011 census
Marriage and Civil Partnership	2011 census

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.

1. Sex

Figure 1 - Service users (Primary and secondary age children by Sex) - Haringey

	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Grand Total	Primary Reception to Yr 6	Secondary Yrs 7-11	Grand Total
Female	10,312	6474	16,786	49%	49%	49%
Male	10,811	6,905	17,716	51%	51%	51%
Grand Total	21,123	13,379	34,502	100%	100%	100%

Source: School Census January 2020

There are slightly more male than female pupils in primary and secondary school.

Figure 2 - Staff at Haringey schools

	All teachers who are male (%)	All teaching assistants who are male (%)	All Non-classroom Based School Support Staff who Are Male (%)	Auxiliary Staff who Are Male (%)
Haringey	29.6%	14.7%	24.7%	19.3%

Source: SFR25 2018

The majority of Haringey school staff are female, and this is reflected in each category of school staff. The imbalance of teaching staff is most apparent in teaching assistants, of which 14.7% are male across all Haringey schools. Women are therefore more likely to be affected by the proposal. Women are more likely to experience inequalities; such as access to childcare issues.

2. 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 characteristic. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimate that there are between 300,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK. We will need to consider the inequalities and discrimination experienced for this protected group. For the purposes of this EqIA, we will use the inclusive term Trans* in order to represent the spectrum of transgender and gender variance.

3. Age

Figure 3 - Service users (Primary and secondary children by Age)

Year group	Number – All Haringey schools
Reception	2,952
Year 1	2,976
Year 2	2,943
Year 3	3,020
Year 4	3,042
Year 5	3,117
Year 6	3,073
Primary Reception to Yr 6	**21,123**
Year 7	2,805
Year 8	2,787
Year 9	2,586
Year 10	2,606
Year 11	2,595
Secondary Yrs 7-11	**12,379**
Year 12	1,193
Year 13	1,012
Year 14	33
Sixth Form	**2,238**

Grand Total	**36,740**

Source: School Census January 2020

Broadly, the number of children entering Haringey's school system has increased year-on-year though primary cohorts are now reducing whilst secondary cohorts are growing.

4. Disability

Figure 4 - Service users: Total number of Children & Young People with statements or plans maintained by Haringey as at April 2020

Year	Totals	Year	Totals
Pre-School/Nursery	31	Year 9	136
Reception	94	Year 10	153
Year 1	103	Year 11	141
Year 2	104	Year 12	162
Year 3	121	Year 13	132
Year 4	111	Year 14	104
Year 5	149	Year 15	112
Year 6	131	Year 15 plus	245
Year 7	142	**Totals**	2,317
Year 8	146		

Source: Haringey SEN team 2020

While we have a range of children with disabilities, to meet their needs, social and medical considerations are given higher priority under the admission arrangements. We do not have data on pupils with less complex disabilities who do not qualify for this criteria.

5. Race and ethnicity

Figure 5 - Service users: 2019/20 Ethnic composition (main groups) of Haringey's school pupil population:

	Haringey	
	Number	**%**
White - Any other White background	10,962	28.0
White - White British	7,589	19.4
Black - Black African	5,413	13.8
Any other ethnic group	2,813	7.2
Black - Black Caribbean	2,472	6.3
Mixed - Any other Mixed background	2,200	5.6

Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	1,102	2.8
Asian - Bangladeshi	1,071	2.7
Mixed - White and Asian	824	2.1
Black - Any other Black background	764	2.0
Mixed - White and Black African	625	1.6
Asian - Any other Asian background	563	1.4
Chinese	392	1.0
Asian - Indian	389	1.0
Asian - Pakistani	383	1.0
White - Irish	317	0.8
White - Gypsy/Roma	115	0.3
White - Traveller of Irish heritage	33	0.1
Unclassified	1,065	2.7
Grand Total	39,092	100

Source: School Census January 2020 via
https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-tables

28.0% of Haringey's pupils are Any other white background whilst 19.4% are White-British. Some 13.8% of primary pupils are Black African, whilst 6.3% are Black Caribbean and 7.2% are Any other ethnic group origin.

Figure 6 - Staff ethnicity: ethnic profile of Haringey teachers, teaching assistants, non-classroom based school support staff and auxiliary staff

Haringey	
BAME Teachers (as a proportion of all Teachers)	45.4%
BAME Teaching Assistants (as a proportion of all Teaching Assistants)	67.9%
BAME Non-classroom Based School Support Staff (as a proportion of all Non-classroom Based School Support Staff)	58.4%
BAME Auxiliary Staff (as a proportion of all Auxiliary Staff)	76.2%

Source: SFR25 2018 (latest available)

The staff ethnicity data shows the broad composition of ethnicities among classroom and non-classroom staff.

In three of the four groups, a majority of teaching staff are BAME (except BAME Teachers, who represent 45.4% of the overall Haringey teacher population). BAME communities are more likely to experience inequalities, such as discrimination and poverty.

A greater proportion of Haringey schools staff are White British as compared to pupils at Haringey schools.

6. 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 are lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), which is the 15th largest LGB community in the country[2], and is likely to be reflected in both the pupil and parent populations. However, ONS data shows that 0.5% families are same sex cohabitating couples [3], which suggests that LGB people are less likely to be parents, compared with the wider population.

7. Religion or belief (or no belief)

Religion or belief is not covered by the PLASC school census, which means that we don't have access to records for 2017. The best alternative proxy is the Haringey data derived from the England and Wales Census 2011 data on religion by age. Data on the 0-19 age group (0-4, 5-7, 8-9, 10-14, 15, 16-17 and 18-19) has been combined to provide an approximation of the likely religious or belief profile of school age children in Haringey.

The notional number is based upon the known sample size of pupils in Haringey (38,338) used in the Race and ethnicity analysis in Table 5 multiplied through the distribution of religion or belief from the 2011 Census. Data has been rounded to illustrate that these are synthetic estimates.

Figure 7 – Religion of pupils attending Haringey community schools

	Haringey	
	Percentage (%)	Notional Number
Christian	41.1%	*15,750*
Muslim	21.3%	*8,150*
No religion	20.0%	*7,650*
Religion not stated	10.4%	*4,000*
Jewish	4.9%	*1,900*
Hindu	1.0%	*350*
Buddhist	0.7%	*300*
Sikh	0.3%	*150*
Other religion	0.2%	*100*

[2]https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/articles/subnationalsexualidentityestimates/uk2013to2015#introduction

[3] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2015

Total	100%	38,338

Source: ONS (2011 Census data for Haringey)
Note: * Totals may not add up due to rounding

Those affected by the proposal are therefore more likely to be Christian, Muslim, or have no religion. Plans will need to have due regard to diversity issues relating to these communities.

8. Pregnancy and maternity[4]

Figure 8

The proportion of 0-4 year olds according to the Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates as at June 2019:

Area	Number of 0-4 year olds
Haringey	6.7%
London	6.8%
England and Wales	5.8%

Haringey has a higher proportion compared to the England and Wales average, but is comparable to the London average. Decisions will need to consider the needs of mothers with young children as they are likely to be disproportionately affected by the proposal.

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership[5]

Figure 9

	Married (heterosexual couples)	Civil Partnership
Haringey	32.2%	0.6%
London	40%	0.4%
England and Wales	47%	0.2%

The number of married people (only available to heterosexual couples at the time) is significantly lower than in London and England. However, the proportion of people in civil partnerships is higher in the area compared to the London and England and Wales average. Decisions will need to ensure all couples in a civil partnership are treated exactly the same as couples in a marriage.

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

[4] ONS Mid year population estimates as at June 2019 https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland

[5] Census 2011

Further information on consultation is contained within accompanying EqIA guidance

The consultation seeks to establish the key concerns and issues of stakeholders and clarify if they identify those issues also shown in the EqIA. Stakeholders such as pupils, parents, carers, school staff and governors will be invited to participate in a consultation and share their views including whether or not they agreed with each proposal and if not, why not. To this purpose an annual Admissions Arrangements survey has been developed which attempts to ascertain views on several education themes such as Primary, Secondary and Sixth form.

To ensure as wide a consultation as possible, a range of modes and methods of communication will be used to inform and facilitate feedback from stakeholders regarding the proposal -

- through the Schools Bulletin which is distributed to the headteacher and chair of governors of every school in the borough
- to all children's centres in the borough
- to all registered nurseries and child minders and any other early years providers
- on the Council's online primary and secondary admissions page
- via information in all libraries across the borough
- to all councillors
- to both MPs with constituencies in Haringey
- to the diocesan authorities
- to neighbouring authorities
- other groups, bodies, parents and carers as appropriate

Stakeholders will also be given the opportunity to express their views in writing via a questionnaire – both electronically and via the hard copy attached to the consultation document, by email and post.

The consultation received 4 responses – the raw data is supplied in Appendix 7b.

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?

The consultation saw 4 responses. 3 of these responses addressed specific issues around policy.

<u>Fraudulent applications / moving temporarily to gain access to a preferred school</u>

One respondent raised concerns about fraudulent applications / the abuse of addresses of convenience. This is whereby parents/carers temporarily move into an area close to a sought-after school to obtain a school place then move out to a permanent home further from the school thus denying school places to children who permanently closer to the

school in question. Again, the potential impact on protected characteristics is hard to assess without analysis. The respondent asked for the council to withdraw a place if the child moves and is no longer within reasonable walking distance of the school and also amend the sibling priority so that siblings are only given priority if the applicant and older sibling remain living within a certain “reasonable distance” of the school.

The full response as shown in the Determination of the Council’s School Admission Arrangements for the academic year 2022/23 is reproduced below:

> Haringey council takes any attempt to obtain a school place through fraudulent means very seriously. Each year we conduct a wide range of checks to prevent fraudulent applications. Several hundred applications are identified each year using multiple techniques including geography, inconsistencies with the application etc. and these undergo additional detailed address fact-checking procedures. Of these a small number of applications may be identified as probable fraudulent applications.
>
> These applications are then submitted to further in-depth investigations including, but not limited to, documentation checks, unannounced home visits and checks with partner services undertaken by Haringey’s School Admissions and Fraud Prevention Services. Officers liaise with colleagues in neighbouring boroughs to investigate cross-border cases, and access a wide range of databases including, but not limited to, Council Tax, Benefits and Utility Services.
>
> Following these investigations, the information discovered is then considered by the admission authorities of each applicable school. For Academies, foundations schools and others who are their own admission authorities, the decision whether they consider applications to be fraudulent is made on the basis of Haringey’s investigations and any further checks the school may wish to conduct. Historically a very small number of applications are discovered to be fraudulent, for example in recent years approximately 0.2% of applications were considered fraudulent following in-depth investigation, a much smaller value than anecdotal evidence may suggest.
>
> Haringey also has an online anonymous whistle-blowing form for members of the public who may wish to inform the LA of possible fraudulent applicants. This form has proved invaluable in Haringey’s investigations, and in all cases where members of the public suggest that they are aware of families who have submitted fraudulent applications, we would ask them to provide as much information as possible via this online form so that an investigation can be undertaken. The form can be submitted anonymously and can be found online along with Haringey’s Address of Convenience Protocol. Our address of convenience protocol sets out the procedure by which we investigate potential addresses of convenience.
>
> It was also recommended that Haringey introduce limiting factors on the sibling criterion, such as stipulating that families who have moved further than a reasonable distance from the school should no longer qualify under the sibling criterion. In November 2015 Haringey Council consulted on proposals to alter the sibling criterion for primary community and VC schools. It was determined **NOT** to introduce this limiting factor on the sibling criterion and full details of why this change was not implemented are provided in the report, online here: and in the appendices to the report, online here.

The report concluded that the introduction of this limited sibling criterion would impact most heavily and negatively upon families with certain protected characteristics, and upon some of the most vulnerable families in the borough, making these families further disadvantaged in no longer being able to access places at a single school for their children. As such it is unlikely that Haringey will consult on the introduction of a similar criterion to community schools in the near future.

To further combat fraudulent applications, Haringey has introduced the removal of the sibling criterion for families who obtained a place for their older child fraudulently.

Children of staff criterion and childcare services

One respondent suggested that the council should amend it's children of staff criterion in the oversubscription criteria to include staff who provide wrap-around childcare. Again, without analysis it is impossible to weigh up the impact this policy could have on protected characteristics though obviously the staff in question might be offered school places for their children ahead of other children.

The full response as shown in the Determination of the Council's School Admission Arrangements for the academic year 2022/23 is reproduced below:

The Council introduced an additional oversubscription criterion for 'children of staff' for the 2019/20 year of entry to address the teacher shortage at the time and to provide schools with the ability to retain and recruit staff for areas where there was a demonstrable skills shortage. Priority under this criterion is given where the member of teaching staff has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time of application or where a member of staff has been recruited to fill a vacancy for which there is a demonstrable skills shortage.

All schools are expected to provide access to wrap-around childcare if there is sufficient demand, either on their own premises or nearby. Not all schools provide out of school care themselves, some do, but others out-source the provision. Some schools opt to fulfil the requirements themselves, others invite individuals, playgroups, or other private childcare providers to meet the requirements on their behalf. In this case, the primary school in question out-sources childcare provision to an out of school club which is a private childcare provider operating outside of local authority control.

Whilst we acknowledge the valuable service clubs provides to local school communities, staff members employed at the club are not teachers on Haringey's payroll or recruited to fill a demonstrable skill shortage. Therefore, they do not meet the requirements of the rule and it would not be in the spirit of the policy to broaden the criterion to incorporate staff employed by a private organisation.

Although the number of children this criterion represents each year has been small, there is a risk that extending the 'children of staff' criterion further to include other groups of children may result in an increase in numbers. This would cause disadvantage to local families eligible for a place under the distance criterion. Some of our schools are a very popular and oversubscribed and the area the schools serve rarely goes out beyond

0.5 miles. Applicants offered a place under the staff criterion tend to live outside the cut off distance and therefore extending the criterion further may risk displacing more families living in the local community.

If the council were to consider amending its 'children of staff' criterion we would have to include all out of school clubs in Haringey for reasons of equity and fairness. This could potentially result in a significant increase in the number of children offered a place under the 'children of staff' criterion each year. Currently to mitigate against this risk, priority for children of staff is limited to one place for each form of entry in any year.

Haringey In-year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)

The first was a suggestion about how the council can minimise the risk of permanent exclusion. The potential impact on protected characteristics is hard to assess without analysis. Nevertheless the response suggested that the council tracks all managed moves to ensure that early intervention and support can be put in place and emphasised that many young people who are permanently excluded or transfer to an AP setting have previously attended up to 3 mainstream schools via managed moves.

The full response as shown in the Determination of the Council's School Admission Arrangements for the academic year 2022/23 is reproduced below:

> The Haringey In-Year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP) ensures unplaced children, especially the most vulnerable, are offered a school place without delay and is a statutory requirement set out in the School Admissions Code 2014. In applying the Protocol, the panel ensures that these children and young people are shared fairly across all Haringey schools and that this process is open and transparent.
>
> This year key stakeholders (panel members such as headteachers or their designated representative who enforce the protocol) were consulted on a minor alteration to the protocol in relation to managed moves[6]. Managed moves can be arranged for children at the risk of permanent exclusion and will be agreed between the substantive and receiving school and the family outside the panel.
>
> The change to the protocol proposes a more robust system of tracking so an accurate record of managed moves currently in progress can be maintained by the local authority. All schools would be expected to inform the Admissions Service when a managed move has been instigated and also the outcome i.e. when a pupil moves permanently to their new school or that it is determined that they should remain at their original school.
>
> Two responses were received in favour of the minor alteration to the protocol in relation to managed moves. One respondent acknowledged the essential need for manged moves to be tracked in order to ensure early intervention and support for young people

[6] The term managed move refers to the transfer of a pupil who is at serious risk of permanent exclusion from one school to another. Managed moves are intended to provide a way to avoid the need for permanent exclusion in cases where a full range of inclusion strategies have been applied and these have not been lastingly effective.

at risk of exclusion. No other representation was received which is likely to be attributed to the ongoing support and satisfaction with the overall protocol and its application.

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)*

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

All primary and all but one of the secondary schools within the borough are coeducational.

For all of these schools, the gender of the pupil is not a factor of the admission arrangements, so this protected characteristic is not affected.

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)*

There are no proposals in the Admissions Arrangements that affect this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

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)*

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

The policy applies equally to all children of statutory school age as defined by the Admissions Code 2014.

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)*

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

Section 324 of the Education Act 1996 requires the governing bodies of all maintained schools to admit a child with a statement of special educational needs/EHCP that names their school. These children are placed in the relevant school before all other places are allocated.

Where a child with a disability or special educational need is to attend a Special School, allocation of places is through a specialist panel and are outside of the scope of these admission arrangements.

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)*

Positive	X	Negative	X	Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

Positive - The Local Authority has a duty to ensure the proposed arrangements do not unfairly disadvantage any child based on race

Translated applications are available on request for those who do not have English as their first language and face to face workshops are held for parents of prospective applicants to support their application process.

Negative - In the proposed arrangements, children arriving into the borough after the application date, which will include migrants from other countries, will have their applications dealt with as a late application. In line with the Pan London co-ordinated scheme, Haringey will accept late applications and process them as on time only if they are late for a good reason and supported by written independent evidence. Upon receipt of the written independent evidence, each case will be decided on its own merits. This information is published online within the School Admissions prospectuses.

The latest date for the late applications which are considered to be on-time within the terms of the home LA's scheme is 11 December 2020 (Secondary Transfer) and 12 February 2021 (Starting Reception). These dates are agreed annually in line with the Pan London c-ordinated scheme in order to enable the efficient processing and data sharing iterative processes which take place across all boroughs following these dates.

This approach is seen as fair and necessary in line with the Pan London co-ordinated scheme and the School Admissions Code (2014) which defines the application deadlines as 'closing dates' at paragraph 1.32C.

Based on the ethnicity data for pupils and staff there is evidence that a staff priority criterion could benefit staff from a White British background as a greater proportion of

Haringey schools staff are White British as compared to pupils at Haringey schools. There is a possibility that this proposal could benefit White British parent (s) and carer (s) to the detriment of parent(s) and carer(s) other ethnic groups. Due to the small proportion of pupils that are awarded a place under the staff criterion, we do not feel this is an issue and we are not able to restrict admission to schools based on ethnicity. We have also limited places under this criterion to one form of entry per year group.

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)*

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

All schools included in the arrangements have to admit pupils regardless of sexual orientation.

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)*

For community and VC schools, religion is not a factor of the admission arrangements.

The governing bodies of faith schools are the admitting authorities for these schools and the admissions criteria are therefore outside of these arrangements. Faith schools are allowed to set objective criteria relating to faith, in line with the mandatory provisions of the Schools Admission Code.

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)*

In addition to the criteria set out in Section 1, if only one place is available at the school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth, the Local Authority would ask community schools to go over their published admission number. This aspect of the criteria ensures that multiple birth families are not disadvantaged by the proposed arrangements. The proposal will benefit members of Haringey schools staff with children by enabling access for their children to the school in which they work.

Positive	X		Negative		Neutral impact	Unknown Impact	

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 are no proposals in the Admissions Arrangements that affect this protected characteristic.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	X

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

The proposal is likely to have a positive impact on women with children as women are overrepresented among Haringey schools staff and the proposal targets parents with school-aged children.

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

- **Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the protected characteristics?**
- **Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a protected characteristic and those who do not?**
  This includes:
  a) **Remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons protected under the Equality Act**
  b) **Take steps to meet the needs of persons protected under the Equality Act that are different from the needs of other groups**
  c) **Encourage persons protected under the Equality Act to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low**
- **Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a protected characteristic and those who do not?**

The proposed admission arrangements for 2022/23 do not differ materially from the arrangements for previous years and we therefore do not consider that there are any new or specific Equalities issues to emerge from these general admissions arrangements. We continue to monitor and assess the impact of any changing trends.

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.	N

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	
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 protected characteristics are impacted?	Action	Lead officer	Timescale
N/A			

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

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:

Training – Staff in the Haringey School Admissions service are provided with yearly refresher training in line with the admission arrangements, which addresses any changes to either the criteria or co-ordinated schemes.

Monitoring - The Head of Admissions and School Organisation at Haringey Council will be responsible for monitoring. The School Admissions Return to DfE is an Annual report which sets outs information on the effectiveness of the admission arrangements e.g. number applicants who received one of their preferences for a school place. The annual report to the Office of Schools' Adjudicators monitors the fairness of the admission arrangements. This information will be reported to the DfE and the OSA annually.

Two main mechanisms will be used by the DfE to provide feedback on how effective the measures in the revised Codes and regulations have been and to inform future policy development. In producing his annual report for the Secretary of State, the Schools Adjudicator will take account of the reports he will receive from each local authority on the legality, fairness and effectiveness of local admission arrangements.

Appeal arrangements - Admission arrangements are subject to an appeal process that gives parents the right to appeal decisions. The process is also used to hold admissions authorities to account and ensure that the arrangements are applied.

7. Authorisation

EqIA approved by .....Eveleen Riordan..... (Assistant Director)	Date .....

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.

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APPENDIX 7b EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Open text responses to the 2022 School Admission arrangements consultation

1) Catchment areas within Haringey are notoriously small and there is a widely known issue with abuse of the application process by temporarily moving into catchment to obtain a school place before moving out of the area to a permanent home. Once an eldest child has a place within a school any younger siblings are then prioritised over local children even if they live several miles out of the catchment. This is obviously detrimental to families living in the area and damages the community feel to local schools. Although schools are aware of this issue I think more needs to be done to prevent abuse. If a child has obtained their place at a school due to distance there should be a system in place for removing that placement if the child later moves out of the area. Given that catchment areas are so small it could be appropriate for example to withdraw a place if the child moves and is no longer within reasonable walking distance of the school. The sibling priority should also be amended so that siblings are only given priority if the applicant and older sibling remain living within a certain "reasonable distance" of the school. There could be complications where children spend time with separated parents at different addresses but the system could be based on a main residence basis. There is always heavy traffic in Haringey at school opening and closing times which suggests that many children are not currently within walking distance of their school. Given the small catchment areas this suggests the problem of children travelling a long way is quite significant.

2) I am the owner of XXXX, a small business offering wraparound care exclusively to pupils at XXXX.

I am writing to propose that criterion number 5 in the 'admission criteria when oversubscribed for reception and junior admissions' be amended and extended.

I propose that:

"*Children whose parent is a member of staff who has been employed at the school for two or more years at the time of application or has been recruited to fill a vacancy for which there is a demonstrable skill shortage."*

be extended to include "*children whose parent is a member of staff who has been employed at the school* ***or at a wraparound childcare service exclusively offered at that school****…etc."*

XXXX has worked successfully in partnership with XXXX since XXXX. We employ XX local people and we run affordable breakfast, after-school and holiday clubs for XXX children. We give priority places to single parents who want to return to work, education or training, and to families in need. Every year, we offer work experience to local secondary school pupils and currently have a local apprentice. The majority of XXXX staff are fully qualified: many trained with us. Most have been employed by the company for more than 10 years. We are rated 'outstanding' by Ofsted and our staff are our greatest asset.

However, the very nature of wraparound childcare means that XXX staff are unable to use similar services at other schools because they finish work past after-school club closing times. They cannot work for XXXX and get their own children to another school on time in the mornings, or use another school's breakfast club, because they need to be at work early enough to care for XXXX parents' children and walk them to school.

Unless criterion number 5 be extended as I propose, my staff have no option but to quit their jobs if they choose to have children of their own and do not live in XXXX catchment area.

I understand that the existing admission criteria when oversubscribed regarding school staff came about following an approach from headteachers who were repeatedly losing staff – usually women – who were unable to get their own children into the school in which they worked. I also understand that admissions made under these criteria are very low – less than one per cent.

Nearly XXXX families rely on us to provide a high quality, safe and essential wraparound service, and our staff are just as much part of the school community as teachers and other school staff. Unless this criterion is extended to include them, XXXX and XXXX parents will automatically lose the services of XXXX experienced, well-trained and valued staff when their children become of nursery and school age.

3) It is essential that managed moves are tracked by LB Haringey in order to ensure that early intervention and support can be put in place for young people at risk of exclusion from mainstream. Many young people who are permanently excluded or transfer to an AP setting have previously attended up to 3 mainstream schools via managed moves. Tracking these moves will allow us to identify where support and early intervention is required, signpost to other services and hopefully minimise the risk of PEX.

Pan-London Co-ordinated Scheme for Reception and Junior Admissions 2022/23

APPLICATIONS

1. Haringey Local Authority will advise home local authorities during the Summer Term of Year 5 of their resident pupils on the roll of Haringey's maintained primary schools and whose parents are eligible to make application in the forthcoming academic year.

2. Haringey residents can apply online at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or alternatively submit a paper application available from the School Admissions Service.

3. Haringey Local Authority will take all reasonable steps to ensure that every parent who has a child in their last year of primary education within a maintained school, either in Haringey or elsewhere, and who is resident in Haringey can be signposted to a copy of Haringey's booklet which will be available in early September 2021.

4. The booklet will also be available to parents who are non-residents and will include information on how they can access their home local authority's equivalent School Admissions Application Form.

5. The admission authorities within Haringey will not use supplementary information forms except where the information available through the School Admissions Application Form is insufficient for consideration of the application against the published over subscription criteria. Where supplementary information forms are used by the admission authorities within Haringey, the LA will seek to ensure that they only collect information which is required by the published oversubscription criteria, in accordance with paragraph 2.4 of the School Admissions Code 2014.

6. Where supplementary forms are used, they will be made available directly from the relevant schools. Such forms will advise parents that they must also complete their home local authority's School Admissions Application Form. The Haringey schools' booklet will indicate which Haringey schools require supplementary information forms to be completed.

7. Where a school in Haringey receives a supplementary information form, it will not be considered a valid application unless the parent/carer has also listed the school on their home LA's School Admissions Application Form.

8. Haringey Local Authority will share the details of each application for a Haringey voluntary-aided school, foundation school or academy with that school. Schools that require a supplementary information form will check that each parent has completed one. If one has not been received the school will make contact with the parent and ask them to complete one. The school will also check that each parent that has completed a supplementary form has also completed a School Admissions Application Form. If any parent has not completed a School Admissions Application Form, the school will share that information with Haringey Local Authority who will then contact the parent and ask them to complete one.

9. Applicants will be able to express a preference for six schools located within and/or outside Haringey Local Authority.

10. The order of preference given on the School Admissions Application Form will not be revealed to a school. However, where a parent resident in Haringey expresses a preference for schools in the area of another local authority, the order of preference will be revealed to that local authority in order to determine the highest preference offer in cases where a child is eligible for a place at more than one school.

11. Haringey undertakes to carry out the address verification process set out in its entry in LIAGG Address Verification Register. This will in all cases include validation of resident applicants against this LA's primary school data and the further investigation of any discrepancy. Additional information will be requested from parents at the time of application and this will be explained in the secondary booklet. Where this LA is not satisfied as to the validity of an address of an applicant whose preference has been sent to a maintaining LA, it will advise the maintaining LA no later than **11 February 2022**.

12. Haringey will confirm the status of any resident child for whom it receives an Application Form stating that s/he is a 'Child in Care' and will provide any additional evidence on receipt of a reasonable request to the maintaining LA in respect of a preference for a school in its area by **4 February 2022**.

13. Haringey will advise a maintaining LA of the reason for any preference expressed for a school in its area, in respect of a resident child born outside of the correct age cohort, and will forward any supporting documentation to the maintaining LA by **4 February 2022**.

PROCESSING

14. Applicants resident within Haringey must complete and return the School Admissions Application Form, which will be available on-line, by **15 January 2022**. However, Haringey LA encourages applicants to submit their application by **7 January 2022** to allow sufficient time to process and check all applications before the mandatory date when data must be sent to the Pan London Register (PLR).

15. Any application forms, changes to preferences or preference order received after **15 January 2022** will be treated as late. This means that such applications will be considered after those applicants who have applied on time.

16. Haringey will accept late applications and process them as on time only if they are late for a good reason and supported by written independent evidence. Upon receipt of the written independent evidence, each case will be decided on its own merits.

17. Where such applications contain preferences for schools in other LAs, Haringey will forward the details to maintaining LAs via the Pan-London Register (PLR) as they are received. Haringey will accept late applications which are considered to be on time within the terms of the home LA's scheme.

18. The latest date for the upload to the PLR of late applications which are considered to be on-time within the terms of the home LA's scheme is **11 February 2022**.

19. Where an applicant moves from one participating home LA to another after submitting an on-time application under the terms of the former home LA's scheme, the new home LA will accept the application as on-time up to **11 February 2022**, on the basis that an on-time application already exists within the Pan-London system.

20. Application data relating to applications for schools in other participating local authorities will be up-loaded to the Pan-London Register (PLR) by **4 February 2022**. Supplementary information provided with the School Admissions Application Form will be sent to Haringey voluntary-aided schools/maintaining local authorities by the same date.

21. Application data relating to Haringey schools from out-of-borough pupils will be received from the Pan London Register on **4 February 2022**.

22. Haringey Local Authority will notify each school within Haringey that is its own admission authority of every preference that has been made for the school, forwarding to them all relevant details from the School Admissions Application Form by **4 February 2022**.

23. Between **4 February 2022** and **18 February 2022**, voluntary-aided, foundation schools and Academies will assess their applications according to their admissions criteria.

24. Haringey will participate in the application data checking exercise scheduled between **14–18 February 2022** in the Pan-London timetable.

25. All preferences for schools within Haringey will be considered by the relevant admission authorities without reference to preference order. Voluntary-aided schools, Academies, Free schools and Foundation schools to provide Haringey LA with an electronic list of their applicants in rank order by **18 February 2022**. When the admission authorities within Haringey have provided a list of applicants in rank order, Haringey Local Authority shall, for each applicant to its schools for whom more than one potential offer is available, make the offer to the highest ranked school.

26. Haringey Local Authority will send the first ALT file to the Pan-London Register (PLR) giving offer details for their school by **17 March 2022**. The PLR will transmit the highest potential offer specified by the maintaining LA to the Home LA.

27. Haringey will eliminate all but the highest ranked offer where an applicant has more than one potential offer. This will involve exchanges of preference outcomes between the LAS (Local Admissions System) and the PLR which will continue until notification that a steady state has been achieved or until **24 March 2022** if this is sooner.

28. Haringey will not make an additional offer between the end of the iterative process and **19 April 2022** which may impact on an offer being made by another participating LA.

29. Notwithstanding paragraph 28 if an error is identified within the allocation of places at one of our schools, Haringey LA will attempt to manually resolve the allocation to correct the error. Where this impacts on another LA (either as a home or maintaining LA) Haringey LA will liaise with that LA to attempt to resolve the incorrect offer and any multiple offers which might occur. However, if another LA is unable to resolve a multiple offer, or if the impact is too far reaching, Haringey will accept that the applicant(s) affected might receive a multiple offer.

30. Haringey will participate in the offer data checking exercise scheduled between **25 March – 6 April 2022**.

31. Haringey will send a file to the E-Admissions portal with outcomes for all resident applicants who have applied online no later than **11 April 2022**.

OFFERS

32. Haringey will ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, that each resident applicant who cannot be offered a preference expressed on the School Admissions Application Form receives the offer of an alternative school place. The applicant will be offered a place at the nearest community school (or own admitting authority school if the governors have agreed to this) to the home address with an available place.

33. Haringey will inform all resident applicants of their highest offer of a school place and, where relevant, the reasons why higher preferences were not offered, whether they were for schools in the Home LA or in other participating LAs.

34. Haringey will use the form of Notification Letter set out in this document.

35. Notification of the outcome will be sent to parents on **19 April 2022**.

36. Details of the pupils to be offered will be made available to each Haringey primary school by **19 April 2022**.

37. Parents who are not offered a place at their preferred schools will be offered the right of appeal.

POST OFFER

38. Parents must accept or decline the offer of a place by **4 May 2022**. If they do not respond by this date the local authority will make every reasonable effort to contact the parent to find out whether or not they wish to accept the place. If the parent fails to respond to the local authority the school place will be withdrawn.

39. Where a parent accepts or declines a place by **4 May 2022** this information will be passed to the maintaining LA by **11 May 2022.** Where such information is received from applicants after **4 May 2022**, this LA will pass it to the maintaining LA as it is received.

40. Where a place becomes available in an oversubscribed maintained school or academy in Haringey, it will be offered from a waiting list ordered in accordance with paragraph 2.14 of the School Admissions Code 2014.

41. Haringey will inform the home LA, where different, of an offer for a maintained school or Academy in Haringey which can be made to an applicant resident in the home LA's area, in order that the home LA can offer the place.

42. When acting as a maintaining LA, Haringey LA and the admission authorities within it will not inform an applicant resident in another LA that a place can be offered.

43. Haringey will offer a place at a maintained school or Academy in another LA to an applicant resident in its area, provided that the school is ranked higher on the School Admissions Application Form than any school already offered.

44. Where Haringey is informed by a maintaining LA of an offer which can be made to an applicant resident in Haringey which is ranked lower on the School Admissions Application Form than any school already offered, it will inform the maintaining LA that the offer will not be made.

45. Where Haringey, acting as a home LA, has agreed to a change of preference order for good reason, it must inform any maintaining LA affected by the change.

46. Haringey will inform the home LA, where different, of any change to an applicant's offer status as soon as it occurs.

47. Haringey will accept new applications (including additional preferences) from home LAs for maintained schools and Academies in its area.

WAITING LISTS

48. Where a child does not receive an offer of their first preference, his/her name will automatically be placed on the waiting list for each Haringey school for which he/she is eligible, that is a higher preference school to the one that has been offered. Parents will be advised that if they want to go on the waiting list for an out-of-borough school, that they must put this in writing to the School Admissions Service in Haringey.

49. Parents will be given the opportunity to make applications to Haringey schools to which they did not originally apply.

50. Waiting lists will be kept by all maintained admission authorities in Haringey and coordinated centrally by this local authority as part of the coordination of all admission applications. Academies, voluntary-aided and foundation schools will apply their own admission arrangements. Haringey local authority will keep a mirrored waiting list and will offer places on behalf of the governing body. Waiting lists for community schools will be administered centrally by the local authority.

51. Waiting lists for entry to Year 7 in September 2022 will be compiled on **6 May 2022** (after the deadline for acceptance of places) and will be kept in strict criteria order with no differentiation between on-time or late applications.

52. Waiting lists will be maintained and places allocated, as they become available, in accordance with each admission authority's published admission and oversubscription criteria.

53. Children will remain on the waiting list until the end of the Summer Term of the application year, unless parents contact the School Admissions Team to extend this further.

Timetable for entry to school in September 2022

7 January 2022	Recommended closing date for receipt of the School Admission Application Form
15 January 2022	Statutory deadline for return of application to the Home LA
4 February 2022	Deadline for the transfer of application information by the Home LA to the PLR and supplementary information to Haringey VA schools/maintaining local authorities
4 February 2022 – **18 February 2022**	Voluntary-aided schools and Academies will order their applications according to their admissions criteria
11 February 2022	Deadline for the upload of applications that are late but are considered to be on-time, to the PLR
14–18 February 2022	Pan-London data checking exercise of pupil applications exchanged via the PLR
18 February 2022	Voluntary-aided schools, Academies, Free schools and Foundation schools to provide Haringey LA with an electronic list of their applicants in rank order
17 March 2022	Deadline for the transfer of highest potential offer information from the Maintaining LAs to the PLR
24 March 2022	Final ALT file to the PLR
25 March – 6 April 2022	Pan-London data checking exercise of pupil offer data
11 April 2022	Deadline for on-line ALT file to portal
19 April 2022	eAdmissions offers made/offer letters posted where applicants have made paper applications
4 May 2022	Date by which parents accept or decline offers
11 May 2022	Date by which LA will pass information to schools within Haringey (or for out-of-borough schools, to the maintaining LA) on parents who have accepted or declined a place.

NOTIFICATION LETTERS AND EMAILS

A. Offer Letter

Dear salutation,

Reception Admissions 2022 - pupil_firstname PUPIL_SURNAME (pupil_birthdate)

I am writing to let you know the outcome of your application for a primary school place. I am pleased to tell you that we are able to offer your child a place at alloc_pref.

Please respond now to this offer online here: bit.ly/SchoolPlaceConfirmation, or by post using the form attached to this letter. You must respond by [Date TBC] 2022 or the offer may be withdrawn.

When you respond online you will need to provide the following information:

Pupil ID	pupil_id
First Name	pupil_firstname
Surname	pupil_surname
Date of Birth	pupil_birthdate

Alternatively you can visit one of Haringey's Customer Service Centres, or inform us by email using the address below. Failure to respond to your offer may result in the offer being withdrawn.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. This is the highest offer we can currently provide your child with.

The school will contact you shortly to provide further information about the arrangements for admission.

If you were not offered a higher preference school
I am sorry that it was not possible to offer your child a place at any of the schools listed as a higher preference on your application form. For each of these schools, there were more applications than places available and other applicants had a higher priority than your child under the school's published admission criteria. If you would like further information about why your child was not offered a place at one of your higher preference schools, please contact the admission authority for that school.

We are the admission authority for community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools in Haringey. For all other schools and academies in Haringey, please contact them directly to find out why your child was not offered a place. If you have applied for a school outside the borough then please contact the school admissions service in the borough where the school is located. The contact details for Haringey schools or the relevant admissions service in other boroughs can be found in our reception admissions booklet or at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions. Details of how places were offered in Haringey are given at the end of this letter.

Waiting lists
Please note that applications for any school that you listed lower on your application form have been automatically withdrawn.

I can confirm that your child's name will be placed on the waiting list for any Haringey Schools that you listed higher on your form. If you would like pupil_firstname to be added to any other school waiting list (or removed from a list), including those outside Haringey, please put your request in writing to the address below. You can only be considered for a maximum of 6 schools at any time. If we can offer your child a place

from a waiting list we will contact you. This process will start from [Date TBC] 2022. Please note that being on a waiting list does not guarantee your child a place at the school and their position on the list could go down as well as up as other applicants join the list.

Your right to appeal
You have a right of appeal under the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at any of the schools you listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- for a community or voluntary controlled school in Haringey, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form.
- for an academy, voluntary aided or free school in Haringey, please contact the school direct. These schools are listed in the Schools A-Z in the Primary Admissions booklet.
- for schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located (contacts details can be found at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions and in the Primary admissions booklet).

Appeal forms must be returned by [Date TBC] 2022 for your appeal to be heard before September 2022. We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your child's position on a waiting list.

If you have any questions about this letter please contact us using the contact details below.

School Admissions Service

B. Allocation Letter

Dear salutation,

Reception Admissions 2022 - pupil_firstname PUPIL_SURNAME (pupil_birthdate)

I am writing to let you know the outcome of your application for a primary school place. I am sorry to tell you that we have not been able to offer your child a place at any of the schools you listed on your application form. For each of these schools, there were more applications than places available and other applicants had a higher priority than your child under the school's published admission criteria.

Your child has been offered a place at alloc_pref. This is the nearest Haringey school to your home address with an available place.

Please respond now to this offer online here: bit.ly/SchoolPlaceConfirmation, or by post using the form attached to this letter. You must respond by [Date TBC] 2022 or the offer may be withdrawn.

When you respond online you will need to provide the following information:

Pupil ID	pupil_id
First Name	pupil_firstname
Surname	pupil_surname

Date of Birth	pupil_birthdate

Alternatively you can visit one of Haringey's Customer Service Centres, or inform us by email using the address listed below. Failure to respond to your offer may result in the offer being withdrawn.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. This is the highest offer we can currently provide your child with.

The school will contact you shortly to provide further information about the arrangements for admission.

If you would like further information about why your child was not offered a place at one of your higher preference schools, please contact the admission authority for that school. We are the admission authority for community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools in Haringey. For all other schools and academies in Haringey, please contact them directly to find out why your child was not offered a place. If you have applied for a school outside the borough then please contact the school admissions service in the borough where the school is located.

The contact details for Haringey schools or the relevant admissions service in other boroughs can be found in our reception admissions booklet or at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions. Details of how places were offered in Haringey are given at the end of this letter.

Waiting lists

I can confirm that your child's name has been put on the waiting list for all Haringey school(s) listed on your form. If you would like pupil_firstname to be added to any other school waiting list (or removed from a list), please put your request in writing to the address below. You can be considered for a maximum of 6 schools at any time. If we can offer your child a place from a waiting list we will contact you. This process will start from [Date TBC] 2022. Please note that being on a waiting list does not guarantee your child a place at the school and their position on the list could go down as well as up as other applicants join the list.

Your right to appeal

You have a right of appeal under the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at any of the schools you listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- for a community or voluntary controlled school in Haringey, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form,
- for an academy, voluntary aided or free school in Haringey, please contact the school direct. These schools are listed in the Schools A-Z in the Primary Admissions booklet.
- for schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located (contacts details can be found at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions and in the Primary admissions booklet).

Appeal forms must be returned by [Date TBC] 2022 for your appeal to be heard before September 2022. We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting

the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your child's position on a waiting list.

If you have any questions about this letter please contact us using the contact details below.

Haringey School Admissions

C. Offer Email 1

PLEASE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION BELOW

Dear Parent / Carer,

We are pleased to be able to offer you your first preference school.

You must respond to this offer by [Date TBC] 2022 otherwise the offer may be withdrawn. The quickest way to do this is to log in to your application via www.eadmissions.org.uk using the username and password supplied to you when you registered. You can then click on VIEW OUTCOME and submit your acceptance. You will then receive a confirmation email and the school will write to you at a later date with further details.

APPEALS
You have the right of appeal under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at any of the schools you listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- for a community school in Haringey, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form.
- for a voluntary aided school, academy or free school, please contact the school direct.
- for schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located (contact details can be found at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions and in the Primary Admissions Booklet 2021).

Appeal forms should be returned as soon as possible.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your position on a school waiting list.
Please note that applications for any school that you listed lower on your application form have been automatically withdrawn.

If you have any questions please contact us on 020 8489 1000, email: schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to
Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

You can find further information about how school places were offered in Haringey, online at:
www.haringey.gov.uk/children-and-families/schools-and-education/school-admissions/starting-primary-school

Yours sincerely,

Haringey School Admissions Team

D. Offer Email 2

PLEASE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION BELOW

Dear Parent / Carer,

We are pleased to be able to offer you one of your preferred schools.

You must respond to this offer by [Date TBC] 2022 otherwise the offer may be withdrawn. The quickest way to do this is to log in to your application via www.eadmissions.org.uk using the username and password supplied to you when you registered. You can then click on VIEW OUTCOME and submit your acceptance. You will then receive a confirmation email and the school will write to you at a later date with further details.

I am sorry that it was not possible to offer a place at any of the schools you listed higher on your application form. For each of these schools there were more applications than places available, and other applicants had a higher priority than your child under the published admission criteria.

If you would like further information about why your child was not offered a place at one of your higher preference schools, please contact the local authority where the school is located. Details of how places were offered for community schools in Haringey are given at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions. For voluntary aided schools, academies or free schools in Haringey please contact the school direct.

You can find further information about how school places were offered in Haringey, online at:
www.haringey.gov.uk/children-and-families/schools-and-education/school-admissions/starting-primary-school

WAITING LISTS
I can confirm that your child will be placed on the waiting list for any Haringey schools that you listed higher on your form. If you would like your child to be added to any other waiting list (or removed from a list), please put your request in writing to schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

You can only be considered for a maximum of 6 schools at any time. If we can offer your child a place from a waiting list we will contact you. This process will start after [Date TBC] 2022. Please note that being on a waiting list does not guarantee your child a place at the school and their position on the list could go down as well as up as other applicants join the list.
Please note that applications for any school that you listed lower on your application form have been automatically withdrawn.

APPEALS
You have the right of appeal under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at any of the schools you listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- for a community school in Haringey, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form.
- for a voluntary aided school, academy or free school, please contact the school direct.
- for schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located (contact details can be found at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions and in the Primary Admissions Booklet 2021).

Appeal forms should be returned as soon as possible.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your position on a waiting list.

If you have any questions please contact us on 020 8489 1000, email: schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to
Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 Station Road, London N22 8HQ.

Yours sincerely,

Haringey School Admissions Team

E. Allocation Email

PLEASE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION BELOW

Dear Parent / Carer,

I am writing to let you know the outcome of your application for a school place. I am sorry to tell you that we have not been able to offer your child a place at any of the schools you listed on your application form. This is because all the available places were offered to applicants who had higher priority than your child under the published admission criteria. Your child has been offered a place at the school listed above.

You must respond to this offer by [Date TBC] 2022 otherwise the offer may be withdrawn. The quickest way to do this is to log in to your application via www.eadmissions.org.uk using the username and password supplied to you when you registered. You can then click on VIEW OUTCOME and submit your acceptance. You will then receive a confirmation email and the school will write to you at a later date with further details.

If you would like further information about why your child was not offered a place at any of your school preferences, please contact the local authority where the school is located. Details of how places were offered for community schools in Haringey are given at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions. For voluntary aided schools, academies or free schools in Haringey please contact the school direct.

WAITING LISTS
I can confirm that your child will be placed on the waiting list for any Haringey schools that you listed on your form. If you would like your child to be added to any other waiting list (or removed from a list), please put your request in writing to schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

You can only be considered for a maximum of 6 schools at any time. If we can offer your child a place from a waiting list we will contact you. This process will start after [Date TBC] 2022. Please note that being on a waiting list does not guarantee your child a place at the school and their position on the list could go down as well as up as other applicants join the list.

APPEALS
You have the right of appeal under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at any of the schools you listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- for a community school in Haringey, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form.
- for a voluntary aided school, academy or free school, please contact the school direct.
- for schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located (contact details can be found at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions and in the Primary Admissions Booklet 2021).

Appeal forms should be returned as soon as possible.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your position on a waiting list.

If you have any questions please contact us on 020 8489 1000, email: schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to
Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

You can find further information about how school places were offered in Haringey, online at:
www.haringey.gov.uk/children-and-families/schools-and-education/school-admissions/starting-primary-school

Yours sincerely,

Haringey School Admissions Team

Pan-London Co-ordinated Scheme for Secondary Admissions 2022/23

APPLICATIONS

1. Haringey Local Authority will advise home local authorities during the Summer Term of Year 5 of their resident pupils on the roll of Haringey's maintained primary schools and whose parents are eligible to make application in the forthcoming academic year.

2. Haringey residents can apply online at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or alternatively submit a paper application available from the School Admissions Service.

3. Haringey Local Authority will take all reasonable steps to ensure that every parent who has a child in their last year of primary education within a maintained school, either in Haringey or elsewhere, and who is resident in Haringey can be signposted to a copy of Haringey's booklet which will be available in early September 2021.

4. The booklet will also be available to parents who are non-residents and will include information on how they can access their home local authority's equivalent School Admissions Application Form.

5. The admission authorities within Haringey will not use supplementary information forms except where the information available through the School Admissions Application Form is insufficient for consideration of the application against the published over subscription criteria. Where supplementary information forms are used by the admission authorities within Haringey, the LA will seek to ensure that they only collect information which is required by the published oversubscription criteria, in accordance with paragraph 2.4 of the School Admissions Code 2014.

6. Where supplementary forms are used, they will be made available directly from the relevant schools. Such forms will advise parents that they must also complete their home local authority's School Admissions Application Form. The Haringey schools' booklet will indicate which Haringey schools require supplementary information forms to be completed.

7. Where a school in Haringey receives a supplementary information form, it will not be considered a valid application unless the parent/carer has also listed the school on their home LA's School Admissions Application Form.

8. Haringey Local Authority will share the details of each application for a Haringey voluntary-aided school, foundation school or academy with that school. Schools that require a supplementary information form will check that each parent has completed one. If one has not been received the school will make contact with the parent and ask them to complete one. The school will also check that each parent that has completed a supplementary form has also completed a School Admissions Application Form. If any parent has not completed a School Admissions Application Form, the school will share that information with Haringey Local Authority who will then contact the parent and ask them to complete one.

9. Applicants will be able to express a preference for six schools located within and/or outside Haringey Local Authority.

10. The order of preference given on the School Admissions Application Form will not be revealed to a school. However, where a parent resident in Haringey expresses a preference for schools in the area of another local authority, the order of preference will be revealed to that local authority in order to determine the highest preference offer in cases where a child is eligible for a place at more than one school.

11. Haringey undertakes to carry out the address verification process set out in its entry in LIAGG Address Verification Register. This will in all cases include validation of resident applicants against this LA's primary school data and the further investigation of any discrepancy. Additional information will be requested from parents at the time of application and this will be explained in the secondary booklet. Where this LA is not satisfied as to the validity of an address of an applicant whose preference has been sent to a maintaining LA, it will advise the maintaining LA no later than **10 December 2021**.

12. Haringey will confirm the status of any resident child for whom it receives an Application Form stating that s/he is a 'Child in Care' and will provide any additional evidence on receipt of a reasonable request to the maintaining LA in respect of a preference for a school in its area by **12 November 2021**.

13. Haringey will advise a maintaining LA of the reason for any preference expressed for a school in its area, in respect of a resident child born outside of the correct age cohort, and will forward any supporting documentation to the maintaining LA by **12 November 2021**.

PROCESSING

14. Applicants resident within Haringey must complete and return the School Admissions Application Form, which will be available on-line, by **31 October 2021**. However, Haringey LA encourages applicants to submit their application by **23 October 2021** to allow sufficient time to process and check all applications before the mandatory date when data must be sent to the Pan London Register (PLR).

15. Any application forms, changes to preferences or preference order received after **31 October 2021** will be treated as late. This means that such applications will be considered after those applicants who have applied on time.

16. Haringey will accept late applications and process them as on time only if they are late for a good reason and supported by written independent evidence. Upon receipt of the written independent evidence, each case will be decided on its own merits.

17. Where such applications contain preferences for schools in other LAs, Haringey will forward the details to maintaining LAs via the Pan-London Register (PLR) as they are received. Haringey will accept late applications which are considered to be on time within the terms of the home LA's scheme.

18. The latest date for the upload to the PLR of late applications which are considered to be on-time within the terms of the home LA's scheme is **10 December 2021**.

19. Where an applicant moves from one participating home LA to another after submitting an on-time application under the terms of the former home LA's scheme, the new home LA will accept the application as on-time up to **10 December 2021**, on the basis that an on-time application already exists within the Pan-London system.

20. Application data relating to applications for schools in other participating local authorities will be up-loaded to the Pan-London Register (PLR) by **12 November 2021**. Supplementary information provided with the School Admissions Application Form will be sent to Haringey voluntary-aided schools/maintaining local authorities by the same date.

21. Application data relating to Haringey schools from out-of-borough pupils will be received from the Pan London Register on **12 November 2021**.

22. Haringey Local Authority will notify each school within Haringey that is its own admission authority of every preference that has been made for the school, forwarding to them all relevant details from the School Admissions Application Form by **12 November 2021**.

23. Between **12 November 2021** and **4 January 2022**, voluntary-aided, foundation schools and Academies will assess their applications according to their admissions criteria.

24. Haringey will participate in the application data checking exercise scheduled between **13 December 2021 - 4 January 2022** in the Pan-London timetable.

25. All preferences for schools within Haringey will be considered by the relevant admission authorities without reference to preference order. Voluntary-aided schools, Academies, Free schools and Foundation schools to provide Haringey LA with an electronic list of their applicants in rank order by **4 January 2022**. When the admission authorities within Haringey have provided a list of applicants in rank order, Haringey Local Authority shall, for each applicant to its schools for whom more than one potential offer is available, make the offer to the highest ranked school.

26. Haringey Local Authority will send the first ALT file to the Pan-London Register (PLR) giving offer details for their school by **31 January 2022**. The PLR will transmit the highest potential offer specified by the maintaining LA to the Home LA.

27. Haringey will eliminate all but the highest ranked offer where an applicant has more than one potential offer. This will involve exchanges of preference outcomes between the LAS (Local Admissions System) and the PLR which will continue until notification that a steady state has been achieved or until **11 February 2022** if this is sooner.

28. Haringey will not make an additional offer between the end of the iterative process and **1 March 2022** which may impact on an offer being made by another participating LA.

29. Notwithstanding paragraph 28 if an error is identified within the allocation of places at one of our schools, Haringey LA will attempt to manually resolve the allocation to correct the error. Where this impacts on another LA (either as a home or maintaining LA) Haringey LA will liaise with that LA to attempt to resolve the incorrect offer and any multiple offers which might occur. However, if another LA is unable to resolve a multiple offer, or if the impact is too far reaching, Haringey will accept that the applicant(s) affected might receive a multiple offer.

30. Haringey will participate in the offer data checking exercise scheduled between **14 - 22 February 2022**.

31. Haringey will send a file to the E-Admissions portal with outcomes for all resident applicants who have applied online no later than **23 February 2022**.

OFFERS

32. Haringey will ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, that each resident applicant who cannot be offered a preference expressed on the School Admissions Application Form receives the offer of an alternative school place. The applicant will be offered a place at the nearest community school (or own admitting authority school if the governors have agreed to this) to the home address with an available place.

33. Haringey will inform all resident applicants of their highest offer of a school place and, where relevant, the reasons why higher preferences were not offered, whether they were for schools in the Home LA or in other participating LAs.

34. Haringey will use the form of Notification Letter set out in this document.

35. Notification of the outcome will be sent to parents on **1 March 2022**.

36. Details of the pupils to be offered will be made available to each Haringey primary school by **1 March 2022**.

37. Parents who are not offered a place at their preferred schools will be offered the right of appeal.

POST OFFER

38. Parents must accept or decline the offer of a place by **15 March 2022**. If they do not respond by this date the local authority will make every reasonable effort to contact the parent to find out whether or not they wish to accept the place. If the parent fails to respond to the local authority the school place will be withdrawn.

39. Where a parent accepts or declines a place by **15 March 2022** this information will be passed to the maintaining LA by **22 March 2022.** Where such information is received from applicants after **15 March 2022**, this LA will pass it to the maintaining LA as it is received.

40. Where a place becomes available in an oversubscribed maintained school or academy in Haringey, it will be offered from a waiting list ordered in accordance with paragraph 2.14 of the School Admissions Code 2014.

41. Haringey will inform the home LA, where different, of an offer for a maintained school or Academy in Haringey which can be made to an applicant resident in the home LA's area, in order that the home LA can offer the place.

42. When acting as a maintaining LA, Haringey LA and the admission authorities within it will not inform an applicant resident in another LA that a place can be offered.

43. Haringey will offer a place at a maintained school or Academy in another LA to an applicant resident in its area, provided that the school is ranked higher on the School Admissions Application Form than any school already offered.

44. Where Haringey is informed by a maintaining LA of an offer which can be made to an applicant resident in Haringey which is ranked lower on the School Admissions Application Form than any school already offered, it will inform the maintaining LA that the offer will not be made.

45. Where Haringey, acting as a home LA, has agreed to a change of preference order for good reason, it must inform any maintaining LA affected by the change.

46. Haringey will inform the home LA, where different, of any change to an applicant's offer status as soon as it occurs.

47. Haringey will accept new applications (including additional preferences) from home LAs for maintained schools and Academies in its area.

WAITING LISTS

48. Where a child does not receive an offer of their first preference, his/her name will automatically be placed on the waiting list for each Haringey school for which he/she is eligible, that is a higher preference school to the one that has been offered. Parents will be advised that if they want to go on the waiting list for an out-of-borough school, that they must put this in writing to the School Admissions Service in Haringey.

49. Parents will be given the opportunity to make applications to Haringey schools to which they did not originally apply.

50. Waiting lists will be kept by all maintained admission authorities in Haringey and coordinated centrally by this local authority as part of the coordination of all admission applications. Academies, voluntary-aided and foundation schools will apply their own admission arrangements. Haringey local authority will keep a mirrored waiting list and will offer places on behalf of the governing body. Waiting lists for community schools will be administered centrally by the local authority.

51. Waiting lists for entry to Year 7 in September 2022 will be compiled on **19 March 2022** (after the deadline for acceptance of places) and will be kept in strict criteria order with no differentiation between on-time or late applications.

52. Waiting lists will be maintained and places allocated, as they become available, in accordance with each admission authority's published admission and oversubscription criteria.

53. Children will remain on the waiting list until the end of the Summer Term of the application year, unless parents contact the School Admissions Team to extend this further.

Timetable for entry to school in September 2022

23 October 2021	Recommended closing date for receipt of the School Admission Application Form
31 October 2021	Statutory deadline for return of application to the Home LA
12 November 2021	Deadline for the transfer of application information by the Home LA to the PLR and supplementary information to Haringey VA schools/maintaining local authorities
12 November 2021 – 4 January 2022	Voluntary-aided schools and Academies will order their applications according to their admissions criteria
10 December 2021	Deadline for the upload of applications that are late but are considered to be on-time, to the PLR
13 December 2021 - 4 January 2022	Pan-London data checking exercise of pupil applications exchanged via the PLR
4 January 2022	Voluntary-aided schools, Academies, Free schools and Foundation schools to provide Haringey LA with an electronic list of their applicants in rank order
31 January 2022	Deadline for the transfer of highest potential offer information from the Maintaining LAs to the PLR
11 February 2022	Final ALT file to the PLR
14 - 22 February 2022	Pan-London data checking exercise of pupil offer data
23 February 2022	Deadline for on-line ALT file to portal
1 March 2022	eAdmissions offers made/offer letters posted where applicants have made paper applications
15 March 2022	Date by which parents accept or decline offers
22 March 2022	Date by which LA will pass information to schools within Haringey (or for out-of-borough schools, to the maintaining LA) on parents who have accepted or declined a place.

NOTIFICATION LETTERS AND EMAILS

A. Offer Letter

Dear salutation,

Secondary Transfer 2022 - pupil_firstname PUPIL_SURNAME (pupil_birthdate)

I am writing to let you know the outcome of your application for a secondary school place. I am pleased to tell you that we are able to offer your child a place at alloc_pref.

Please respond now to this offer online here: bit.ly/SchoolPlaceConfirmation, or by post using the form attached to this letter. You must respond by [Date TBC] 2022 or the offer may be withdrawn.

When you respond online you will need to provide the following information:

Pupil ID	pupil_id
First Name	pupil_firstname
Surname	pupil_surname
Date of Birth	pupil_birthdate

Alternatively you can visit one of Haringey's Customer Service Centres, or inform us by email using the address listed below. Failure to respond to your offer may result in the offer being withdrawn.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. This is the highest offer we can currently provide your child with, and we do not anticipate a large amount of movement for applicants this year.

The school will contact you shortly to provide further information about the arrangements for admission. If the school do not contact you within a week please contact the school directly.

If you were not offered a higher preference school
I am sorry that it was not possible to offer your child a place at any of the schools listed as a higher preference on your application form. For each of these schools, there were more applications than places available and other applicants had a higher priority than your child under the school's published admission criteria. If you would like further information about why your child was not offered a place at one of your higher preference schools, please contact the admission authority for that school.

We are the admission authority for community schools in Haringey. For all other schools and academies in Haringey, please contact them directly to find out why your child was not offered a place. If you have applied for a school outside the borough, then please contact the school admissions service in the borough where the school is located.

The contact details for Haringey schools or the relevant Admissions Service of the other boroughs can be found in our secondary school booklet online at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions. Details of how places were offered in Haringey are given at the end of this letter.

Waiting lists
Please note that applications for any school that you listed lower on your application form have been automatically withdrawn.

I can confirm that your child has been placed on the waiting list for all Haringey schools listed higher on your form. There are currently also places available at several schools in neighbouring boroughs.

If you would like pupil_forenames to be added to any other school waiting list (or removed from a list), including those outside Haringey, please put your request in writing to the address below. You can only be considered for a maximum of 6 schools at any time. If we can offer your child a place from a waiting list we will contact you. This process will start after [Date TBC] 2022. Please note that being on a waiting list does not guarantee your child a place at the school and their position on the list could go down as well as up as other applicants join the list.

Your right to appeal
You have the right of appeal under the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at the schools listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- For Alexandra Park, Heartlands High or a community school in Haringey, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form. These schools are listed in the Schools A-Z in the Secondary Admissions booklet.
- For Duke's Aldridge Academy, Fortismere, Harris Academy Tottenham, Greig City Academy, St Thomas More Catholic School or Woodside High, please contact the school direct. These schools are listed in the Schools A-Z in the Secondary Admissions booklet.
- For schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located

Appeal forms must be returned by [Date TBC] 2022 for your appeal to be heard before September 2022. We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your child's position on a waiting list.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact us using the contact details below.

Haringey School Admissions

B. Allocation Letter

Dear salutation,

Secondary Transfer 2022 - pupil_firstname PUPIL_SURNAME (pupil_birthdate)

I am writing to let you know the outcome of your application for a secondary school place. I am sorry to tell you that we have not been able to offer your child a place at any of the schools you listed on your application form. For each of these schools, there were more applications than places available and other applicants had a higher priority than your child under the school's published admission criteria.

Your child has been offered a place at alloc_pref. This is the nearest Haringey school to your home address with an available place.

Please respond now to this offer online here: bit.ly/SchoolPlaceConfirmation, or by post using the form attached to this letter. You must respond by [Date TBC] 2022 or the offer may be withdrawn.

When you respond online you will need to provide the following information:

Pupil ID	pupil_id

First Name	pupil_firstname
Surname	pupil_surname
Date of Birth	pupil_birthdate

Alternatively you can visit one of Haringey's Customer Service Centres, or inform us by email using the address listed below. Failure to respond to your offer may result in the offer being withdrawn.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. This is the highest offer we can currently provide your child with, and we do not anticipate a large amount of movement for applicants this year.

The school will contact you shortly to provide further information about the arrangements for admission. If the school do not contact you within a week please contact the school directly.

If you would like further information about why your child was not offered a place at one of your preferred schools, please contact the admission authority for that school. We are the admission authority for community schools in Haringey. For all other schools and academies in Haringey, please contact them directly to find out why your child was not offered a place. If you have applied for a school outside the borough, then please contact the school admissions service in the borough where the school is located.

The contact details for Haringey schools or the relevant Admissions Service of the other boroughs can be found in our secondary school booklet online at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions. Details of how places were offered in Haringey are given at the end of this letter.

Waiting lists

I can confirm that your child has been placed on the waiting list for all Haringey schools listed on your form. There are currently also places available at several schools in neighbouring boroughs.

If you would like pupil_firstname to be added to any other school waiting list (or removed from a list), including those outside Haringey, please put your request in writing to the address below. You can only be considered for a maximum of 6 schools at any time. If we can offer your child a place from a waiting list we will contact you. This process will start after [Date TBC] 2022. Please note that being on a waiting list does not guarantee your child a place at the school and their position on the list could go down as well as up as other applicants join the list.

Your right to appeal

You have the right of appeal under the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at the schools listed on your form.

If you wish to appeal:

- For Alexandra Park, Heartlands High or a community school in Haringey, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form. These schools are listed in the Schools A-Z in the Secondary Admissions booklet.
- For Duke's Aldridge Academy, Fortismere, Harris Academy Tottenham, Greig City Academy, St Thomas More Catholic School or Woodside High, please contact the school direct. These schools are listed in the Schools A-Z in the Secondary Admissions booklet.

- For schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located

Appeal forms must be returned by [Date TBC] 2022 for your appeal to be heard before September 2022. We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your child's position on a waiting list.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact us using the contact details below.

Haringey School Admissions

C. Offer Email 1

PLEASE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION BELOW

Dear Parent / Carer,

We are pleased to be able to offer you your first preference school.

You must respond to this offer by [Date TBC] 2022 otherwise the offer may be withdrawn. The quickest way to do this is to log in to your application via www.eadmissions.org.uk using the username and password supplied to you when you registered. You can then click on VIEW OUTCOME and submit your acceptance. You will then receive a confirmation email and the school will write to you at a later date with further details.

APPEALS
You have the right of appeal under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at any of the schools you listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- for a community school in Haringey, Alexandra Park or Heartlands High, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form.
- for Fortismere, Woodside High, St Thomas More Catholic School, Greig City Academy or Harris Academy Tottenham, please contact the school direct.
- for schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located (contact details can be found at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions and in the Secondary Admissions Booklet 2021).

Appeal forms should be returned as soon as possible.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your position on a waiting list.
Please note that applications for any school that you listed lower on your application form have been automatically withdrawn.

If you have any questions please contact us on 020 8489 1000, email: schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to
Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

You can find further information about how school places were offered in Haringey, online at:

www.haringey.gov.uk/children-and-families/schools-and-education/school-admissions/starting-secondary-school

Yours sincerely,

Haringey School Admissions Team

D. Offer Email 2

PLEASE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION BELOW

Dear Parent / Carer,

We are pleased to be able to offer you one of your preferred schools.

You must respond to this offer by [Date TBC] 2022 otherwise the offer may be withdrawn. The quickest way to do this is to log in to your application via www.eadmissions.org.uk using the username and password supplied to you when you registered. You can then click on VIEW OUTCOME and submit your acceptance. You will then receive a confirmation email and the school will write to you at a later date with further details.

I am sorry that it was not possible to offer a place at any of the schools you listed higher on your application form. For each of these schools there were more applications than places available, and other applicants had a higher priority than your child under the published admission criteria.

If you would like further information about why your child was not offered a place at one of your higher preference schools, please contact the local authority where the school is located. Details of how places were offered for community schools in Haringey are given at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions. For voluntary aided schools, academies or free schools in Haringey please contact the school direct.

You can find further information about how school places were offered in Haringey, online at:
www.haringey.gov.uk/children-and-families/schools-and-education/school-admissions/starting_secondary-school

WAITING LISTS
I can confirm that your child will be placed on the waiting list for any Haringey schools that you listed higher on your form. If you would like your child to be added to any other waiting list (or removed from a list), please put your request in writing to schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

You can only be considered for a maximum of 6 schools at any time. If we can offer your child a place from a waiting list we will contact you. This process will start after [Date TBC] 2022. Please note that being on a waiting list does not guarantee your child a place at the school and their position on the list could go down as well as up as other applicants join the list.
Please note that applications for any school that you listed lower on your application form have been automatically withdrawn.

APPEALS

You have the right of appeal under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at any of the schools you listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- for a community school in Haringey, Alexandra Park or Heartlands High, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form.
- for Fortismere, Woodside High, St Thomas More Catholic School, Greig City Academy or Harris Academy Tottenham, please contact the school direct.
- for schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located (contact details can be found at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions and in the Secondary Admissions Booklet 2021).

Appeal forms should be returned as soon as possible.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your position on a waiting list.

If you have any questions please contact us on 020 8489 1000, email: schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to
Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor Alexandra House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

Yours sincerely,

Haringey School Admissions Team

E. Allocation Email

PLEASE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION BELOW

Dear Parent / Carer,

I am writing to let you know the outcome of your application for a school place. I am sorry to tell you that we have not been able to offer your child a place at any of the schools you listed on your application form. This is because all the available places were offered to applicants who had higher priority than your child under the published admission criteria. Your child has been offered a place at the school listed above.

You must respond to this offer by [Date TBC] 2022 otherwise the offer may be withdrawn. The quickest way to do this is to log in to your application via www.eadmissions.org.uk using the username and password supplied to you when you registered. You can then click on VIEW OUTCOME and submit your acceptance. You will then receive a confirmation email and the school will write to you at a later date with further details.

If you would like further information about why your child was not offered a place at any of your school preferences, please contact the local authority where the school is located. Details of how places were offered for community schools in Haringey are given at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions. For voluntary aided schools, academies or free schools in Haringey please contact the school direct.

You can find further information about how school places were offered in Haringey, online at:

www.haringey.gov.uk/children-and-families/schools-and-education/school-admissions/starting-secondary-school

WAITING LISTS
I can confirm that your child will be placed on the waiting list for any Haringey schools that you listed on your form. If you would like your child to be added to any other waiting list (or removed from a list), please put your request in writing to schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

You can only be considered for a maximum of 6 schools at any time. If we can offer your child a place from a waiting list we will contact you. This process will start after [Date TBC] 2022. Please note that being on a waiting list does not guarantee your child a place at the school and their position on the list could go down as well as up as other applicants join the list.

APPEALS
You have a right of appeal under the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 if your child is refused a place at any of the schools you listed on your form.
If you wish to appeal:

- for a community school in Haringey, Alexandra Park or Heartlands High, please download an appeal form from www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions or contact us to request a form.
- for Fortismere, Woodside High, St Thomas More Catholic School, Greig City Academy or Harris Academy Tottenham, please contact the school direct.
- for schools outside Haringey, please contact the local authority where the school is located (contact details can be found at www.haringey.gov.uk/schooladmissions and in the Secondary Admissions Booklet 2021).

Appeal forms should be returned as soon as possible.

We strongly recommend that you accept the place you have been offered as this will ensure that your child has a school place in September. Accepting the place will not influence the outcome of your appeal or your position on a waiting list.

If you have any questions please contact us on 020 8489 1000, email: schooladmissions@haringey.gov.uk, or write to
Haringey School Admissions Service, 7th Floor River Park House, 225 High Road, London N22 8HQ.

Yours sincerely,

Haringey School Admissions Team

Haringey Scheme for In-Year Admissions 2022/23

APPLICATIONS

1. Applications from Haringey and non-Haringey residents for schools in Haringey must be made directly to the Haringey Schools Admission Service.

2. The in-year e-form is available to complete on the Haringey website or a paper application is available on request from the Haringey School Admissions Service.

3. Haringey residents applying for places at maintained schools and academies outside Haringey will need to apply directly to the LA (local authority) in whose area the school is situated.

4. The admission authorities within Haringey will not use supplementary forms except where the information available through the School Admissions Application Form is insufficient for consideration of the application against their published oversubscription criteria.

5. Where supplementary forms are used, they will be available from the school concerned. Haringey's admission booklets and website will indicate which schools require supplementary forms to be completed and from where they can be obtained.

6. Where an admission authority in Haringey receives a supplementary form, it will not consider it to be a valid application until such time as the parent/carer has listed the school on their home LA's School Admissions Application Form.

7. Where only the School Admissions Application Form is received, schools MUST rank the application according to the information available to them.

8. Applicants will be able to express a preference for a maximum of six schools within Haringey.

9. The order of preference given on the In-Year School Admissions Application Form will not be shared with any school.

10. The Haringey Schools Admission Service will carry out address verification for each application made to a maintained school or academy in Haringey. Where Haringey is not satisfied as to the validity of an address of an applicant it will advise the admission authority schools.

11. Haringey will check the status of any applicant who is a 'looked after or was previously looked after but immediately after being looked after became subject to an adoption, child arrangements or special guardianship order.'

PROCESSING

12. Parents/carers applying for schools in Haringey must complete the in-year e-form available on the Haringey website or request a paper application form available from the Haringey School Admissions Service.

13. Where an application is not fully completed, Haringey will not treat the application as valid until all information is received.

14. In the event that a Haringey resident applies to a non-Haringey school, Haringey will write to the parent/carer advising them to apply directly to the LA in whose area the school is situated.

15. If a pupil is currently on roll at a school in Haringey or a school in a neighbouring borough, the Admissions Service will advise the parent/carer to discuss the transfer with the Headteacher or senior Teacher at the school.

OFFERS

16. If a school has a vacancy, it is expected that an offer of a place will be made to the child entitled to that place in accordance with the published oversubscription criteria. The Local Authority will offer places at community schools and will also make offers on behalf of own admission authority schools should they so wish.

17. Haringey will write to parents who have not been offered a place at any of their preferred schools giving reasons and informing them of their right of appeal to an independent panel in accordance with the School Standards and Framework Act 1998.

18. Haringey will notify the Home LA of the outcome of applications for their residents.

19. When a child has been offered a place at a higher preference school, the lower ranking preferences will be withdrawn.

20. When a child has been offered a place at a lower preference school, the higher preferences will also be withdrawn unless the parent indicates otherwise. Only where a parent/carer has expressly set out that they wish to be put on the waiting list of those schools which are a higher preference will this be done.

21. Where a home applicant who is out of school cannot be offered a place at one of their named preferences, Haringey will offer the nearest community (or own admitting authority if the governors have agreed to this) school to the home address with an available place.

22. Where it is known that a non-Haringey resident is out of school and cannot be offered a place at one of their named preferences, Haringey will notify the home LA who will be responsible for identifying a school place for the child.

POST OFFER

23. Parent/carers will be expected to accept or decline the offer of a place as soon as possible. Parents must be given a reasonable amount of time to consider the offer (10 school days).

24. Where a parent does not respond within this timeframe Haringey will make every reasonable effort to contact the parent to find out whether or not they wish to accept the place. Where the parent fails to respond the offer of a place will be withdrawn.

25. Haringey will notify the home LA of any appeals that are upheld for Haringey schools.

26. Children will remain on the waiting list until the end of the academic year in which the application was made and Haringey will write to all parent/carers asking them to complete a new application form if they wish to stay on the waiting list(s) beyond this timeframe.

HARINGEY SCHOOLS

27. The Haringey School Admissions Service will require a list of every child on roll in every year group in all the relevant Haringey schools.

28. Schools will be required to provide a weekly roll update so that it is clear on a week by week basis where there are vacancies across all schools and year groups.

29. When a child leaves a Haringey school, the name of the child and the child's future educational provision must be communicated to the School Admissions Service.

TRANSFERRING BETWEEN SCHOOLS

30. Parent/carers wishing to move their children between local schools will be encouraged to discuss their reasons with their current school.

31. Parent/carers need to be aware of and consider the potential impact that any move might have on the education and wellbeing of their child(ren).

32. Parent/carers moving address will also be advised to think carefully before requesting to move their child(ren) to another school.

33. Where a parent/carer insists on a transfer, it would be unlawful for an admission authority to refuse a place if a vacancy exists.

FRAUDULENT APPLICATIONS

34. An offer on the grounds of proximity is conditional on the child being solely or mainly resident at the address provided at the time of application. A business address, a childminder's address, or any other address other than the child's home will not be accepted. Proof of address will be sought and may be subject to further investigation.

35. Haringey Council will make every effort to prevent fraudulent applications. Haringey will carry out random checks on a number of applications and reserve the right to carry out home visits to the address provided on the application form.

36. A school place obtained using a false address will be withdrawn and given to the child who was entitled to that place. If a place is obtained for an older child using fraudulent information, there will be no sibling connection available to subsequent children from that family.

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Report for: Cabinet 9 February 2021

Title: Asset Management Plan Update #1

Report authorised by : David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning

Lead Officer: Christine Addison, Assistant Director for Capital Projects & Property (interim)

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. This report presents the Council's 2021 update of the Asset Management Plan for the period 2020-25 and recommends its adoption.

1.2. The Asset Management Plan was agreed in February 2020 and it was agreed at the time that there would be an update after one year in February 2021. The Asset Management Plan sets out an overarching strategy for the use of Council property and land to support the delivery of the Council's Borough Plan and Council services. It provides a baseline on property and land matters and supports capital investment decisions identified in the capital strategy / Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). It sits alongside the Council's Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2021/22 – 2025/26. This update sets out some of the achievements over the course of the last year and updates the plan proposals in a number of areas for 2021/22 onwards.

1.3. Achievements over the year include:

- a number of important property acquisitions which will help deliver Borough Plan targets on housing, enhance support for homeless people and support economic growth;
- the Council's use of property during the Covid 19 pandemic,
- great steps forward in compliance in schools and an expanded schools capital programme to deal with a backlog of condition issues.

1.4. New action which will be taken forward this coming year includes the major refurbishment of the Civic Centre to create a new Civic and Council Headquarter for Haringey over the course of this plan and a start on site of new Canning Crescent mental health facilities.

1.5. The update shows the success of the shift in emphasis in managing assets to ensure they are used to support the Council's Borough Plan objectives including considering use of land for the council housing growth programme and ensuring

council assets are used to support economic growth, regeneration and community well-being.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. Last year Cabinet agreed to the Council's first Asset Management Plan since 2008. The Asset Management Plan is an important tool in achieving the Council's Borough Plan ambitions. It is part of the capital strategy and is the context for capital investment decisions, setting out major initiatives and priorities for capital investment, as well as investment required for compliance and carbon management planning. The plan includes our Acquisitions and Disposals Policy which is guiding our decision making in this area and this is updated this year.

2.2. This updated plan sets out our many achievements on property over the year including:-

- The decision to invest in the Civic Centre, protecting its heritage and creating something all residents in the borough will be proud of.
- The most ambitious acquisitions programmes in its recent history with some major acquisitions to support the housing programme - including at the Chocolate Factory, 1a Ashley Gardens (to be Rosa Luxembourg House) and the IBSA flats which are now housing homeless families.
- We've increased spending on the schools estate to help meet health and safety standards and deal with a backlog of poor condition.
- During the Covid-19 pandemic we have acted very quickly to use our property differently to support the management of the pandemic.
- We have completed the refurbishment of Hornsey Library, with other library improvements taking place or planned over the coming year. We're making a start this coming year on providing better facilities for adults at Burgoyne Road, Canning Crescent and Osbourne Road. We will also complete the new depot at Marsh Lane this year which frees up the existing site for Housing where we will be on site building new Council homes by March 2022.

2.3. The plan updates in relation to the commercial property strategy, which clarifies and emphasises the important role of the Council's property holdings in supporting service deliver or economic and social wellbeing first and foremost.

2.4. I therefore recommend the update of the Asset Management Plan is approved by Cabinet at this meeting.

3. Recommendations -

That Cabinet agrees:

3.1. The updated Asset Management Plan 2020-2025 ("AMP") as included at Appendix 1 including the updated Acquisitions and Disposals Policy and the updated Commercial Property Portfolio Strategy.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The Council's Asset Management Plan (AMP) sits alongside the Capital Strategy and is a key document in supporting the Council's decision making about investment in its land and property assets to deliver Council priorities and services.

4.2. CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountability) guidance advises councils to agree an Asset Management Plan as part of their budget strategy from 2020/21. CIPFA's guidance on asset management includes ensuring that councils regularly review their need for property either operationally or strategically.

4.3. The Council's Asset Management Plan 2020-25 was agreed in February 2020. At the time Cabinet was advised that it would be updated after one year as there would be significant progress and change over the course of the year to require an update. It is important that the plan is updated regularly to ensure it is useful in supporting capital investment decisions which will deliver the Council's Borough Plan and MTFS priorities.

5. Alternative Options

5.1. The Council's Asset Management Plan lasts for five years and can be refreshed periodically. If this doesn't happen, the plan will not reflect the most recent changes and the plan will not be as helpful in development the Council's budget strategy.

6. Background

6.1. Property assets are one of the Council's most significant resources, with an asset valued estimated at £2.582 billion in March 2020. The Asset Management Plan is intended to demonstrate efficient use of assets and that property is effectively managed and fit for purpose; and to help identify the pipeline for future investment and capital delivery to improve spend rates.

6.2. The Asset Management Plan forms part of the Council's Capital Strategy as part of the Budget Setting at February 2020 Cabinet. The plan lasts for five years but includes an annual review. The plan will be used to:

- help guide decision making about capital investment decisions in Council property to support Council objectives
- help identify land or property which is surplus to requirements for current purposes and help guide decisions about future use of land or property
- support decisions on acquisitions and disposals; and
- indicate where reviews will be required to ensure best use of assets in the future.

6.3. The objectives of the Asset Management Plan are:

- to ensure property and land assets support the Council's Borough Plan objectives including considering use of land for the council housing growth

programme and ensuring council assets are used to support economic growth;

- to create a strategic framework for asset management to be able to support decisions about prioritising capital investment;
- to ensure the Council's operational assets are fit for purpose for service delivery and that assets are reviewed at locality level with partners to improve service provision in communities;
- to reduce the Council's environmental impact arising from its asset use or development;
- maximising income opportunities and reduce asset running costs to support the MTFS;
- to ensure that our property is in good condition and compliant with all relevant health and safety requirements, equalities and access policy and standards to ensure accessible for people with disabilities.
- to ensure that during 2020/21 the AMP will develop an integrated capital strategy to incorporate outcomes of service area plans.
- to highlight the need to develop an access policy and guidance.

6.4. The update includes revisions to the Acquisitions and Disposals Policy to strengthen the economic and employment principles to be taken into account in assessing proposals; and also sets out the tests used in the assessment of proposals. The plan also provides information about acquisitions and disposals which have been completed up to January 2021.

6.5. The commercial Portfolio Strategy has also been updated, to emphasis the use of the portfolio to support social and economic wellbeing, or service delivery. Specially the industrial portfolio review is ongoing with a major element of it reported to Cabinet this on this agenda, which is to acquire head-leases and freeholds where owners are willing, and then to ensure that the portfolio, as well as contributing to the Council's budget, is supporting the Council's economic growth and regeneration plans. Compliance testing of the portfolio is also underway, plus condition surveys will be completed over 2021/22 and investment options outlined.

6.6. A detailed review is also underway of retail commercial portfolio with a view to ensuring that opportunities to use this portfolio to support the Council's ambitions as part of its localities strategy and other Borough Plan priorities are taken when they arise, as well as how it can be used to support economic and social wellbeing locally. The review of locality based assets will also include ensuring that community assets are fit for purpose and used well to support communities.

6.7. Since the last Asset Management Plan, the Council has continued to review its own accommodation needs, including as a result of changes made to manage during the Covid-19 pandemic, plus the decision to invest in the Civic Centre as the Council's main civic and office headquarters. Proposals to release some current Council accommodation for repurposing will be brought forward during 2021/22.

6.8. The AMP Update has been restructured to include the themes described above and also to align more closely to the refreshed Borough Plan.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

7.1. The Asset Management Plan is a strategic overview of the Council's land and property assets. It provides the basis of a longer-term strategy for the Council's property assets and management, which underpins and supports the delivery of the 2019/20 to 2023/24 MTFS / Capital Strategy and the 2019 -2023 Borough Plan.

7.2. This plan aims to ensure that the Council's assets are used as effectively and efficiently as possible to support its service delivery, economic growth and new Council housing programmes as articulated in the 2019 – 23 Borough Plan.

7.3. The plan will be aligned with the MTFS cycles and the Borough Plan which will necessitate an annual review of the Asset Management Plan and a fuller update in 2023/24 to reflects any changes in Council priorities at that time.

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

8.1. **Finance**

8.1.1 The Council's current property estate includes a wide range of land and buildings with a total value (for accounting purposes) as at 31st March 2020 of £2.582 billion, comprising £1.460 billion held in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and £1.122 billion held in the General Fund Account (GF). Within the GF assets, nearly £0.794 billion worth of assets are used for service operational purposes and just over £0.084 billion are held for non-operational purposes (i.e. lettings to businesses and community groups). The remainder is made up of community assets (parks, open spaces, transport infrastructure and plant vehicles/equipment).

8.1.2 The proposed capital strategy being considered elsewhere on the agenda includes a proposed General Fund capital programme of £818.5m and a Housing Revenue Account capital programme of £1,556.1 for the period 2021/22-25/26. This level of budgeted activity will require the application of a considerable project management resource to be achieved.

8.1.3 The inclusion of a scheme in the capital programme at this stage is not an immediate authority to spend. A large proportion of the capital programme requires the completion of a satisfactory business case prior to the release of capital funding. The business case serves to validate the high-level assumptions used in the compilation of the capital programme.

8.1.4 The capital financing costs of the capital programme have been factored into the medium term financial strategy.

8.2 **Legal**

8.2.1 The purpose of an Asset Management plan is to ensure that the Council uses and manages its asset portfolio to meet its needs and objectives. It is good practice for the Council to have an Asset Management Plan and recommended by CIPFA.

8.2.2 The Asset Management Plan had already been approved by Cabinet and this version has now been updated. There are no legal reasons why the recommendations cannot be approved.

8.3 Procurement

8.3.1 Strategic Procurement notes the contents of the report and sees no procurement related matters preventing the approval of the recommendations in this report.

8.3.2 Strategic Procurement will continue to provide the necessary support in delivering the Asset Management Plan where required.

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 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 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;

8.4.3 The proposed decision is to approve the update of Asset Management Plan 2020-25. The primary purpose of the Asset Management Plan is to ensure property and land assets support, and that decisions are aligned to the Council's Borough Plan objectives. These objectives are designed to reduce existing inequalities, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations among Haringey's communities. To the extent that the Asset Management Plan supports the achievement of the Borough Plan objectives it will enable Haringey Council to meet its public sector equality duty.

8.4.4 It is notable that the Asset Management Plan will help to ensure the Council meets its ambitions in relation to delivering Council homes, acquiring homes to use to house homeless households, achieving local economic outcomes, reducing carbon emissions, maintaining parks and the public realm, and promoting cultural and leisure activities. These activities are individually subject to assessment for their impact on residents who share the protected characteristics, and these Equality Impact Assessments are published on the Council website. These activities have been designed with the Council's public

sector equality duty in mind and address social, economic, and environmental inequalities.

8.4.5 The Asset Management Plan contains a chapter on ‘Supporting Equality and Fairness.’ This section describes the Council’s duties to ensure equitable access to buildings and notes that a policy on Access to Buildings will be developed in 2021/22. This policy will help to ensure that steps are taken to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities and health conditions where these differ to those of others.

8.4.6 If Cabinet is asked to approve any policies that underpin the Asset Management Plan at a later date these policies will be subject to screening for equalities impact and equalities impact assessment where appropriate.

9 Use of Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1: Updated Asset Management Plan

10 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

This report contains no exempt information.

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Appendix 1

HARINGEY COUNCIL

ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020 – 2025

UPDATE - FEBRUARY 2021



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FOREWORD by Cllr Charles Adje, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategic Regeneration

I am pleased to present the February 2021 update to the Council's Asset Management Plan 2020-25.

Last year Cabinet agreed to the Council's first Asset Management Plan since 2008. It covered the five year period to 2025. It captured our property plans, in line with our Borough Plan, to support our Capital Strategy over the same period. It also included our new Acquisitions and Disposals Policy which is guiding our decision making in this area.

The Asset Management Plan is an important tool in achieving the Council's policy and service ambitions. It is part of the capital strategy and is the context for capital investment decisions, setting out major initiatives and priorities for capital investment, as well as investment required for compliance and carbon management planning.

This is the first annual update. The year has obviously been different from what we might have expected as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic and we are including in this update how the Council has used its property to help support the effort to tackle the pandemic. We have acted very quickly to use our property differently and to make property arrangements to support the homeless as well as assisting with various health site requirements for testing and vaccines.

Even in these very difficult circumstances, we have achieved a massive amount over this past year. We have been very active in spotting opportunities to acquire land and property to support our programmes of council housing growth supported housing and economic growth. This includes:

- We have decided to invest in our Civic Centre to turn it into a building we can use as the Council's main civic building and headquarter for the long term, protecting its heritage and creating something all residents in the borough will be proud of.

- The Council has over the past year embarked on one of the most ambitious acquisitions programmes in its recent history, including some major acquisitions to support the housing programme - including at the Chocolate Factory, 1a Ashley Gardens (to be Rosa Luxembourg House) and the IBSA flats which are now housing homeless families.

- Significant progress has been made in identifying and prioritising spend on school estate to improve condition and the education experience for Haringey's young people and to ensure that the school estate is compliant with legislation; in particular the health and safety requirements are met. We've added £33m to the capital programme to support these works.

- During the Covid-19 pandemic we have acted very quickly to use our property differently and to make property arrangements to support the homeless as well as assisting with various health site requirements for testing and vaccines.

- In terms of investment in our buildings, the refurbishment of Hornsey Library has now completed, with other library improvements taking place or planned over the coming year. There is also capital investment planned to start this year which will support the ambition to provide better adult care services locally and directly for Haringey residents including at Burgoyne Road, Canning Crescent and Osbourne Road.

- We are on site building our new depot at Marsh Lane, a fantastic improvement and update for those facilities and allows us to move from the Ashley Road depot where we will be on site building new Council homes by March 2022.

Last year we agreed the Council's first ever acquisitions and disposals policy. We have used this to make sure that we really check that our decisions to acquire property are sound and that should we dispose of property we have done so to support the delivery of our programmes. We've updated the policy this year to make sure we have a stronger emphasis on the protecting employment uses and supporting economic growth, and we are also publishing the tests we are using when we make decisions about acquiring or disposing of property.

We are also focusing on compliance and safety of all our buildings and have improved school safety and compliance over this year. We have also brought back in house our facilities management services and are making a start on the same rigour of checking and putting right safety and condition in the rest of the Council's property.

The plan also includes an update in relation to the commercial property strategy, which clarifies and emphasises the important role of the Council's property holdings in supporting service delivery economic and social wellbeing first and foremost.

Over the course of the coming year we will be working on

- The asset plan as it supports the Locality Strategy work – using our assets to support better outcomes locally in partnership with communities and other service provides.

- The next steps for the accommodation strategy now that the decision to invest in the Civic Centre is moving into the project delivery phase.

- An Access Policy will be developed to interpret the Equalities Act into practical guidance on making buildings accessible for all. This will go much further than physical disability challenges and include mental health, dementia, autism and any other issues that make access to facilities and services of the Council difficult.

I hope that the following document shows how much progress we have made and that it clearly sets out our plans over the rest of the plan period to 2025.

1. Executive Summary

This is the first annual update to the Asset Management Plan 2020 – 2025. The Asset Management Plan (AMP) sets out an overarching strategy for the use of Council property and land to support the delivery of the Council's Borough Plan and Council services.

Property is one of the Council's major resources - valued as £2.582 billion on 31st March 2020, a major cost to the Council, a major source of income and a major component in service delivery and economic growth. The AMP provides a baseline on property and land matters and supports capital investment decisions identified in the capital strategy / Medium Term Financial Strategy. It sits alongside the Council's Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2021/22 – 2025/26.

This update includes some new sections in response to changing context, sets out some of the achievements over the course of the last year and updates the plan proposals in a number of areas for 2021/22 onwards.

The year has obviously been different from what the Council might have expected as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic and included in this update is a section on how the Council has used its property to help support the effort to tackle the pandemic. The Council has acted very quickly to use property differently and to make property arrangements to support the homeless, assist with various health site requirements for testing and vaccines, provide alternative accommodation for the crown court and used its own assets to provide food hubs.

Covid 19 has had a profound impact on Haringey residents such that it has become necessary to refresh the Borough Plan with a focus on equality and fairness. This is reflected in the AMP with clear commitments to accessibility, health equalities and the carbon reduction plan.

An Acquisitions and Disposals Policy was adopted as part of the AMP 2020 – 2025 to ensure that proposals take into account the Borough Plan objectives as well as budgetary and operational impact. Since then, the Council has embarked on one of the most ambitious acquisitions programmes in its recent history, including some major acquisitions to support the housing programme - including at the Chocolate Factory, 1a Ashley Gardens (to be Rosa Luxembourg House) and the IBSA flats which are now housing homeless families.

The policy is updated in the AMP update, to include the criteria which are being used to assess any proposed disposal or acquisition. The AMP now includes a new section on voids, meanwhile and interim uses.

The AMP provides an overview of the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan, which makes provision for investment in new Council homes, significant investment in our existing stock and acquisitions of new homes to use as temporary accommodation. The Council's housing delivery programme is on track to deliver 1,000 Council homes at Council rent with starts on site by March 2022.

Significant progress has been made in identifying and prioritising spend on school estate to improve condition and the education experience for Haringey's young people and to ensure that the school estate is compliant with legislation; in particular that health and safety requirements are met. The Council has added £33m to the capital programme to support these works and has published an updated Schools Property Handbook, giving clear expectations, standards and processes for dealing with a range of property matters.

The AMP provides an update on the substantial progress and notable successes in the delivery of capital projects within the Adults and Health portfolio. Investment includes modular homes, at Olive Morris Court, for people rough sleeping and works planned to start this year which will support the ambition to provide better adult care services locally and directly for Haringey residents including at Burgoyne Road, Canning Crescent and Osbourne Road.

The AMP describes further investment in our own buildings, including the refurbishment of Hornsey Library, now complete, with other library improvements taking place or planned over the coming year. A new depot at Marsh Lane is on site, a fantastic improvement and update for those facilities which allows a move from the Ashley Road depot, a Council housing site.

Compliance and safety is an area of focus, as well as improved school safety and compliance the council has also brought back in-house facilities management services and is making a start on checking and putting right safety and condition in the rest of the Council's property.

Cabinet approval to retain the Civic Centre in Wood Green as the Council's Civic building and headquarters is the first step in reducing, over time, the number of sites in Wood Green that the Council uses for accommodation to deliver savings in response to the Council's financial position and to free up sites to support future economic and housing growth in this area.

The AMP includes an update in relation to the commercial property strategy, which clarifies and emphasises the important role of the Council's property holdings in supporting service delivery economic and social wellbeing first and foremost.

The AMP provides an update to the progress made in setting up property asset management processes including a new Property Database platform, and a proposal setting out a new Corporate Property Model for the Council to work towards.

Priorities for the next twelve months include supporting the Locality Strategy work, using our assets to support better outcomes locally in partnership with communities and other service providers; next steps for the accommodation strategy now that the decision to invest in the Civic Centre is moving into the project delivery phase and the development of an Access Policy to interpret the Equalities Act into practical guidance on making buildings accessible for all.

Governance surrounding property decisions is being reviewed to improve policies and procedures and ensure that decisions around the use of Council property and land continue to support the delivery of the Council's Borough Plan and Council services.

2. Overview of the Asset Management Plan

2.1. Introduction

This is the first annual update to the Asset Management Plan 2020 – 2025. The Council has made good progress this year in improving its property or acquiring property for service delivery. A number of areas were identified for review in the plan and some of this is already showing results, while some of the more medium to longer terms changes are being worked on and will make progress over this year.

Property is one of the Council's major resources - valued as £2.582 billion at 31st March 2020, a major cost to the Council, a major source of income and a major component in service delivery and economic growth.

In this document there is an update on the Acquisitions and Disposals Policy. It was adopted as part of the AMP 2020 – 2025 to ensure that proposals take into account the Borough Plan objectives as well as budgetary and operational impact. The policy is updated in the 2021 plan, to include the criteria which are being used to assess any proposed disposal or acquisition.

There is also an update of the commercial property strategy outlined in the last plan, and an update on the accommodation strategy.

There are some new sections in response to the changed context including a statement on Covid 19 and how Council assets have helped us with the emergency.

The Council has made significant progress over this year for example:

- Acquisition of land and property for housing purposes either through buying back RTBs, acquisition from developers or other bodies, or reaching agreements with landowners to buy land for Council housing delivery;

- Acquisitions include Burgoyne Road which will provide a refuge and supported housing provision for victims/survivors of abuse and Canning Crescent, for adult mental health provision including the new Recovery College, which will free up land for housing in the Cultural Quarter. Acquisition of land at the Chocolate Factory has also been agreed which will enable the delivery of 109 Council Homes and workspace in the heart of the Cultural Quarter;

- The Council has also done better on compliance in our properties over this year and will continue to make improvements in that area, great steps forward have been made in compliance in schools and an expanded schools capital programme to deal with a backlog of condition issues;

- During the Covid-19 pandemic the Council has acted very quickly to use our property differently and to make property arrangements to support the homeless as well as assisting with various health site requirements for testing and vaccines;

- Property has also played a crucial role in responding to the implications of Covid-19, for example the Council has assisted the crown court in providing alternative accommodation and used its own assets505 to provide food hubs;

- Hornsey Library is nearly complete, with major capital investment underway or in the pipeline in all our Libraries;

- Start on site with the new depot at Marsh Lane which will free up the old Ashley Road site for Council housing – due to start by March 2022;

- Cabinet approval to retain the Civic Centre in Wood Green as the Council's Civic building and headquarters. This project is the first step in reducing, over time, the number of sites in Wood Green that the Council uses for accommodation to deliver savings in response to the Council's financial position and to free up sites to support future economic and housing growth in this area.

2.2. Why does the Council need an Asset Management Plan?

The Asset Management Plan (AMP) is a strategic overview of the Council's land and property assets. It provides the basis of a longer-term strategy for the Council's property assets and management, which underpins and supports the delivery of the 2019/20 to 2023/24 MTFS / Capital Strategy and the 2019 -2023 Borough Plan.

Property is a major resource for the Council and provides underlying value as well as significant cost. It can be expensive to maintain, needs careful management and requires constant review in an ever changing and economically challenging environment in order to provide best value. This plan aims to ensure that the Council's assets are used as effectively and efficiently as possible to support its service delivery, economic growth and new Council housing programmes as articulated in the updated Borough Plan 2021.

The plan will be aligned with the MTFS cycles and the Borough Plan which will necessitate an annual review of the Asset Management Plan and a fuller update in 2023/24 to reflects any changes in Council priorities at that time.

The Council's (AMP) sits alongside the Capital Strategy and is a key document in supporting the Council's decision making about investment in its land and property assets to deliver Council priorities and services.

CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountability) guidance advises councils to agree an AMP as part of their budget strategy from 2020/21. CIPFA's guidance on asset management includes ensuring that councils regularly review their need for property either operationally or strategically.

The Council holds property for service delivery purposes. Physical assets such as the Council's housing stock, schools, libraries, community and leisure centres, commercial properties, residential homes and day centres are all an integral part of delivering services, improving the quality of life and well-being of the people of Haringey. The Council also holds property intended to contribute to the achievement of corporate objectives and priorities in the longer term.

On this basis, the Council can decide to retain assets for future service provision, housing and economic development initiatives and will ensure that retained property is put to good purpose temporarily until its longer-term use is decided or delivered. Investment in retained assets will be based on strategic fit with the Council's priorities as reflected in the AMP.

This AMP helps to ensure the Council has sufficient land to deliver its own council housing and its supported housing programmes. It also includes the summary AMP for Children's and Adults Services. Other service-based AMPs are referenced and where there are significant reviews underway, these plans will be updated for the 2021/22 review.

A locality asset review, which aims to ensure that the Council supports better outcomes in communities through using local assets more effectively, will be further developed over the

coming year and the asset and investment implications included in the updated plan. Additionally, the updated plan in 2021/22 will include the outcome of the commercial property review, with headline principles being included in this year's plan.

The objectives of the asset management plan are:

- To ensure property and land assets support the Council's Borough Plan objectives including considering use of land for the council housing growth programme and ensuring council assets are used to support economic growth, regeneration and community well-being;

- To create a strategic framework for asset management to be able to support decisions about prioritising capital investment;

- To ensure the Council's operational assets are fit for purpose for service delivery and that assets are reviewed at locality level with partners to improve service provision in communities;

- To reduce the Council's environmental impact arising from its asset use or development;

- To ensure the Council's assets support independence, resilience and health and wellbeing for all residents increasing provision in-Borough for those with additional needs;

- Maximising income opportunities and reduce asset running costs to support the MTFS;

- To make best use of our assets to ensure our revenue spend on children's and adult's services is as cost effective as possible;

- To adopt a One Public Estate approach to ensure the wider use of public sector estate for public good;

- To ensure that Council property is in good condition and compliant with all relevant health and safety requirements, equalities and access policy and standards to ensure accessible for people with disabilities;

- To deliver Zero Carbon and Low Carbon Council Buildings, in line with the Councils Climate Emergency Declaration.

2.3. Borough Plan Refresh 2021

The Borough Plan (2019-2023) is the overarching strategic plan for the Council and partners, setting out the partnership vision for Haringey and how it will be delivered; including what will be prioritised and why, and how the Council will deliver the priorities of the administration. A refreshed Borough Plan will be considered by Cabinet in March 2021.

Covid 19 has had a profound impact on Haringey residents and whilst there will be very few of the Borough's residents whose lives have been untouched by this pandemic, impacts have not been evenly felt across Haringey.

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 Haringey residents, communities and businesses; the changed context in which the Council is operating; and, the impact on the Council and its finances. At the end of April of last year, the Recovery and Renewal exercise started, aimed at understanding the impact 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.

The Borough Plan 2019-23 sets out five priorities areas and are reflected in the AMP. Our commitment to delivering on these high level priorities has not changed, though 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.

The refreshed Borough Plan will set out how the Council will work and deliver services differently and will focus on three key issues that the Council need to prioritise over the next 12-18 months, economic recovery, health and wellbeing and strong and resilient communities. This focus on equality and fairness will cut across all these priority issues and will be reflected in this AMP.

Cross cutting policies supporting equality and fairness are set out first, followed by updates on each priority area.

2.4. Impact of Covid 19

Property related impact

On 11th March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the status of Covid-19 being a global pandemic. The UK Government declared a lockdown on 23rd March. Council Officers had already started working from home as far as was possible, although a significant number of frontline staff remained at their place of work to ensure that essential Council services could continue to be delivered. There was an easing of lockdown controls from 13th May and phased reopening of public spaces through June and July. A further lockdown followed 1st November through to 2nd December with a post lockdown tier arrangement leading up to Christmas with London in tier two being reviewed by Government on 16th December to tier 4. Christmas expectations of a partial release were withdrawn as the Covid 19 variant spread.

Impact on COVID on assets – the Council is seeing an increase in energy consumption across the portfolio that will increase costs. This is due to low occupancy numbers and the need to increase ventilation in schools and corporate buildings to manage the COVID risk. Both of these issues have meant that heating systems have to work harder and use more fuel.

From a property perspective there were several impacts:

- A requirement to support the NHS in provision of buildings that could support the delivery of clinical services arising from Covid-19;
- Council offices being temporarily closed as back office staff worked from home;
- People affected by rough sleeping needed to be provided with temporary accommodation as they are at high risk of contracting Covid-19 and suffering some of its worst effects. Over time the need to develop move-on solutions became a significant focus with approximately 140 adults requiring accommodation and support as at December 2020;
- Community Groups were unable to continue providing services during lockdown and as a consequence of other restrictions, many have remained closed since March 2020;
- Commercial tenants are at risk of business failure despite initiatives such as the furlough scheme by Government to support employers by covering 80% of wages and the Council offering rent deferment or payment terms during the first period of the pandemic;
- Council properties have needed to make changes to their premises to mitigate Covid-19 risks with screens, segregation of entry and exit routes, management protocols;
- Council premises have required adjustments to maintenance and management of engineering services to allow for the reduced heat load with staff reductions;
- The Council set up a temporary mortuary at Marsh Lane as numbers of deaths were modelled to worst case scenarios;

The Council needed to identify premises suitable for Food Hubs to enable food to be distributed to residents that were shielding and unable to secure food deliveries from elsewhere.

NHS Support

The North Central London (NCL) Estates requested support across a number of work-streams from late March:

- Treatment Centres to support anticipated overwhelming of GP practices;
- Nightingale Hospital contingency planning until capacity of acute services was determined as sufficient;
- Post hospital care accommodation for discharged patients from acute care may have nowhere safe to convalesce;
- Plasma donation site for NHS Blood and Transplant Service;
- Local Testing (PCR 24-hour result) sites;
- Rapid testing (LFT 30-minute result) sites;
- Mass vaccination sites.

Several of the initiatives were for contingency planning as the outcomes were uncertain with the last comparable global pandemic being 1918. The anticipated need for a 'Nightingale' hospital to be established was developed into a fast pace feasibility exercise to convert Alexandra Palace into a hospital of approximately 1000 bed capacity, along the lines of the Excel hospital. After an intense period of planning it was decided by the NHS Trust that existing capacity would be sufficient to accommodate Covid-19 patients requiring acute care.

Emergency treatment capacity, plasma donation, Nightingale hospital and post-acute convalescence have been closed out due to lack of need or use of other buildings.

The majority of work across the NHS Trust (NCL) and the Council focussed on the provision of local testing sites, rapid testing sites and mass vaccination sites. This was in a more measured programme but remained extremely agile as the need was continuously reassessed by NHS England and Government policy shifts.

Local Testing sites (LTS) were established at the Irish Centre, former Stamford Hill School and in car parks at Alexandra Palace. An additional site has been identified as needs determine the requirements based on 'heat mapping' by NCL based on testing take up rates and accessibility by public transport. The LTS at Irish Centre and Alexandra Palace are in car parks with rapid throughput along with appropriate infection control while the Stamford Hill is established indoors in the former Nursery. The size of the building and access arrangements enable infection control to be managed.

Mass vaccination sites have been particularly difficult to identify and establish as the availability of vaccine was unknown until the opening date of the first mass site in Hornsey Central Health Centre. Sites that are owned by the Council that have been offered included Tottenham Green Leisure Centre, the Cypriot Centre, Irish Centre, Tottenham Community Sports Centre and Selby Centre. Tottenham Community and Selby were contingency offers on the basis that Irish Centre required significant compliance works to be addressed after the community group surrendered the building to the Council. The final roll out is evolving as this report is being drafted as the whole programme depends of vaccine availability, prioritisation of treatment and vaccine take up rates. At mid-January the vaccination sites are Hornsey Central Health Centre with 'Provisional' status options at Tottenham Green Leisure Centre or Tottenham Football Stadium.

Rapid testing sites have been established at 48 Station Road and Tottenham Community Sports Centre. Another site is being investigated to ensure that all residents have easy access for regular testing as often as weekly.

Single adult homelessness

As a consequence of Covid-19 an important initiative has developed to ensure that single adult homeless and rough sleepers are provided with initially temporary accommodation but with the benefit of suitable support to be able to move on into permanent housing and independence.

At the first lockdown in March /April 2020 it was clear that the risks of Covid infection spread associated with homelessness required rapid action to reduce that risk. A programme was initiated to secure rooms in hotels in the open market and to utilise void property owned by the Council.

A longer term strategy has been developed to enable residents in short term accommodation (Everyone In) to be given medium term homes until able to be fully independent. This is predicated on the provision of support to enable adults to be 'In for Good' to long term 'move-on' independent living and seeking employment where possible to support payment of rent and living costs in the longer term. This was described in the Rough Sleeping Delivery Plan published in July 2020.

The first of possibly several similar schemes is to use modular build techniques to provide homes for people that have experienced rough sleeping. It is proposed that Olive Morris Court in N15 will provide up to 37 self-contained homes on a former commercial yard site within the HRA.

Economic impact

The commercial portfolio provides the Council with an investment income and additionally enables the Council to support community groups and small businesses. The impact of Covid-19 has been mitigated to some extent by the Government's furlough scheme and the

Council's flexibility on rent deferral and payment terms, but the impact on the Council's income has been significant.

To date, the impact on the Council's retail portfolio has been limited temporarily due to the availability of grants, and the Council will keep a close eye on how the retail sector is fairing as it is anticipated that the real impact of Covid-19 may not show itself economically with business failure and lease surrenders until early 2021. The commercial chapter provides more detail on the retail strategy and commercial intensification that arises from a post Covid-19 period.

2.5. Capital Programme Highlights

The key objectives for the Council's capital programme are to deliver the Borough Plan and assist the Council meeting the financial challenges that it continues to face.

The AMP reflects upon the Council's Capital Strategy in several ways:

- The AMP guides decisions as to which assets are planned to be retained to support service provision and will highlight the ongoing investment costs of maintaining and improving those assets to maintain business continuity and an agreed quality of provision;
- The AMP guides decisions as to which assets are included in the Council's regeneration plans and sets out the context for their inclusion and future plans;
- The AMP guides decisions as to which assets are considered surplus to requirements, and the divestment strategy or repurposing for housing or other purposes.

Fixed Asset Valuation

The Council's current property estate includes a wide range of land and buildings with a total value (for accounting purposes) as at 31st March 2020 of £2.582 billion, comprising £1.460 billion held in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and £1.122 billion held in the General Fund Account (GF). Within the GF assets, nearly £0.794 billion worth of assets are used for service operational purposes and just over £0.084 billion are held for non-operational purposes (i.e. lettings to businesses and community groups). The remainder is made up of community assets (parks, open spaces, transport infrastructure and plant vehicles/equipment).

Maintenance and Investment

Capital programme and summary of spend

The Council has done better on compliance in our properties over this year and will continue to make improvements in that area, great steps forward have been made in compliance in schools, the schools capital programme has been expanded by £33m to deal with a historic backlog of condition issues.

The council has also brought back in house our facilities management services and are making a start on the same rigour of checking and putting right safety and condition in the rest of the Council's property.

The Council is investing significantly to ensure up-to-date Asbestos Management Surveys are in place across our buildings, as a particular area where historic gaps in performance were identified.

The council has a number of capital investment programmes underway on its own estate including Hornsey Library refurbishment, with major capital investment underway or in the pipeline in all our Libraries. The Council recently made the decision to refurbish our Civic Centre to create a new Civic and Council Headquarter for Haringey.

Capital Receipts

When a capital asset is no longer needed, a review takes place to see whether it could be repurposed or whether, if it meets the requirements of the disposals policy, it could be sold with the proceeds (capital receipts) being used to support the Council's budget including repayment of 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. This is known as the flexible use of capital receipts and this flexibility is currently due to expire on the 31st March 2022.

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.

Options identified to target Capital Receipts by end 21/22

Site (status)	**Meets Disposal Policy and Benefits of Disposal**
Bernard Road (exchanged) Date of Decision: Feb 2018	✓ Supports employment / Tottenham Regeneration
Western Road/ Coburg (exchanged) Date of decision: June 2017	✓ Brings forward regeneration / development of Cultural Quarter
New River Stadium	✓ Linked to acquisition decision
54 Muswell Hill	✓ Support partnership working with NHS and delivery of vital new health care facilities
Chocolate Factory	✓ Brings forward development, including Council Housing
BHS - Wood Green	✓ small land interest which can serve no other useful purpose and supports Wood Green Regeneration including delivery of homes and commercial space

2.6. Property Review

A cross-cutting review of property is taking place at present and over the course of 2021/2022 to consider how to make better use of our property assets in the short, medium and longer term. The Property Review creates opportunities to review existing assets and land ownership to consider how this could best support future service delivery and the delivery of Borough Plan priorities. The review will consider how land or under used buildings could be repurposed to provide new homes, new jobs or new/improved business and community spaces.

The Property Review will consider for example:-

- Can the Council work differently and occupy fewer buildings of higher quality?
- How are decisions made about changes in use of property or capital investment in property and do they take into account all the necessary context and requirements in the business case for change?
- Is there a short, medium and longer term plan for changes in property use and financial targets to match?
- Where can savings be made in revenue costs, or increases in income to make property use more efficient?

Changing the way the Council uses its property is being explored through three workstreams:

1. Accommodation Strategy: Rethinking council accommodation in Wood Green, starting with the decision to retain the Civic Centre as the Council's Civic functions and corporate headquarters. This will protect the Civic Centre for the long term and provide the Council with up to date facilities. The next steps will be to review the Council's current accommodation to see which buildings used as offices can be repurposed over the short to medium term. Decisions are to be made about buildings along Station Road and Wood Green Library over the course of 2021/22 linked to the Wood Green regeneration plans to ensure that the Council is planning ahead for future regeneration, economic development and housing growth purposes.

2. Locality Strategy: Looking in the short term at any properties which are not needed or could quickly be repurposed to make better use of them or to provide income to support Council services and delivery of pilot locality hub at Northumberland Park NRC; Medium term – identify the hubs for service and community purposes including for working in partnership with other service providers like health, and prioritise investment to ensure these are fit for purpose. Over the medium to longer term this will mean some invest to save proposals, repurposing or releasing properties which aren't cost effective or useful.

3. Commercial property portfolio strategy: This review is underway, with a report about the industrial portfolio strategy being considered at February2021 Cabinet. The major change

is emphasising that as a first principle the Council holds property for service delivery or economic and social well-being purposes rather than for commercial or investment purposes even though the commercial portfolio provides the income with significant income to support its budget. Therefore, the reviews will consider how best this portfolio can support better outcomes in service areas. The Council's budget does include significant income from the commercial portfolio and the reviews will factor in the need to improve management and performance of the portfolio to maximise income from property and reduce the number of low achieving assets. The most significant recent impact on the commercial portfolio at present, however, is the impact of Covid 19 on businesses and this has had an unplanned impact on the commercial portfolio income which needs to be factored into the review.

A number of other Council service areas have significant property requirements which are actually increasing over time to support both the Borough Plan priority outcomes and the Council's MTFS targets. These will be subject to business cases and ongoing or future capital investment by the Council to support better service delivery in better quality buildings, including:

1. Care: The policy to re-establish services in borough can create revenue savings- but has property use and investment costs – establish the methodology for establishing best use of properties

2. Housing: Finding land for housing new build and reviewing property use to provide special housing purposes – these uses match priorities and make savings elsewhere rather than property savings

3. Regeneration and economic growth: How can we use our assets for these purposes and minimise the opportunity costs associated.

2.7. Acquisitions and Disposals

The policy relating to Acquisitions and Disposals was adopted by Cabinet in February 2020 as part of the AMP. The policy sets out key 'Principles' and 'Tests' that determine alignment with the Borough Plan, set out below:

Principles for decision making about Acquisitions and Disposals

- That the Council considers the contribution to delivering its Borough Plan priorities in any decision to acquire or dispose of property or land assets;
- That the Council will not dispose of any land unless doing so clearly contributes to delivering Borough Plan priorities or MTFS outcomes;
- In any circumstances of a disposal, the Council will give due consideration of the options to dispose freehold or leasehold and therefore consider lease duration periods;
- The Council will dispose of property in circumstances where it is uneconomic to retain it or where there is no credible (including a financial business case) service or community case to retain, and where its disposal will contribute to other Council priorities;
- The Council has a strong preference for developing its own land and will consider meanwhile uses pending development in order to maximise effective use of its assets over time;
- The Council is prepared to acquire or dispose of land as part of the land assembly for a development proposal if this allows the Council to control the pace and content of development in the interest of delivering Borough Plan priorities;
- Any proposal to dispose or acquire must be deliverable and in line with the Council's budget strategy, including any commitment to increase income, the Asset Management Plan, the Capital Strategy and in conformity to the CIPFA Prudential Property Investment Guidance.

Any proposed acquisition or disposal will need to show how it meets the following tests:

1) The proposal has to deliver one of more of the following Borough Plan Priorities?		**3) The proposal has to pass all of the following tests:**
• Housing • People • Place • Economy • Your Council		• MTFS contribution • Asset Management Plan • Business Case • Deliverability • Valuations/ Development appraisal support

2) The proposal has to contribute to the following existing and emerging strategies:		• Affordability • Legal assessment • Alternative options considered • Risk assessment • Political
• Accommodation Strategy • Commercial Property Strategy • Community / Localities Assets Review • Community Buildings review		

As well as being assessed in line with the following considerations:

Accommodation Strategy: When accommodation strategy related decisions come forward to Cabinet, any implications will need referencing and considering alongside the development of the Acquisitions and Disposals policy.

Commercial Property: The Council's budget and the MTFS for future years has a dependency on commercial income from property. The commercial property strategy will identify commercial properties to retain or acquire or those which could be repurposed or disposed of, but this decision making should be done on the basis of the property's use for social and economic wellbeing or service delivery purposes. The Council will not acquire property as an investment.

Locality Assets Strategy: as it emerges, the strategy around locality working and integrated services for better outcomes, which is in development, will have implications for decision making about locality assets including Council accommodation, partnership working and assets used by communities.

MTFS: Any acquisition or disposals should make a positive contribution to the Council's medium-term financial plan. In addition, as part of the Council's MTFS the Council has to balance its decisions about revenue spend alongside its decision to dispose as part of the Council's budget being dependent on capital receipts and conformance to the CIPFA Prudential Property Investment guidance.

Prioritising: It may be necessary to choose between different acquisitions or disposals and in these circumstances the tests, in particular the financial business case test, will be used to evaluate comparatively.

The policy is being used to help support decisions about disposals and acquisitions, alongside the MTFS and the need to balance aspirations with budget availability and affordability addressed in business cases. The business case consideration of acquisitions in particular is key to this and may rule in or out acquisitions.

Acquisitions

The Council will need to acquire land and property in order to deliver Borough Plan priorities, especially those which relate to the increasing Council homes and where the Council is either investing directly or attracting investment in changes to places, for example in regeneration areas of Tottenham and Wood Green.

Acquisitions will be considered in the following circumstances:

- Land, in order for the Council to deliver its own council housing building programme;
- In order to acquire completed new housing units being developed on private land, including land which had been Council land;
- Ex-Right to Buy single properties being brought back into Council ownership;
- Other private housing acquired individually or in groups, which will increase the council homes stock;
- Acquisitions of land and / or buildings suitable for accommodating, possibly following investment, statutory or priority council services including schools or residential units for supported housing for adults;
- As part of a programme to invest directly or attract investment in changes to places, especially at this time to regeneration areas such as Tottenham and Wood Green, which support a growing Economy;
- Acquisition of sites or buildings which will improve the business case of an existing proposal;
- Acquisitions of land or properties which are within formally agreed Regeneration areas or designated employment land, or nearby and having a significant potential impact on the regeneration area, where this supports the land assembly which will deliver agreed investment programmes and Borough Plan outcomes;
- Acquisitions of property as part of the commercial portfolio will be supported if there is a strong case linked to delivering the Borough Plan and Local Plan – including increasing or protecting employment space, the scope to intensify industrial or employment uses in target areas, or for meanwhile commercial purposes pending redevelopment;
- Acquisitions of property for commercial purposes to support the Council's MTFS targets will be supported if there is a strong case linked to delivering the Borough Plan – including increasing or protecting employment space, the scope to intensify industrial or employment uses in target areas, or for meanwhile commercial purposes pending a redevelopment which the Council has agreed to take control of directly rather than leaving the delivery outcomes and timescale in the hands of private sector operators or developers;

- Acquisitions that arise from a land swap or sale and purchase, which meets other criteria in the policy;

- Acquisitions for Planning or other purposes which support the delivery of the Council's strategic aims and Borough Plan objectives including by CPO as necessary or acquisitions at nil or less than cost via the Planning process.

Where the Council has an interest in land or property, for example is the freeholder, and the land or property is in an area where the Council is seeking to deliver Borough Plan outcomes, including regeneration and economic growth outcomes as well as housing delivery outcomes, the Council's first principle should be to acquire rather than dispose of its interest.

The Council will aim to acquire via negotiation in the first instance having carried out a RICS valuation, and having assessed the business case for acquisition, including affordability. The Council will also acquire via open market tender as necessary. The Council will consider CPO, as a last resort and in circumstances where land assembly requires this.

Disposals

A key role of the Asset Management Plan is to identify where service proposals arise in new needs for property which could mean properties becoming unused and underused. These properties are considered in the first instance for potential housing use or other repurposing with disposal being considered where other options are ruled out or if it is a requirement or necessity of a business case to dispose.

Disposals will be considered in the following circumstances

- Where disposal assists the delivery of Borough Plan priorities and targets including increasing the supply of housing.

- Where alternative options to use or develop land or property by the Council have been considered and ruled out or are not possible.

- Disposal that arises from a land swap which enables delivery of Council priorities.

- Disposals that are required by legislation including RTB and disposals to schools.

- Disposals of properties acquired by CPO for public health reasons where disposal is part of the initial case to acquire.

The Council is obliged by Government via legislation to secure Best Value as mainly defined in Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972. This refers to the General Disposal Consent with guidance in Local Government Ombudsman's Guidance on Good Practice 5: disposal of land 1995.

A disposal can mean freehold sale or exchange of land and/ or building asset, the granting of a lease of over 7 years. Some disposals are statutory over which the Council has no control such as the disposal of freehold or long lease under right to buy entitlement, or freehold or long lease disposal in accordance with education legislation such as the Academies Act.

A disposal may arise after a property has been acquired under public health powers of a poorly maintained property that has reached the last resort to CPO and then sell with a condition to improve, following government regulations.

Where disposals are leasehold, lease lengths, basis of lease, premium and rental sums in line with the Council's best consideration requirements need to be considered.

Where commercial premises are let on the basis of more than 7 years (or as determined) there will be an agreed process for the selection of a tenant having due regard to the Council's equality duties and consideration of emerging policies on Community Wealth Building and/or social value leases.

A decision about future use of council land and property which may result in a recommendation to dispose must be informed by an RICS valuation or development appraisal.

The disposal route should be by default via market sale. Any decision to dispose by private treaty or single negotiation should be justified and supported by Council valuation and development appraisal. Decisions to dispose to other public sector bodies should follow One Public Estate fairness principles.

Disposals should be in line with Best Consideration principles, meaning securing demonstrated market value or above, unless there is a strong s123 case for a less than best consideration disposal and will require Cabinet approval.

Considerations Which May Influence Decisions Around Acquisition or Disposal

The following factors can be taken into account in both disposal and acquisitions decisions

Borough Plan Delivery

In developing proposals for the acquisition or disposal of land and property assets, account should be taken of Borough Plan objectives and outcomes, and consider how any proposal contributes to this. In order to support a disposal or acquisition, the Borough Plan context should be considered alongside other factors, including budgetary and operational impact.

Supporting Equality and Fairness:

- Disposal or acquisitions will be considered if doing so helps develop strong communities and / or supports narrowing the gap in outcomes across the Borough;
- The Council will ensure that it understands the impact on equality and fairness of any proposal for disposal or acquisition.

Housing

- Delivery of 1,000 Council homes by 2022 (and any future targets) with the principle of retaining or acquiring land for the purpose of supporting council housing delivery programme as a priority;

- In order to achieve the targets, the Council will support the acquisition of single or groups of properties for the purpose of social housing provision;

- Disposal of assets may be justified where the result is that the Council can influence or control the housing growth, including if this facilitates affordable homes or additional social housing;

- Acquisition or disposal of land may be considered where it supports provision of better quality and lower cost housing for homeless households;

- Acquisition or disposal of land may be considered where it contributes specifically to improving or increasing provision of specialist supported housing, and where it reduces out of Borough and high cost provision;

- If acquiring new build homes, they should be exemplar designed, with high quality standards with health and wellbeing at the centre of decision making;

- Acquisition or transfer of land to HRA for council house building.

People

Adults and Health:

- Disposal or acquisition of land or property can be supported when it demonstrably contributes to better health outcomes for Haringey residents;

- This will include supporting integrated care and locality-based care which improves access to health and social care services; and support for vulnerable adults including older people;

- Any transaction between the Council and public sector health providers will be based on One Public Estate transaction principle of fairness with no loss or gain to either party as a result of sale or disposals, and with transactions being based on open book valuations;

- Acquisition or disposal of property or land can be supported where it contributes to improving health and well -being and reduces inequality for adults across the Borough, particularly where provision has previously been located outside Haringey;

- Particular emphasis will be placed on the co-design of any facilities which are developed as a result of acquisitions and disposals to help improve the quality of services provided;

- Contribution to integrated care, collaborative working with partners, and ensuring there is capacity and support for the voluntary and community sector are factors which will be taken into account in decision making about disposal and acquisition of assets.

Children, young people and educational outcomes:

- Disposal of assets will be supported where related to provision of services for children and young people as part of a wider strategy to invest in retained assets which support services for children and young people;

- The Council will pay particular consideration to asset disposal or acquisitions which support better outcomes for children with special educational needs and ensuring provision of high-quality early years settings;

- Additionally, where required by legislation the Council will transfer the freehold or grant a 125-year leasehold of land when a community school changes status to foundation or academy status respectively.

Community:

- Acquisition or disposal of property or land can be supported where it improves partnership working to support improvements to social and economic infrastructure in localities;

- The principles around lease lengths and subsidy for community-based lettings set out separately in a review of how the Council's landlord role can enhance community benefit. This will need to be reviewed as part of this Acquisitions and Disposals policy.

Place

Acquisition or disposal of property or land where it supports:-

- the protection of parks and green spaces;
- can improve the public realm;
- improves connectivity;
- promotes sustainable transport;
- contributes to the Council's climate action plan;
- increases physical activity or;
- makes a contribution to the cultural offer in the Borough.

Economy

Acquisition or disposal of property or land can be supported where it increases or protects affordable business or employment space:-

- Provides potential to intensify industrial uses;
- Supports future strategic investment in the Borough;
- It is in the interests of local communities including better outcomes for residents or improving the physical and social infrastructure that growing communities need;
- Community wealth building is at the heart of any economic case for disposals or acquisitions;
- It leads to the provision of affordable business space and the right mix of employment space and / or it helps intensify employment use in the Upper Lea Valley and on Haringey's industrial estates;
- It supports regeneration of benefit to communities in agreed regeneration areas of Tottenham and Wood Green;
- It helps secure investment in high streets to help thrive, including improvements in the public realm; using Council land and assets to support investment plans in Tottenham High Road, or supports the Wood Green BID, and / or provide better outcomes for It supports town centres and high streets to thrive in a changeable economy;
- It supports (or protects) employment and apprenticeships for local people;
- It supports future strategic investment including Cross Rail 2, Lea Valley Rail, and Piccadilly Line upgrades.

Acquisitions since February 2020 AMP

The focus on most acquisitions has been to deliver the Council's commitment to provide social housing and temporary accommodation for families and single adult homeless. Prior to making a recommendation to acquire property, the Council will scrutinise its existing portfolio of land and underused/void property to test the affordability of utilising its own assets to build residential accommodation.

A large number of agreed development sites comprise existing land and void property assets that enable housing to be built at lower costs than would be the case if land was acquired for the Council to develop or to acquire completed housing schemes. There are advantages in acquiring developments already completed in that homes become available at a much earlier stage which can be demonstrated as affordable, as savings are made on the need to seek private sector accommodation on a temporary basis for homeless families and single adults.

Acquisitions are proceeding at some pace to deliver the Council's regeneration programmes. The two largest programmes are to acquire Right to Buy leasehold property on High Road West and to acquire 'Buy-Backs' for Homes for Haringey under the RTB acquisition programme. Properties are mainly located in N17and N15 with some in N8 and N22.

Major Acquisition Completions 2020/21

IBSA Properties March 2020	5 blocks of flats, 92 homes, in N11 to use for homeless families.
Alexandra House March 2020	Freehold of Alexandra House to support the Council's accommodation strategy. This acquisition places the Council in full control of the North side of Station Road to enable the Wood Green Corner master planning regeneration to be implemented.
Shaftesbury House June 2020	3 Shaftesbury Road This commercial property was acquired to enable decanting of High Road West commercial tenants while the regeneration works proceed.
Burgoyne Road August 2020	58 Burgoyne Road from the NHS to enable the Council to provide a women's refuge that replaces existing accommodation that can return to use as social housing for rent or for disabled adults but with a meanwhile use of Burgoyne Road to provide temporary accommodation for single adult women under the 'Everyone In' strategy.
1A Ashley Gardens (proposed Rosa Luxembourg Apartments) May 2020	Provision of social housing for rent.

Disposals since February 2020 AMP: The 2021-22 Budget and 2021-2026 MTFS identified asset disposals as a means of generating flexible capital receipts, which is a mechanism that can be utilised until 31st March 2022. Any disposal will be tested to ensure that it meets the Council's disposal policy. Flexible capital receipts may be used to deliver cost reductions and/or transformation.

During the year 2020-21 to date there has been no capital receipts except for the early surrender of lease obligations associated with the New River Stadium.

2.8. Voids, meanwhile and interim uses

Voids Review

The Council holds a very limited number of void properties. The cross cutting property review will improve the process of identifying properties which could be re-purposed. All voids are considered for re-use / re-purpose to deliver Borough Plan priorities before being considered for disposal. Where property or land is needed for longer term plans, a mean while use is established to ensure property is used effectively and where possible creates and income for the Council pending its long term use. The Council is developing its single property database that holds all property data for the purpose of planning maintenance, prioritising capital spend, performance management of property and avoidance of multiple and disparate sources of information to be able to effectively baseline property performance reviews.

Meanwhile Use Policy [DRAFT]

Meanwhile Uses will be considered for acquired property that might remain temporarily void until development proposals are fully developed or for void properties that are being evaluated for repurposing and realignment of services.

Where possible meanwhile use should be on a commercially viable basis. Where meanwhile uses may require subsidy to support new business development employment or community ambitions, consideration needs to be given to availability of an appropriate budget to cover this. Subsidy should be reviewed at regular intervals to test the outcomes delivered for this subsidy and the necessity for it.

Meanwhile use break clauses should be in place in the Council's favour and meanwhile uses should be for period of 1-5 years only on contracted out basis. In exceptional circumstances, for example if there are longer term strategic transport plans, which may not be realised within a standard meanwhile use period, the Council could consider longer arrangements which tie in with the timeframe for the eventual use. Any subsidised use will need to be factored into the MTFS.

Principles:

- Council preference to retain assets and land and so will find interim/ meanwhile use if required before development comes forward;

- Council use to be considered in the first instance to support service delivery and localities strategy, if site is surplus to Council requirements an alternative use which supports Borough Plan outcomes can then be considered;

- Interim/ meanwhile uses can also be considered for sites or areas which are underperforming and where there is an opportunity to influence the market by targeting

emerging sectors or delivering placemaking projects to support economic growth where in time market rent might be achieved as local economy grows;

- A case can be made to let at below the market rate (i.e. where the portfolio income would be negatively impacted) if the opportunity demonstrably delivers other borough plan outcomes, and/or forms part of a wider, longer-term place-shaping approach;

- The lessee could be a community or voluntary sector organisation, social enterprise or commercial operator who has the same values as the Council and which align with Borough Plan priorities – there will be circumstance where the council's Workspace Operator List may prove a useful means of bringing in specialist operators who can bring underused spaces to life over various short, medium and long term timeframes.

- Social value leases where Community Wealth Building, where social value targets are embedded into commercial leases can be used, the total level of discount offered will not exceed 35% of the total rental income;

- support the meanwhile space for delivering temporary service arrangements which support Borough Plan priorities including temporary accommodation and measures to reduce homelessness and rough sleeping;

- In addition to social value leases could be made more affordable through agreeing staircasing of rents or through a profit share arrangement.

Tests:

- Extent to which it can facilitate and contribute to Borough Plan outcomes, and that this can be evidenced throughout the lifetime of the project;

- if subsidised in any way are supported by Regeneration funding or grants externally supported and with a strong and reviewable business case;

- Deliverability test – Business Case requirement;

- In line with the Council's MTFS, Capital Strategy and Asset Management Plan.

Short, Medium and Long Term Application:

- Short Term
  - A number of retail properties are underperforming and sit within regeneration areas have been identified in the retail review;
  - Sites which are surplus to requirements for council use as a locality site could be considered for an alternative use.

- Medium Term

- Corporate accommodation sites which are identified as being surplus to requirements can, subject to a viable business case, be repurposed with a commercial meanwhile use of office / workspace is agreed for the vacated buildings pending redevelopment;
- Commercial meanwhile uses will typically be for a period of up to 10 years, and should include an option to develop / sell prior if preferred;
- Meanwhile use of buildings should not undermine an overall strategy to redevelop land where redevelopment can contribute positively to achieve Borough Plan outcomes.

- Medium – Long Term
  - Buying out headleases of industrial estate – invest to save;
  - apply a regeneration and economic development lens to either key sites and/or key locations;
  - explore making a proportion of stock of employment space “affordable”.

2.9. Locality Working

Locality Working Vision

Covid 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 the Council are to both respond to resident need holistically, based on a sound understanding of local need and to draw on local strengths and assets.

Local physical assets, including the public estate, play an important role in supporting social infrastructure in our communities and more integrated, customer – focused services in fewer better buildings will also generate efficiencies, through capital receipts and reduced running costs. Asset Management Plan aims to set out how a Locality Strategy can be delivered using a One Public Estate ("OPE") approach.

Wood Green will continue to be the democratic heart of the borough and Haringey's Civic Functions and Corporate HQ will be in the Civic Centre and George Meehan House, but some services and teams do not need to be in Wood Green and can move closer to the communities they serve.

In addition to this, through better use of technology, training and equipment elected members and council officers will have access to the systems and information they need, wherever they are in the Borough and the Council will be able to work in variety of settings across the Borough in order to be closer to the residents that they support and to work securely, safely and effectively.

Working in this way will make efficient use of our buildings and deliver a more personalised service to residents. The Council will continue to challenge ourselves to explore how the Council can do things differently and better, finding the right provider to deliver good value, quality local services that meet residents' needs. Members will continue to be supported by front line officers, who work closer to the communities that they serve.

Location	Partnership	Resource	Culture and Practice	Design / quality
•Located in the community for easy access to services •Location based on need	•Coordinating services with public sector, the community and voluntary sector	•More efficient use of assets •Reduced running costs •Capital receipts	•To support staff to be more agile through use of equipment, technology and flexible assets	•Provide flexible space joined up working and innovation •Accessible and sustainable

Key principles of locality working

Asset Management Plan – Locality Strategy:

The development of a Locality Strategy is a cross cutting piece which involves a transformation in service delivery in Adults and Health, Children and Young People Service, Environment and Neighbourhoods and Housing, Regeneration and Planning where services are area based, integrated and require multidisciplinary working with partners.

The Asset Management Plan – Locality Strategy sets out the property response to this transformation programme and will deliver a series of outputs and outcomes to support the Borough Plan, MTFS and the Accommodation Strategy. This strategy is still being develop and will be updated in the 2022 plan, but will include a process to deliver the following:

The Asset Management Plan - Locality Strategy can support the Borough Plan priorities by:

- Identifying opportunities to provide Council Hub buildings strategically located to provide services to the community based on need;
- To align and make consistent the approach to Council building use by the community and voluntary sector and to support services provided by the voluntary sector;
- Provide a flexible space for proactive preventative public services to operate from for our customers in need at a single site closer to their home, saving journey times and enabling easy access to services;
- Recognising the role of special buildings, including Heritage buildings, in Council presence, visibility and civic pride;
- Supporting the delivery of service area Asset Management Plans.

The Asset Management Plan - Locality Strategy can support to the Council's MTFS by:

- Reducing property costs through assessing the best use of assets including re-provision / rationalisation and more effective and efficient use of buildings;
- Making decisions through a business case appraisal which sets out on how Council buildings are used and could be used, and the running costs;
- Any costs of adaptations will form part of an overall business case for each asset proposal on a spend to save basis.

The Asset Management Plan - Locality Strategy can support the Accommodation Strategy by:

- Identify scope for locally based accommodation for council officers / services which will influence the Accommodation Strategy as it relates to re-provision of central council offices;
- Empowering and enabling our staff to deliver services closer to our customers through use of equipment, technology and flexible assets;
- To identify minimum standards and quality expected of locality assets including accessibility and sustainability.

2.10. Heritage

Bruce Castle formerly The Lordship House, Haringey's only Grade 1 Listed public building is owned by the Council as well as Hornsey Library and Haringey Civic Centre in Wood Green which are Grade 2 Listed. Listed buildings are considered 'designated heritage assets' and are protected through the planning system.

The Council requires a consistent approach to how it manages its heritage assets and will be developing an investment plan for all of its heritage assets which will include a programme of assessment and surveys and then an investment plan. Conflicting priorities between protecting heritage assets and delivering our Carbon agenda will need to be explored and assessed.

Bruce Castle

Bruce Castle, in Bruce Castle Park contains the Borough's Local History Museum. As a sixteenth century manor-house, it has significant maintenance requirements that need to be conjoined with decisions on the future use of the building so that the building is fit for purpose, accessible and that any investment is going to enable flexible use of the spaces over the long term.

Following an EOI to the National Lottery Heritage Fund in 2019, a phased-approach funding strategy for Bruce Castle and Park will allow flexible routes for developing and supporting additional investment in the historic building, park, museum and its collections and archives.

Currently, funding for heritage has been refocused on recovery plans for heritage sites from Covid-19. From 2021 major funders such as the National Lottery Heritage Fund, Historic England and Arts Council England will refocus their funding programmes and further advice will be forthcoming in early 2021.

Hornsey Library

The Hornsey Library development project started in November 2019 and completed in December 2020. Works involved enhancing the historic fabric of the library through £3.7m of investment, making it bigger, better, more accessible and providing even more services for users and the local community.

While delivering more modern facilities, the work respected the architectural character and history of the original library, with minimum impact on the structure of the building.

Haringey Civic Centre

The Civic Centre was 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. The proposed refurbishment of the Civic Centre, as approved by Cabinet in December 2020, offers the earliest possible delivery of new, modern and fit for purpose Headquarters and Civic functions building in Wood Green.

Markfield Beam Engine & Museum

Pre-Covid-19, Trustees of volunteer-run MBEAM were in the early stages of scoping a development plan to create a more flexible space for learning and income generation on site, subject to listed building advice and funding opportunities such as the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

3. Supporting Equality and Fairness

3.1. Equality and Accessibility

An Access Policy is to be developed to interpret the Equalities Act into practical guidance on making buildings accessible for all. This will develop access much further than physical disability challenges and to include mental health, dementia, autism and any other issues that make access to facilities and services of the Council difficult. The development of this policy has been delayed due to Covid related work and will be developed in 2021/22 as a standalone piece of work.

The Council relies on the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 (DDA) and as superseded by the Equality Act 2010. However, to align building access with the Borough Plan there emerges a need for an Access Policy that ensures that our buildings are suitable for people with physical and mental health issues and conditions that can be significantly disadvantaged unless our focus is on enabling all people of the Borough to use our buildings without adverse impacts.

Additionally, The Building Regulations require reasonable provision to be made for access to a building and use of facilities within a building. This can be achieved by following the principles of Approved Document M, or other recognised guidance such as BS8300. When undertaking building works or alterations, the design should therefore follow the guidance within such documents, noting any areas where compliance is not possible or practical within an Access Statement.

This will provide a building that complies with the functional requirements of the Building Regulations. Planning applications for extensions and new buildings will typically require 'Access Statements' to be submitted for scrutiny as part of a planning application process.

Some further work is required by the Council to test its building accessibility so that it can demonstrate that it is compliant with the law and fulfilling its obligations under the Borough Plan.

Access has been considered until recently to be an issue of physical access by provision of level access, ramps, lifts and disabled persons toilets. There has also been consideration of the requirement of life-time homes that seek to provide new residential accommodation with a built-in ability to accommodate typical physical and mental health issues of resident as they get older, without having to move home.

The current thinking on access is to consider the implications of building design and fit-out on people with physical and mental health issues such as autism, epilepsy, depression, learning difficulties, dementia and many other frequently identified conditions that affect the user's ability to feel welcome, secure and safe in our buildings.

3.2. Health Equalities

The Council can use a range of tools and approaches to reduce health inequalities when making property decisions. The impact of development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities should be considered using Health Impact Assessments (HIA) and other frameworks can be used to promote healthier, more inclusive healthy and equitable communities for example The Healthy Streets Approach.

The Council is currently renewing its 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.

Going forward, the Council need to retain the focus on health and wellbeing set out in the Borough Plan. The Property Review will consider inequalities in access to services, including primary and secondary health care and will recognise the role of local spaces and assets in health and wellbeing in terms of quality and accessibility for all.

It is vital that development proposals plan and design a healthier built environment to promote healthier, more inclusive and stronger neighbourhoods as it plays a major role in shaping our communities in the Borough. The impact of development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities should be considered using Health Impact Assessments (HIA). These assesses the potential impacts of development of the social, psychological and physical health of individuals and communities.

Other frameworks such as The Healthy Streets Approach is a good indicator to be used in development proposal plans to manage our transport system and public spaces including the grey and green open spaces. This help promotes a healthier, more inclusive healthy and equitable communities where people choose to walk, cycle and use public transport.

3.3. Council Carbon Plan

In early 2021, the Council expects to adopt the Borough's Climate Change Action Plan. This plan sets out the timeframes and actions needed to deliver a Net Zero Carbon Borough. This action plan and policy position was delivered in response to the Borough Plan ambition for a zero carbon Haringey, and the Full Council Meeting in March 2019 where the Council declared a Climate Change Emergency and agreed to deliver significant reduction the Councils carbon emissions.

The Council's corporate estate (including schools and leisure centres) and Homes for Haringey Stock account for just less than 10% of the Boroughs total carbon emissions. While this may seem small, the wider impact of tackling these emissions through these buildings is significant. These buildings are often community hubs and centres, where the community learn, discuss their needs, and congregate. By tackling these buildings, the Council can demonstrate leadership of what can be achieved in terms of carbon reduction, and support educational objectives such as STEM through highly visible renewables and improved building performance.

Alongside this with energy prices continuing to rise, the Council as a responsible landlord, agrees that it makes sound business sense to reduce the energy demands of these buildings to ensure that occupiers are not susceptible to volatility in the energy markets, and they can financially plan their future in confidence with lower running costs. The AMP includes actions that support the Council in its wider carbon objectives and ambition that will be shown in the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan. This will mean going beyond Building Regulations compliance, and pushing the boundaries in terms of energy efficiency measures and energy generation on sites. In the design and operation of our assets. Already the Councils new Housing Delivery Team have designed and are now delivering Zero Carbon Homes.

All projects, both planned and responsive, will need to consider carbon reduction. Measures that will be delivered include:

- Prioritisation of carbon emission reduction in all decision making and development of business cases;
- Energy assessments for the core Council operational buildings, which will set out the measures and costs to enable them to become low carbon buildings;
- Identify funding assistance to support delivery of stretching energy efficiency and generation measures;
- Delivering carbon emissions reduction throughout the management process including development, refurbishments, and operational decisions of buildings;
- Designing the assets of the Council to encourage occupiers to use active travel and public transport options. And deliver charging stations for EV users and deliveries to our estate;
- Increase e the amount of renewable energy generation such as roof mounted PV across the estate; and;

- Where appropriate support the installation of and connection to district heating networks.

Capital Programme Service Allocations 2020/21 to 2023/24

Additional Carbon Reduction Projects - £13.75m

This proposal is to provide additional funding to schemes as they come forward so that they move the Council to achieving its carbon reduction targets. Release of the funding will be subject to the approval of a business case.

Park building carbon reduction and improvement - £3m

The parks service is responsible for a portfolio of 58 buildings the majority of which are leased to stakeholders within parks. Fourteen of these buildings are used operationally by the parks service either as depots, sports pavilions or plant nursery. All these buildings need improvement to meet current legislative standards, council accommodation standards and energy efficiency. This programme will ensure the parks estate plays it part in meeting the Council's carbon reduction targets. With energy costs predicted to rise between 10-20% per annum it is important that investments seek to future proof the service from most price rises. The programme will also seek to improve the standard of all the buildings to ensure each building meets its intended use and all relevant legislation. Match funding for the programme will be secured on a site by site basis through various sources, such as section 106, event income and external funding for renewable energy and sports lottery funding.

Tottenham Hale and Wood Green Decentralised Energy Network

Plans are in progress to construct a decentralised energy network (DEN) in Tottenham Hale to supply the neighbourhood with affordable low carbon energy. The Council has completed feasibility work. Cabinet recently appointed technical advisers to create the Outline Business Case (OBC) for the DENs. If the OBC is robust the project would lead to an energy centre which would supply energy to surrounding buildings in Tottenham Hale including new developments.

Th proposed DEN in Wood Green will be in the Clarendon Square development. The Council would fit out the energy centre to supply energy to surrounding buildings.

The DEN programme contributes directly to delivery of the following Borough Plan objectives:

- to reduce Haringey's carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 against a 2005 baseline;
- To lead on delivery of an energy network where more sustainable energy is generated for use within the Borough;
- To explore setting up an alternative local or regional energy savings company(s) that would serve our community by helping to tackle fuel poverty;
- To develop a plan for Haringey to be Zero Carbon by 2050; as well as supporting several other objectives.

4. Supporting Borough Plan Priorities:

4.1. Housing

4.1.1. Existing and Emerging Policy

A new Housing Asset Management Strategy [1]has been developed and was agreed by Cabinet in January 2021.

The HRA Business Plan has been agreed by Cabinet for consultation and makes provision for investment in new Council homes, investment in our existing stock and acquisitions of new homes to use as temporary accommodation.

4.1.2. New Council homes

In spite of the multiple challenges associated with Covid-19, the Council's housing delivery programme is on track to deliver 1,000 Council homes at Council rent with starts on site by March 2022.

The Council's preference is to build Council homes directly, on its own land, and it has already identified enough land for the first 1,000 Council homes. This land is a mixture of land held in the HRA and land held in the General Fund, which will need to be appropriated into the HRA.

As an integral part of its programme, the Council is also actively seeking opportunities to acquire new-build homes to let at Council rents. This includes the acquisition of homes being developed by private developers as affordable housing under existing s106 agreements.

There are currently 475 Council homes with planning permission across 24 sites, and 344 Council homes under construction across nine sites.

By March 2021, 409 homes will have started on site across 20 sites.

By March 2022, construction will start on site of another 603 homes directly delivered by the Council on another 38 sites of Council land.

4.1.3. Existing homes

The HRA Business Plan 2021, to be presented to Cabinet in February 2021, makes provision for significant investment in the Council's housing stock. The following four major programmes are supported by the HRA Business Plan:

- Major works to ensure homes meet the Haringey standard: £394m over 10 years;
- Carbon reduction: £101m over 10 years;

[1] <Housing Asset Management Strategy insert link>

- Broadwater Farm: £68m over 10 years;
- Fire Safety: £72m over 10 years.

The new Housing Asset Management Strategy is aligned to the HRA Business Plan and supports delivery of current Council objectives and priorities. This includes ensuring that all homes meet the Decent Homes Standard by March 2025. There is also a commitment for the 978 homes that have been non-decent since 2015 to be brought up to the standard by March 2022. Overall, 7,780 homes need to be made decent to achieve the 2025 target, which includes homes falling into non- decency during the five-year period – often due to single minor failings.

The above will be delivered through a 'holistic approach' to stock investment in line with best practice. This is also less disruptive for residents. Moving forward, all internal, external and communal works will be programmed over a 5-year cycle for delivery at the same time, as far as is reasonably practical. There are exceptions, such as lifts and essential Health and Safety works which do not necessarily fall into the same cycle. Separate budget provision has been made for these more reactive works.

The overall delivery plan will be reviewed and updated following receipt of the results of a new stock condition survey which is now underway and due to complete within two years.

Included in the 2020/21 major works programme is some significant investment in the Turner Avenue and Imperial Wharf estates, which will not only bring all homes up to the Decent Homes standard, but improve the overall quality of the estate environment and resident safety.

2020/21 will also see start of the delivery of the final phase of works to the Noel Park estate, with improvements to those homes with back addition bathroom POD. Not only will new modern energy efficiency Pods be installed, but other internal and external improvement works will be undertaken so that all of the homes on the estate will have benefitted from Decent Homes works.

In recognition of current and likely increasing building safety requirements, the HRA Business Plan 2021, includes provision for an additional £72m over 10 years, specifically to fund a number of fire safety measures. These include the following:

- Front entrance door replacements;
- Window infill panel replacements;
- Automatic Fire Detection (AFD) to street properties;
- Automatic Fire Detection and compartmentation works to timber clad buildings;
- Intrusive Fire Risk Assessments (FRA) and follow up works.

HfH are currently in the process of procuring a survey programme of intrusive Fire Risk Assessments (FRA)s for the 53 high- rise blocks. The surveys are due to start in January 2021 and complete within 6 -9 months. The survey findings will be used to determine additional

fire safety works required to these blocks. This is in addition to the non- intrusive Type 1 FRAs HfH currently undertake to all stock with frequency dependent on the assigned risk rating for the stock archetype.

Automatic Fire Detection (AFD) installations to 480 Victorian/Edwardian street properties will also start in January 2021 and compete by November 2021. Works to replace vertical infill panels to blocks are due to start in May 2021 and complete by December 2021.

The new strategy also sets out plans for improving the energy performance of Haringey's housing stock in support of the Council's Zero Carbon Strategy (2019) and Affordable Energy Strategy (2020). This includes a target for all homes to achieve a minimum energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of Band C by 2030 and Band B by 2035.

In order to support the implementation of the strategy, a number of improvement measures are being put in place. These include the developing a new Asset Management IT system; new procurement strategy, and an organisational restructure within HfHs Property Services which is responsible for delivering the stock investment programme.

In line with the principles set out in the new Social Housing White Paper (Nov. 2020), new standards for enhanced resident engagement in the delivery of the capital programme are also being developed.

4.1.4. Acquiring homes for homeless households

The Council acquires homes to use to house homeless households. Since the establishment of the Haringey Community Benefit Society (CBS), these homes are leased to the CBS who use them to house homeless households nominated by Haringey.

Between 1 January 2020 and 8 December 2020, 134 homes were acquired, including a portfolio acquisition of 92 homes in Barnet.

Once these have all been leased to the CBS, by the end of 2020, there will be 153 homes owned by the Council and leased to the CBS.

The HRA business plan 2021 provides for 100 homes a year to be acquired for homeless households – with a budget of £370m for the next 10 years.

4.1.5. Supported Housing

Supported housing is a critical element of a wider cross-directorate programme of services and initiatives, Housing Related Support, aimed at preventing and relieving homelessness, tackling rough sleeping and complex needs and responding proactively to housing vulnerability. The programme commissions and/or coordinates around 2,500 units of accommodation, 850 units of floating support and a wide range of specialist street outreach, housing officers, advice services and community alarms for people vulnerable to homelessness.

Client Group	Accommodation (commissioned)	Accommodation (non-commissioned)
Single Homeless	251	0
Rough Sleeping	33	40
Young People	89	138
Mental Health	145	0
Older People	1,333	609
Learning Disabilities	44	0
Physical & Sensory Disabilities	0	0
Homelessness Prevention	0	0
Total	**1,895**	**787**

The Supported Housing Review, reported to Cabinet in 2017, provided a detailed needs assessment and a strategic blueprint for supported housing in Haringey many recommendations of which have already been taken forward. Importantly, the Review highlighted the critical role played by a range of housing related support services in enabling people with a spectrum of needs and vulnerabilities to maintain their independence, health and wellbeing. Many residents in supported housing are not Care Act eligible but their needs require a supportive and enabling response from a range of services, within Adults and Health, Housing and other areas of the Council as well as the NHS.

The key areas of focus for housing related support have all been transformative ensuring the better co-ordination of housing and support to meet people's needs. For older people, the initial focus has been reconfiguring services, creating a 'Hub and Cluster' model of support in 8 Hubs across the Borough (4 east and 4 west) where support staff are based, activities offered to older people living in and out of sheltered housing and ideally becoming a focal point for older people in their local area. Hubs were selected based on a range of factors; accessibility of the building, availability of communal space, proximity to public transport etc. The intention remains to invest in these buildings to offer modern facilities for the provision of a localised multi-disciplinary support and wellbeing offer for 50+ residents e.g. by introducing Wi-Fi, improving kitchens and bathrooms and door entry systems.

For people with learning disabilities, the housing related support offer is delivered in properties owned by other social landlords. A building audit was completed in 2018 which showed that whilst properties are maintained to a good standard, only one is purpose built as supported housing and all could benefit from modernisation and improved facilities and accessibility. This is a clear area of focus going forward.

The picture for mental health is similar, with none of the housing related support mental health provision delivered in Council stock. Only one of the properties where mental health supported housing pathway services are delivered is purpose built supported housing, the remainder are in street properties ranging between 1-11 units, where facilities are frequently shared and communal space limited.

There is a clear and growing need for additional housing units for the provision of long-term housing-related support for people with mental health needs. In particular, the human, economic and social benefits of developing a strengthened housing offer for the cohort of single adults who could be classified as experiencing severe and multiple disadvantage can't be understand. Evidence from the success of our Housing First contracts suggest that offering long-term self-contained accommodation, rather than shared supported housing, achieves a reduction in psychiatric admissions, improved health and wellbeing outcomes and lower rates of eviction.

The picture is similar too for young people's provision, although two accommodation services are provided in Council buildings. The challenge continues to be finding suitable buildings of sufficient density to deliver good value and encourage supportive relationships and high-quality practice to take place. Buildings need shared learning spaces, kitchens, IT suites and interview spaces to appropriately cater for the range of young people's needs.

These factors have influenced the setting aside of a considerable supported living budget, as set out in the Adults and Health section, which is as yet unallocated but which recognises that there are needs which could be addressed differently through the provision of supported housing

4.2. People

4.2.1. Schools and Children's Estate Strategy

Haringey Council is responsible for:

- securing sufficient suitable school places for children of statutory age who live within Haringey, including those requiring specialist places;
- the provision of children's services, including support for children in care, children with disabilities, youth services, and children's centres;
- the condition and suitability of the estate for community, foundation and voluntary controlled schools as well as all delivery sites used by Children's Services.

This estate strategy brings together information regarding demographic / demand requirements and the needs of the estate.

The Schools and Learning Service AMP sets out the baseline data of the Schools and Children's Service estate, indicate demographic / demand requirements and commence the development of a capital programme to address issues of maintenance backlog and capacity.

Vision and Principles

This strategy sets out a vision for children's services estate and the principles that will guide reviews and investment.

This strategy only includes buildings and sites used exclusively by Children's Services for service delivery. It does not include buildings where Children's Services staff, along with other Haringey colleagues, may be based.

School Estate

There are 9 children's centres (four on or adjacent to schools, five on standalone sites), 3 nursery schools, 64 primary phase schools, 11 secondary schools, 1 all-through school, 2 post 16 schools, 1 Further Education College, and 7 special or alternative provision Council maintained or academy schools within Haringey. The majority of special school provision is co-located / integrated with mainstream schools. There are a small number of other sites owned by Children's Services.

Almost all primary schools and most secondary schools are on constrained sites. While all current sites remain in use and with their current building configuration, there are very limited opportunities to release land in order to raise funds for investment.

The majority of primary schools have their main accommodation in Victorian/Edwardian buildings (single or multi-storey) or 1960/70s buildings (generally predominately single storey). Many primary schools have nursery / EYFS buildings from 1990s or later. There are a smaller number of schools where almost all accommodation is 1980s or later. Of the secondary schools where the Council has responsibility for the condition and suitability of the

buildings, many have buildings from a number of eras as the school has been expanded / invested in over time.

The school estate, where the LA has responsibility for repair and maintenance, is approximately 60 hectares of land, and approximately 150,000sqm of building accommodation.

For the schools where the LA has the responsibility for repair and maintenance, the recent surveys have identified a number of high priority compliance and condition issues that will be the focus of the capital programme in the short term. The total estimated cost of bringing the estate into a good state of repair is £289m including this and previous years spend on the programme. The estimated cost of addressing the remainder of the identified condition needs of the estate is approximately £187m for the primary phase, almost £55m for the secondary phase and £7m for other sites (including Children's Centres, Bruce Grove etc. but excluding Pendarren). The majority of costs are in envelope and externals (most significantly roof and windows), mechanical and electrical services including sanitary / water services, and fire related works. These costs are based on surveys undertaken in 2018/19 – 2019/20. The surveys reveal broad variation in the condition backlog per school, with a minority of schools having significant costs (over £1,500 sqm for some buildings in the secondary phase and over £12k/pupil in the primary phase).

With regard to particular features of the estate where the LA has responsibility for condition:

- 19 schools have residential accommodation on site. Some of this accommodation is integral to the site or buildings, while some may be capable (as vacancies arise) of alternative use (i.e. key worker housing) or for disposal to raise funds for investment;
- 7 schools have swimming pools; and
- 6 schools have Astroturf pitches (with or without floodlights) which often require significant cyclical investment for which dedicated funds ought to have been established.

Demographic and service demand

Projections of future Reception cohorts include inherent uncertainty, which increases the further into the future the projection is made. Accepting this, the current GLA projection for Haringey is that by the mid-2020s there would be an oversupply of at least 9FE by the mid-2020s (from a current admission number of almost 111 FE). This projection:

Includes pupil yield from the four major developments that are scheduled to have started by then (which between them include nearly 17,000 dwellings, although many of those would be delivered after the mid-2020s). If these developments are delayed / cancelled, the projected surplus of places in the medium to long term would increase.

Masks differences between planning areas, whereby PA4 is forecast to need additional places while all others forecast surpluses, and whereby schools in PA1 are more popular than those in the east of the borough.

For secondary schools, both local primary cohort sizes and the popularity of Haringey schools are currently increasing and anticipated to continue to do so for the short and medium term. Expansion of places is required, but may not be permanent given that cohorts entering the primary phase are now reducing again. There is currently a disparity in provision with less secondary provision in the east of the borough relative to cohort size.

The Council's School Place Planning Report sets out the principles that are used to determine the need for places. The Council will continue to review projections for future places, and develop proposals to add or remove places as required.

Strategic challenges and responses
General:

How to fund the ongoing compliance and condition investment needs of estate where the majority of buildings are pre 1919 or 1960/70s, in particular regarding fire compliance, external fabric, and mechanical and electrical infrastructure.

- Response: Council's initial commitment is to fund £10m / year to increase the budget available for condition work on sites where LA is responsible to provide a total budget of £13m / year for the medium term (assuming DfE funding remains at approximately £3m / year). However, the Business Case sets out the requirement for additional funding in order to address potential health and safety and/or school closure issues within the estate.

Primary phase:

How to reduce places in a manner that protects viability and gives scope for future re-expansion if required.

- Response: Initiate capping of Published Admission Numbers and / or reduction where required to contain surplus places while retaining sufficient flexibility to increase again in future.

The implications of parental preference data upon the balance of secular and faith provision.

- Response: Work with Diocese to review provision where viability could be threatened.

How to maximise funds available for strategic investment in the estate to improve educational facilities

- Response: Undertake options appraisals during 2020/21 relating to appropriate sites.

Secondary phase:

How to provide additional places, including consideration of the east / west disparity in provision, while also addressing existing condition and suitability issues.

- Response: To undertake options appraisals on relevant sites during 2021/22 to explore options for future (re)development should funding become available. This work has commenced and following approval, schools will be informed.

Specialist provision:

How to configure alternative provision to ensure its future sufficiency and suitability

- Response: Review of alternative provision, including Haringey Tuition Service (HTS), non-medical alternative provision / Pupil Referral Unit needs, and primary phase requirements, due to report to Cabinet in spring 2020. This review may have estate implications which would be considered during 2020/21.

How to provide sufficient and suitable specialist provision for pupils, including for pupils with social, emotional and mental health issues

- Response: Potential to include SEND provision in major scheme projects where opportunities arise.

It is likely that there will be insufficient local resources available to fund all of the potential major projects, and the Council will need to prioritise projects based upon its statutory duties and financial affordability. The Council will seek to maximise Government capital funds available for investment in the Children's Services estate through any DfE 'bidding' processes.

Children's Services Capital Allocations 2020/21 to 2023/24

School Condition Works

During 2018/9-2019/20 extensive surveys were undertaken of the school's estate. This identified a range of work that needed to be done immediately as they related to health and safety or school closure issues. These works were prioritised on this basis and works were carried out to address the highest risks. The focus is now on further works to the school estate to ensure that the buildings are fit for purpose as well as addressing compliance or any increasing risks. Condition and Suitability Surveys have been undertaken on all secondary schools, primary schools, Children's Centres which the Council is responsible for. The surveys were further analysed to support a detailed asset management plan which guides where and when investment is put into the school's estate and how this is prioritised, as it is likely that the estimated cost is higher than the Council is able to resource in the short to medium term. The investment in the fabric of the school estate will also provide facilities that use less energy and reduce carbon emissions.

During 2020/21 urgent health and safety condition works projects were completed at the following schools; Bruce Grove, Campsbourne, Earlham, Earlsmead, Ferry Lane, Lancasterian, Lordship Lane, Rokesley, Seven Sisters, South Harringay, Stamford Hill, Tiverton and West Green. Following the closure of the 6th Form block at Fortismere urgent condition works were commissioned to reinstate the service delivery and these works are ongoing. Urgent

health and safety works were also undertaken last year at Triangle Children's Centre to address fire safety concerns and to re-open the Centre.

Design works for external envelope and building services projects are ongoing at; Bruce Grove, Campsbourne, Chestnuts, Highgate Primary School, Lordship Lane, Seven Sisters, Stroud Green and West Green. A number of these works packages have been submitted as a bid to the Salix Decarbonisation fund, with a decision expected within this month. Additional project briefs have also been issued for urgent condition works at another 8 schools; Alexandra, Devonshire Hill, Fortismere, Hornsey School for Girls, North Harringay, South Harringay, Tiverton and Welbourne.

The Council will establish a programme of projects that address service requirements (including adding or changing school provision) or sites where strategic investment may deliver better value for money than addressing condition investment needs individually. These fall within the Major Projects section of the CYPS Estate Strategy and will be addressed by the development of an over-arching masterplan options appraisal which will inform individual project feasibilities going forwards. A steering group has been formed to agree assessment criteria and terms of reference, prior to individual school liaison and input.

Investment in the school estate includes smaller scale maintenance works and major projects with many focussed on 'urgent works'. The Corporate Landlord continues to address day to day issues within the Estate as well as overseeing compliance. During the last year has renewed heating and hot water boiler failures at approximately 14 sites, as well as numerous fabric condition issues.

4.2.2. Adults and Health

Haringey Council is responsible for:

- Supporting adults to live healthy and fulfilling lives, with dignity, staying active and connected in their communities;
- Ensuring adults with multiple and complex needs are supported to achieve improved outcomes;
- Preventing people from becoming homeless and reducing homelessness where it does occur.

These principles are referenced in a range of policies and strategies including: The Borough Plan 2019-23,[2] Haringey's Draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-24[3], the Homelessness Strategy 2018-22[4] and the Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018-22[5].

Introduction

This summary of the Adults and Health Asset Management Plan supports the vision and priorities set out in the Borough Plan. It maps operational assets, recent new developments, pipeline projects and strategic aspirations for capital projects to improve the lives of vulnerable adults.

Since the publication of the previous Asset Management Plan in February 2020, there has been substantial progress and notable successes in the delivery of capital projects within the Adults and Health portfolio. A significant accomplishment was the opening of Linden Road, Haringey's bespoke supported living development designed for adults with complex autism and learning disabilities. This specialist development opened in August 2020 and has already had a considerable impact, enabling adults with complex needs to receive the intensive support required, within their home borough. Another important success was the Housing Related Support team's insourcing programme for single homeless support and accommodation services. In April 2020, the first insourced services (Hale Houses and the Crash Pad) were launched, followed shortly by two other insourced services, with two more due to open in 2021. The move to directly delivering support and accommodation for homeless adults, supports the Council's Insourcing and Community Wealth Building priorities.

[2] Haringey Borough Plan (2019-23). Available at: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/borough_plan_2019-23.pdf.

[3] Draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2020). Available at: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/health/health-and-wellbeing-strategy.

[4] Haringey's Homelessness Strategy (2018-22). Available at: https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s100152/Appendix1HomelessnessStrategyv24.pdf.

[5] Haringey's Rough Sleeping Strategy (2018-22). Available at: https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s100015/Appendix%201%20Draft%20Rough%20Sleeping%20Strategy%20v23.pdf.

Over the past 12 months, there has been much innovation in Adults and Health capital projects. Substantial capital and revenue funding was secured from the Greater London Authority (GLA), to deliver a pioneering development of modular homes, at Olive Morris Court, for people rough sleeping. The plans to design and deliver London's first 'open refuge' and first LGBTQ+ sheltered housing scheme, highlight the Council's progressive approach to supporting vulnerable people.

To coordinate and programme manage this development activity, the Council established the Supported Accommodation Development Team, which works collaboratively across the CCG, Adults and Health Directorate and the Housing Delivery Team. This team projects the volume and types of supported accommodation required for the future and facilitates the delivery of these required services. The Supported Accommodation Development Team is responsible for:

- Developing Supported Housing Need's Analyses, to quantify future demand for specialist housing;
- Providing governance for supported accommodation development projects. This is achieved through reporting and being accountable to the Supported Housing, Policy, Assets and Capital Subgroup (SHPAC) and the Lead Commissioners Development Subgroup;
- Creating and implementing a programme management approach for supported accommodation development projects. This includes the use of tools such as the programme tracker, Borough plan reporting, steering-groups and risk and issue logs;
- Leading on co-production and co-design with service users, carers, and those with lived experience for each development;
- Working alongside housing colleagues and commissioners to secure capital and revenue budgets.

Overall, the Supported Accommodation Development Team ensures the effective delivery, governance and reporting of specialist developments for vulnerable groups.

At this stage, whilst the fundamental principles of the Adults and Health Asset Management Plan are clearly established, some of the project details are not fully developed. These project plans will be advanced over the coming year, through working with a range of stakeholders and by maximising opportunities for capital and revenue funding.

Accommodation and Support for Adults with Learning Disabilities

Aims

- All adults with learning disabilities receive tailored care and support which enhances their independence and quality of life;
- Care and support needs are met within the Borough, and as close to home as possible, to preserve local support networks;
- Adults with learning disabilities have choice and a range of options regarding their care and support;
- Tailored accommodation options will be sourced for both younger people with learning disabilities (who are transitioning into adulthood) and older people with learning disabilities.

Estate Overview

Property	Current Usage	Detail
Linden House (N15)	Supported living for adults with learning disabilities	This property was a former residential care home which closed in 2015. In July 2020, Linden House was redeveloped into a supported living service for adults with complex autism and/or learning disabilities. This specialist provision enables this group of adults to remain within Haringey with the intensive support they need, increasing appropriate in-borough capacity/provision. This project was jointly funded by NHS England and the Council's capital programme for supported living. This innovative scheme will ensure that adults remain more independent for longer and will help to avoid hospital admissions.

Current Projects

The delivery of an integrated supported living site for learning disabilities and frailty

As part of the Housing Delivery Programme, the Ivatt Way site has been identified for the delivery of an integrated supported living project for older adults (aged 50+) and adults with learning disabilities and/or autism. The scheme will meet the needs of this frail population, by providing:

- Bespoke apartment design for adults with profound and multiple disabilities;
- Reablement flats for older adults leaving hospital;
- Long-term housing for disabled adults and older people.

The site will be an integrated campus, which includes designated facilities available for use by the local community as well as residents. This element will promote intergenerational socialising between adults with learning disabilities, older adults, and the local community.

Supported living for young people with autism and/or behaviour that challenges

The Council is in the process of securing capital funding for the delivery of a supported living scheme for young people (16-25 year olds) with complex autism and/or behaviour that challenges, at the Woodside Day Centre site. This development will address the need for in-borough, high-support provision for young people transitioning into adulthood. This is particularly necessary as this cohort are usually accommodated outside of the Borough due to the lack of appropriate provision in Haringey.

Future Developments

Additional supported living schemes

- The Learning Disabilities Needs Analysis[6] has projected that approximately 50 additional accommodation units will be required by 2025. Further work is ongoing to identify the specific types of supported accommodation required for these additional units, but the broad areas of growth have been identified as:
    - In-borough, shared care for adults with learning disabilities;
    - Supported living schemes in the West of the Borough, where there is currently a significantly lower proportion of the Borough's services;
    - Further projects similar to Linden House to support individuals with complex needs, who are currently being accommodated outside of the Borough.

The Council aims to meet these needs through mixed income capital development projects, part funded by external sources of funding such as the GLA's Care and Specialist Supported Housing (CASSH) programme.

Housing Related Support (HRS) supported housing for adults with learning disabilities

For adults with learning disabilities, housing-related support accommodation services offer lower support and more independence than supported living services. However, current commissioned HRS services are delivered in properties owned by registered providers and a building audit completed in 2018 showed that, whilst properties are maintained to a good standard, only one is purpose built for supported housing and others could benefit from modernisation and improved facilities and accessibility. These findings are currently being addressed in partnership with the relevant landlords, which may lead to reconfigured service provision to ensure physical environments are suited to resident's needs.

Recently demand for HRS supported housing for adults with learning disabilities has declined, primarily due to a concerted effort to enable adults to move into independent living arrangements via an annual social lettings quota, where this is appropriate. In addition to this, other properties that are not wheelchair accessible or fit for purpose, are being gradually removed from use with the aim to redesign.

[6] LD Needs Analysis (2020). Internal Document. This document will be published in Spring 2021.

The Learning Disabilities Needs Analysis forecasts that the Council will likely require additional HRS supported housing properties in 5 years in order to achieve our commitment to supporting learning disabled adults to live as independently as possible.

Accommodation and Support for Frail and Older People

As part of the work of the newly convened Supported Accommodation Development Team, an in-depth needs analysis is underway, into the type and quantity of older people's supported and specialist housing required in the next ten years. As with other vulnerable cohorts, the Council aims to work in partnership with NHS England and the GLA to maximise the viability of future specialist housing developments for older people.

Aims

- Frail and older adults will be supported to live and age well;
- Older adults with long-term conditions, including dementia, will receive tailored care and accommodation suitable for their condition;
- Older adults who have experienced illness or crisis, will be supported to access accommodation solutions which aid their recovery;
- Older adults nearing the end of life will be appropriately accommodated and cared for in a dignified manner.

Estate Overview

Property	Current Usage	Detail
Osborne Grove Nursing Home (N4)	Supported accommodation for single homeless adults (this is an interim use of the site).	A project is underway to replace the current nursing home with a new nursing unit on the site. The new site will also deliver a community space, a LGBTQ+ sheltered housing scheme and a complex care unit for homeless clients with medical conditions. The project addresses several issues such as a local and pan-London shortage of nursing care and reflects the need to work in partnership with the NHS to cater for older people with complex health needs. Until construction commences the property is being utilised to deliver supported accommodation for people who have been homeless or rough sleeping.
Sheltered Housing Portfolio		

Lowry House Hub & Cluster Scheme (N17)	Sheltered housing for older people	186 units of sheltered accommodation, across 5 sites in the east of the Borough.
The Lindales Hub & Cluster Scheme (N17)	Sheltered housing for older people	134 units of sheltered accommodation, across 6 sites in the east of the Borough.
Sophia House Hub & Cluster Scheme (N15)	Sheltered housing for older people	174 units of sheltered accommodation, across 9 sites in the east of the Borough.
Latimer House Hub & Cluster Scheme (N15)	Sheltered housing for older people	109 units of sheltered accommodation, across 8 sites in the east of the Borough.
Bigbury Close Hub & Cluster Scheme (N17)	Sheltered housing for older people	127 units of sheltered accommodation, across 5 sites in the west of the Borough.
Bedale House Hub & Cluster Scheme (N8)	Sheltered housing for older people	217 units of sheltered accommodation, across 6 sites in the west of the Borough.
Hilldene Court Hub & Cluster Scheme (N10)	Sheltered housing for older people	130 units of sheltered accommodation, across 8 sites in the west of the Borough.
Palace Gates Hub & Cluster Scheme (N22)	Sheltered housing for older people	88 units of sheltered accommodation, across 6 sites in the west of the Borough.

Included in the above sheltered housing portfolio are 16 step-down properties, utilised as short-term reablement placements for older adults who are frail or have mental health needs. These units are managed jointly by Adults Social Care and Homes for Haringey.

Current Projects

Osborne Grove Nursing Home

Osborne Grove is a 32-bed former nursing home. The building design was identified as unsuitable for the needs of an increasingly frail population, as outlined in a comprehensive feasibility study of the site which was completed in 2019.

The Council opted to redesign the current site to provide a new 70-bed nursing care unit, with integrated sheltered, community and complex care provisions on site. As such the nursing home closed in March 2020. Since then the site has been used as part of the Council's response to Covid-19 pandemic; first as nursing care ward in partnership with North Middlesex Hospital and since September, as supported accommodation for single homeless adults who the Council has been supporting under the governments 'Everybody In' directive.

The delivery of an integrated site for learning disabled and frail older adults.

As part of the Housing Delivery Programme, the Council identified the Ivatt Way site to develop an integrated supported housing scheme for older adults and adults with learning disabilities. The project will provide approximately 20 additional sheltered housing units for older adults, which may include some step-down/reablement accommodation for people recovering from illness. This reablement accommodation will support the Council to reduce the number of delayed transfers of care from hospital to the community for older patients. It will also reduce the number of older people placed in high-cost residential placements following an acute health problem. Further details on this project are included within the 'Accommodation and Support for Adults with Learning Disabilities' section.

Future developments

HRS older people's LGBTQ + sheltered housing

As part of the Osborne Grove site development, the HRS team will be supporting the delivery of a dedicated sheltered housing scheme for LGBTQ+ older people. This development will create an intentional housing community for older LGBTQ+ residents and will be the first scheme of its kind in London. This development will progress Haringey's commitment to reducing social isolation for older adults and to deliver safe spaces for LGBTQ+ residents, as identified in the Council's Supported Housing Review (2017)[7].

Addressing the Ridge Review recommendations

As part of the Supported Housing Review (2017), Ridge Associates were commissioned to complete a brief review of the Council's sheltered housing portfolio. 'The Ridge Review'[8] identified and prioritised a number of sheltered housing schemes which could be considered for alternative use, remodelling or redevelopment to meet the needs of Haringey's older and vulnerable people.

The Review's recommendations will be taken forward for further consideration in 2021, and in-depth feasibility studies will explore the benefits, opportunities, and costs of pursuing the Ridge recommendations for each site. The outcome of the feasibility studies will be presented to the Supported Housing, Policy, Assets and Capital Subgroup.

Accommodation and Support for People who are Homeless and/or Rough Sleeping

Aims

- To end rough sleeping in the Borough;

[7] London Borough of Haringey, Supported Housing Review (2017). Available at: https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s91957/Supported%20Housing%20final%20report.pdf

[8] The Ridge Review (2017) – Internal Document.

- To intervene earlier to prevent homelessness and deliver high-quality housing-support and accommodation to tackle homelessness;
- To improve the health and wellbeing of those who are homeless and/or rough sleeping.

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic the Council also fully adopted the following directives and principles recommended by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG):

- **Everyone In** – The commitment to provide accommodation to homeless individuals and people sleeping rough, regardless of local connection, immigration status, eligibility, or priority need, in recognition of their vulnerability to the worst effects of the virus. The 'Everyone In' commitment was delivered using the Council's discretionary powers under the Localism Act (2011) and a mix of Council funding and additional resources made available by the MHCLG;
- **In for Good** – The commitment to identify and secure long-term move-on accommodation for all people who were offered accommodation on a discretionary basis during Covid-19. This commitment was described in our Rough Sleeping Delivery Plan which was published in July 2020.

Haringey has been highlighted as a borough of best practice during the Covid-19 pandemic, due to the Council's focus on delivering timely, person-centred support and accommodation to people who were homeless or rough sleeping. Further details about the Council's response to Covid-19 is in the 'Impact of Covid-19' section of the Asset Management Plan.

Estate Overview

Property	Current Usage	Detail
Mulberry Junction (N15)	Single homelessness resource centre	Mulberry Junction opened in 2019 and is occupied under a lease with a private landlord. The service operates from two adjacent commercial units and provides support and information to homeless people.
Osborne Grove Nursing Home (N4)	Supported accommodation for homeless people and people rough sleeping (meanwhile-use project)	The property is being temporarily utilised as supported housing for people who were rough sleeping/homeless. The support service is directly delivered by Council staff. Osborne Grove will continue to be used for this purpose until works start on site for the redevelopment of the nursing home and sheltered housing scheme, which is expected to be January 2023.
Cranwood Care Home (N10)	Night shelter accommodation for people rough sleeping (meanwhile-use project)	Following the closure of the care home in 2013, the site was reopened in September 2019 as a 20-unit night shelter for people sleeping rough, funded by MHCLG's Rough Sleeping Initiatives programme. In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Cranwood site was optimised and converted into 24-hour

		provision for 30 people sleeping rough to allow them to safely adhere to lockdown guidance. The site is due for redevelopment as general needs housing and as such the night shelter will close in July 2021 to allow works to start on-site. The Council will need to identify an alternative building for this key service.
Hale Houses and Crash Pad (N17)	Crash pad and supported accommodation for people rough sleeping or in priority need for housing	Originally this service, which operates from 4 residential street properties identified for redevelopment in the coming 5 years, was delivered by a third sector provider and commissioned by the Council. To ensure the best outcomes for the user group, the service was insourced in April 2020, and the support and accommodation is now delivered by the Council.
Olive Morris Court (N15)	In development	This scheme will be comprised of 37 self-contained modular build properties for people who have experienced rough sleeping. Further details are included in the 'Current Projects' section.

Current Projects

Covid-19: Emergency accommodation and move-on supported housing

In immediate response to the Covid-19 pandemic, Haringey commissioned emergency accommodation placements from a range of commercial hotels, B&Bs and hostels, to meet the urgent need for accommodation solutions for people who were homeless and/or rough sleeping. To address the high demand for in-borough placements and due to the unsustainable financial cost of commissioning commercial placements, Haringey utilised temporarily available Council buildings, to deliver accommodation during Covid-19. These meanwhile-use sites included:

- The Red House, which operated for 5 months as supported accommodation and is now being redeveloped into general needs housing;
- Osborne Grove, which will be redeveloped into a nursing home and;
- Cranwood, which was slightly reconfigured from a 20-unit night shelter into a 30-unit 24-hour supported housing service.

Through the meanwhile-use of temporarily vacant assets, the Council were able to avoid and reduce costs associated with the 'Everyone In' directive, as well as being able to provide appropriate and intensive support to individuals who were unsuited to staying in non-staffed hotel accommodations.

In total, between March and October 2020, Haringey provided 80,000+ nights of emergency accommodation for 779 people, across a mix of Council owned and commercially commissioned properties.

Women's move-on accommodation (meanwhile-use project)

In Autumn 2020, the Council acquired a property to be developed as a refuge for survivors of domestic abuse. Construction of the refuge will commence in late 2022, to allow sufficient time for the feasibility study, design, and procurement process to take place. Due to the need for move-on accommodation from emergency Covid-19 placements, the Council will temporarily utilise the refuge site to provide supported housing for women in hotels and B&B placements, until construction for the refuge begins. The women's move-on accommodation project is due to open in February 2021. The service, in line with the Council's Insourcing Policy,[9] will be delivered in-house by Haringey staff.

Olive Morris Court move-on accommodation

In response to the need for long-term supported accommodation for people sleeping rough, Haringey is developing a new-build, modular construction project on Council owned-land. This project will deliver 37 units of self-contained accommodation and the support will be directly delivered by Haringey Council staff. The modular units have been innovatively designed, in partnership with people who have had experiences of homelessness and rough sleeping. The scheme was successful in securing significant capital and revenue grant funding from the GLA's Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme (RSAP). This scheme demonstrates the Council's ambition to deliver a variety of, and an increase in, accommodation and support services for homeless people. Olive Morris Court is due to welcome its first residents in April 2021.

HRS single homelessness supported accommodation pathway

The HRS single homelessness supported accommodation pathway, is primarily delivered in properties owned by other social landlords. This pathway will be recommissioned in 2021, to better utilise the housing stock and to provide improved outcomes for adults who have experienced rough sleeping and homelessness. As part of this recommissioning exercise, the Council and bidders will be seeking new residential properties from which to deliver support services for the pathway.

Future Developments

Additional Covid-19 move-on accommodation.

Approximately 150 people remain in Covid-19 emergency accommodation as of December 2020. The Rough Sleeping Delivery Plan sets out the Council's aim to support this group into appropriate long-term housing, primarily through a mix of securing private-rented sector leases, maximising the efficiency of existing supported accommodation services and social

[9] Haringey Council's Insourcing Policy (2019). Available at: https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s111630/260919%20Insourcing%20Policy%20FINAL.pdf

lettings quotas and the feasibility study of further modular build projects. The development of this plan, and wider learning from the Making Every Adult Matter approach to severe and multiple disadvantage[10], have identified a need for additional 1-bed council homes for single adults with intensive support requirements related to homelessness and the tri-morbidity of physical illness, mental health and drug/alcohol dependency. To meet this need for both long-term independent housing and supported housing, the Council will explore the feasibility of further modular build projects, will review the social lettings quotas identified in the Annual Lettings Plan and will ensure that the development of new 1-bed units is considered a key element of efforts to tackle rough sleeping and homeless in the Borough.

The Council is also searching for a property to replace the Cranwood supported accommodation service, once the construction of general needs housing begins on the site in Summer 2021.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Accommodation and Support

Aims

- To deliver services that prevent VAWG;
- To increase and modernise refuge and other supported housing provision for victims/survivors of abuse;
- To provide services that can reduce the long-term impact of domestic abuse by empowering victims/survivors to gain independence.

Estate Overview

Property	Current Usage	Detail
3 residential properties used as refuges in dispersed locations across the Borough (providing 15 units in total)	Refuge – Solace Women's Aid	Two of the refuge buildings are large Council owned residential properties and require refurbishment to meet the needs of the current cohort. One building is owned by a housing association and is purpose built as supported housing. The 15 units in these three buildings are expected to be re-provided as part of 'open' refuge development at Burgoyne Road. The existing buildings will then either be returned for use as general needs family homes or reconfigured for the provision of accommodation for disabled adults in receipt of social care.
1 4-bed residential property	Refuge - London Black Women's Project	Newly commissioned and recently upgraded refuge service, providing a 4-unit accommodation-based service for BAME survivors of domestic abuse. A reciprocal agreement with LB of Newham is in place

[10] Hard Edges (2015) Available at: https://lankellychase.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Hard-Edges-Mapping-SMD-2015.pdf

		to maximise the mutual benefit of properties in both boroughs.
Open refuge property (N4)	In development	The Council acquired a property for the delivery of a new 'open' refuge for domestic abuse victims/ survivors. Further details are included in the 'Current Projects' section.

Current Projects

The development of an 'open' refuge

In Autumn 2020, the Council acquired a former CAMHS service building in N4. The acquisition was agreed for the purpose of developing an 'open' refuge service for survivors/victims of domestic violence. This model was adopted, following feedback from stakeholders and people with lived experience, about being forced to leave their communities and support networks to secure refuge accommodation. This 'open' refuge model is pioneering and the development of such a scheme in Haringey would be the first of its kind in London and the second in the UK.

It is proposed that three of the existing refuge buildings will be repurposed as either general needs housing or supported living once the new refuge is operational. The Council is in the process of identifying whether the building should be rebuilt or refurbished, and the feasibility study is due to commence imminently. Early discussions with the GLA have been positive and indicated clear support for this innovative scheme.

Future Developments

The VAWG team will be undertaking analysis to understand if additional refuge provision will be required once the new refuge has been developed. The outcome of this work will inform future VAWG asset requirements, commissioning plans and business cases for capital funding.

Accommodation and Support for Adults with Mental Health Needs

Aims

- To work collaboratively with the NHS to modernise and improve the quality of mental health support services;
- To develop additional community-based mental health provision;
- To reduce unplanned hospital admissions and delayed transfers of care for people leaving hospital

Estate Overview

Property	Current Usage	Detail
Fortis Green Recovery House (N2)	Recovery house	This property is currently utilised as a recovery house for adults requiring mental health support in the community. The property has been leased to a

		housing association, who sub-lets the property for this purpose. Once the new recovery house is developed at the Canning Crescent Centre, this property will be repurposed for an alternative use.
Canning Crescent (N22)	In development	This property was acquired for the delivery of an integrated mental health service including a new Recovery College, Crisis Café and Recovery House. Further details are included in the 'Current Projects' section.

Current Projects

Canning Crescent

The Canning Crescent Centre is a former mental health facility which the Council purchased in February 2019, from Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust. The acquisition offered an opportunity for the Council to improve the health and wellbeing of residents, by developing a state of the art, integrated mental health service. Most importantly, it is an example of an acquisition which strongly supports the Council's Borough Plan objectives, modernising mental health pathways and support services, lowering costs in the long term, and increasing benefit for our residents.

Ingleton Wood LLP are the appointed architects leading on the design of the scheme. The co-design and remodelling process has begun to ensure Canning Crescent offers an integrated approach to support people with mental health needs in the community. The NHS has also committed capital funding to the scheme, through investment in a Crisis Café. This is a new provision which will complement the existing services being co-located on the site: The Recovery College and the Recovery House.

The plans for Canning Crescent initially included a small number of mental health supported living units on-site. However, it was not possible to include this in the redevelopment, due to space limitations. Therefore, there is still a need for a property which will deliver these supported living units.

HRS mental health supported accommodation pathway

The HRS mental health supported accommodation pathway is delivered in properties owned by housing associations. This pathway will be recommissioned in 2021, to provide an adjusted range of services which meet the needs of adults requiring mental health support. Within this recommissioning exercise, the Council and potential bidders will be seeking new residential properties to use as mental health accommodation and support services.

Future Developments

The Mental Health Supported Housing Needs Analysis is due to be completed in spring 2021. This analysis will indicate the requirements for other supported or specialist accommodation schemes, which will have implications on the Council's assets strategy.

Day Opportunities

Aims

- To deliver improved day opportunities in a range of settings to meet the varied needs of disabled and older adults;
- To work in partnership with the NHS and Voluntary and Community sector to provide a 3-tiered day opportunities model (universal, targeted and specialist).

Estate Overview

Property	Current Usage	Detail
Waltheof Gardens: The Roundway Day Centre (N17)	In development	The day centre is being refurbished to provide day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities and autism. This is due to be completed in early 2021 as development is currently underway. Further details are included in the 'Current Projects' section.
Waltheof Gardens: The Haven Day Centre (N17)	In development	The day centre is being refurbished to provide day opportunities for adults with learning disabilities and autism. This is due to be completed in early 2021 as development is currently underway. Also, the aim is to deliver a renovated training-flat on site to support adults to practise their independent living skills. Further details are included in the 'Current Projects' section.
Ermine Road Day Centre (N15)	Day centre for adults with learning disabilities	The Council is currently consulting on converting the Ermine Road Centre into a Profound and Multiple Learning Disabilities (PMLD) specialist day service.
Winkfield Road Day Centre (N22)	Resource centre for adults with learning disabilities	The property is used for a community café run by learning disabled adults. It also provides a range of day opportunities, drop-in support sessions, carers' assessments and support and meeting rooms.
Clarendon Recovery College (N8)	Mental Health Recovery College	The Recovery College is due to be relocated into the Canning Crescent development.
The Haynes (N8)	Dementia hub	The Haynes hub provides specialist support to residents with dementia.

Current Projects

Waltheof Gardens: The Roundway and the Haven Day Centres

The ambition to improve day services for disabled and older people has been in place for some time, with a clear focus on delivering day opportunities in a range of settings which meet the diverse needs of a range of disabled and older people in the Borough. The opportunity to bring back into use two former day centre sites in the Borough has resulted in dedicated work, co-designed with users and carers, and significant investment to transform two Council owned sites at Waltheof Gardens. From Spring 2021, these will be the base for a new Autism Hub, the first of its kind in the Borough, and a new day offer for adults with complex needs and autism, enabling more people to be supported in Haringey than previously.

Future Developments

There are a number of other Council assets which, through the tiered approach set out in our day opportunities model, the Council is keen to enhance – working alongside the NHS and the voluntary and community sector. Haringey is currently undertaking a day opportunities consultation with residents, to bring this new day opportunities model into fruition. The outcome of this consultation will determine the implications for the Council's properties which provide day opportunities.

Locality Strategy

There has been for some time an aspiration locally for more integrated working between the Council and the NHS and for more services to be available to residents closer to home and in communities. The work of Connected Communities, set out above, is one component of this but other elements include the provision of a wider range of services in health centres, a focus on hospital-based services considering a local base and integrated working between staff meeting the needs of a range of residents. This approach has a direct impact on the estate needs of both the NHS and the Council, as more staff are co-located, in mixed-use community based buildings, with a greater focus on access and outreach.

The emerging Locality Strategy being developed with partners and across the Council, will lead to a different utilisation of both Council and NHS estate, with better-quality buildings providing for front line services in areas close to the point of demand.

4.3. Place

4.3.1. Libraries

Introduction

Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Library Service attracted over 1.4 million visits a year and its users borrowed circa 600,000 books and other materials each year with 5000 events and activities. The library network is made up of nine libraries - three of the libraries (Wood Green, Hornsey and Marcus Garvey) are larger and account for the majority of use. Each library houses a dedicated children's library, all host other internal and external services including Connected Communities and the Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB).

Haringey Council is one of the few local authorities nationally that have not closed libraries, reduced opening hours or outsourced or supplemented its work force and core offer with volunteers.

Capital Investment and Revenue Outgoings

In 2015 the Council approved a capital programme for transformation and accessibility works to improve and modernise Haringey Library Services. Planned works include refurbishment, redecoration and internal remodelling of space – all in areas with the highest customer impact as well as reviewing the building condition with the Corporate Landlord. Upgrade works will also include IT hardware upgrades to improve the customer experience and service.

Details of recent progress and next steps against each library is highlighted below:

- Hornsey Library - Improvement works completed in November 2020;
- Coombes Croft Library - Improvement works completed in November 2020;
- Stroud Green & Harringay Library - Improvement works to start January 2021 and due for completion May 2021. Works include enhancement of the ground floor library space and improved accessibility to the first floor including a lift;
- Alexandra Park Library - Funding for accessibility works to upper floor has been approved. The anticipated start date on site is March 2021 with completion planned for August 2021;
- St Ann's Library –anticipated start date of March 2021 with completion due for June 2021;
- Muswell Hill Library - Funding approval for accessibility works to upper floor has been approved. Allowing for Planning Approval to be achieved, the anticipated start on site is planned to be summer 2021 with completion anticipated by the end of 2021;
- Highgate Library - Approval for accessibility works to upper floor has been given. The anticipated start on site is October 2021 with completion March 2022;

- Wood Green Library - will have a range of works carried out which encompasses activities from capital projects, regen and building condition works. These works will be led by Corporate Landlord team and will include light touch refresh of decoration, localised adaptation works to provide sperate business office type space for occasional revenue from SME's, some minor adaptations to staff areas, the creation of new toilet and some small power and data reconfigurations

The Libraries' technology transformation project is overarching and includes all libraries. It seeks to use technology to enable and support the delivery of a modern community hub of imagination and knowledge within libraries. The vision is to provide engaging and practical facilities and services, which enable library users to find information, explore their ideas, develop literacy skills, gain empowerment through learning and expand their awareness.

Library Service Strategy and Framework

In addition to the above the Library Strategy is well underway, which will shape and set the direction of the service for the next 5 years. This work is closely linked to the Localities Strategy and will support the objective to use existing assets to place staff and partners in the community.
A Framework for service delivery is currently in development and will clearly set out the broad range of services from which a delivery model will be taken to tailor the service at each library to meet local community needs, and to provide the ability to flex the service to meet changing need.
Part of the aim is to genuinely put physical library buildings at the heart of the community by making them the focal point, to align the libraries into the Council's wider strategy of developing a locality-based model and to develop libraries as a key enabler to access wider Council and community functions.

A stakeholder engagement group was formed in July 2019 to identify shared objectives, raise the library profile and co-design the framework referred to above. The Group provides a forum for dialogue between stakeholders to help better understand joint objectives, advocate for the part libraries can play in supporting stakeholders objectives, to co-design and co-deliver a wide range of services that meet the community need, and enhance the overall customer offer.

4.3.2. Sports and Leisure Centres

Introduction:

The Council's main sports / leisure centres and Broadwater Farm Community Centre are operated under a Management Contract by Fusion which has ensured considerable capital investment, a reduction in running costs to the Council and improving the range of sports provision to the public. Finsbury Park Athletics Track & Gym has a lease agreed with a Trust formed by the users and this arrangement has led to considerable capital investment to improve the facility for the community, including a fully refurbished athletics track. Two centres (Tottenham Green and Park Road) have swimming provision.

Fusion Lifestyle:

Fusion is one of three registered charities that operate most of London's sport and leisure centres. As a charity they are entitled to a reduction in business rates and has significant benefits in VAT regulation.

Tottenham Green / Marcus Library is leased to Fusion mirroring a management contract that expires in 2032. The Council leases back Marcus Garvey Library which shares the mechanical services. Fusion is responsible for all planned maintenance of the whole complex while the Council is responsible for the 'soft' FM of the Library area.

Fusion has borrowed from the Council the funding needed to invest in the leisure centres to address the backlog of maintenance. The loan was taken out over the period of the contract and annual repayments are made to the Council.

Park Road is leased to Fusion with a mirrored management contract that expires in 2032.

Broadwater Farm Community Centre is leased to Fusion on a similar arrangement to Tottenham Green with the parts of the building used by the Council for Homes for Haringey staff accommodation being leased back. The management contract expires in 2032 as at Tottenham Green and Park Road.

The New River Centre was until recently (30th October 2020) managed by Fusion but under a different long lease arrangement with no management agreement. In October the Council purchased the lease back from Fusion and is currently considering the options for the centre's future management. This decision will be made by Cabinet in March 2021. The two main options are to include it in the overall management contract for the leisure centres with Fusion or in source the facility. Meanwhile Fusion have been granted a 1 year lease to ensure operational continuity.

Finsbury Park:

Finsbury Park Track & Gym is managed by Finsbury Park Sports Partnership. This partnership is a registered charity with business rate and VAT arrangements that reduce their operating costs.

Currently FPSP pays a 'peppercorn' rent and their lease is managed by the Parks section of the Council.

Community access to school sport facilities:

Indoor sports halls across the school estate are not fit for purpose for community use as sporting venues. The majority do not have adequate changing facilities and the halls need investment to bring them up to a suitable standard.

Dukes Academy (former Northumberland Park School) has a swimming pool that is available for community use. This facility is a key facility in the Borough. It is acknowledged that there is as serios risk of the pool being closed by the Academy due to high running costs.

South Harringay Primary School has a small pool that can accommodate 50% of a class size at any one time so that during swimming lessons a half of the class sit at the pool side waiting for their turn.

The Willow and Lancasterian primary schools each have a small pool that is primarily a therapy pool for SEND purposes.

There are also small swimming pools at Campsbourne, Chestnuts, Crowland, and Seven Sisters primary school sites, most of these are not in use due to maintenance and running cost issues.

Future needs:

Sport England has prepared a strategic assessment of Need for Swimming Pools in London 2017 – 2041 dated September 2017. The report highlights that Haringey is one of eight Boroughs that have the highest concentrations of unmet demand for swimming. The report further highlights and expectation that the situation will get worse towards 2041.

An Options Appraisal as revised April 2019 has analysed the final projections, design and capital estimates of a new Wood Green Leisure Centre. The document was prepared for the Council by Continuum Sport & Leisure Ltd. The options considered for the Leisure centre and integrated civic hub were Wood Green Library site, Kingfisher Place and Station Road sites. The appraisal synchronised with the Member briefing on Council Owned Suites in Wood Green of 7 March 2019. That briefing recommended two options for location of the hub – Wood Green Library and both Library and Civic Centre sites.

The report assumes that Sport England will grant circa £2million funding with £11 million of capital borrowing to address the recognised shortfall in water space within the Borough, which is the highest in London.

The Library site proposal offers better facilities than the other options with an 8 lane 25 metre pool, 20 x 10 M learner pool, splashpad, 150 station gym, exercise studios, soft play area, changing 'village' and single sex changing areas and café over 3,724 square metres.

It is estimated that the proposed new Leisure Centre located on the Wood Green Library site would generate 638k visits per annum which would additionally generate economic growth in the immediate area. An estimated £2.6 million turnover would generate an operating profit of £422k per annum (if the construction costs are correct). It is expected to generate the highest surplus and by far the lowest projected net costs of the sites examined, and it will have the highest level of visits with all the additional health, wellbeing and social value benefits that it would bring, saving an estimated £7,916,000 per annum.

The overall project has recently slowed down due to the pandemic and changing considerations regarding office and retail accommodation needs for the future in Wood Green.

4.3.3. Cemeteries and Crematorium

Cemeteries and Crematoria are leased to Dignity on 50-year leases. This has allowed significant investment into the crematorium as well as considerable savings to the Council whilst preserving service delivery and bringing income to the Council.

Haringey Council no longer provides a cremation and burial service. This is now provided at Enfield Crematorium, Tottenham Cemetery and Wood Green Cemetery by Dignity Funerals Ltd.

Planning permission has been granted for an extension to the Bruce Grove Mortuary and works are due to commenced in the summer of 2021.

4.3.4. Parks

Haringey has 382.86 hectares of public open space. There are 61 parks and open spaces in the Borough, five of which are managed by other organisations (City of London & Alexandra Palace, Lea Valley Park Authority, Dignity UK Ltd). 22 Green Flag parks directly managed by LBH the number of green flags has risen steadily from four in 2005, over 100 events take place in parks each year, the majority of which are non-commercial, community events.

There are 42 hectares of managed allotments in the Borough providing 1,819 individual plots across 27 sites. There are 70 identified sites of ecological value within Haringey and 3 sites classified as local nature reserves. There are 40,000 trees in the Borough – 15,000 of which are on our streets.

The Parks Service provides grounds maintenance in parks, and for Homes for Haringey, Highways and Fusion. They manage 27 allotments as a statutory service, 40,000 trees, Sports & Play facilities with 109 play areas, 25 ball courts, 9 outdoor gyms and manage 57 buildings within parks.

A service asset management plan is being developed as part of the new Parks and Green Space Strategy which should be in draft form by April 2021. The full AMP will be considered by Cabinet in Feb 2022. The service AMP will cover all 57 buildings and non-buildings hard assets.

14 of the portfolio of parks buildings are operational depots or sports pavilions. A programme of renewal or renovation is planned over the next three years to reduce the carbon emissions and utility consumption. The programme will also improve staff welfare and office accommodation. This could include the amalgamation of buildings or rationalisation of buildings.

The service will continue to develop the contribution made by its tenanted buildings to the overall offer within the parks. Over the next 12-24 months all non-operational buildings will be moved over to the Commercial Portfolio.

Upcoming challenges and Opportunities:

- Developing new Parks & Open Spaces Strategy setting out the policy position for parks over the next 15 years;
- Maintaining the portfolio of Green Flag parks;
- Strengthening our partnerships and exploring opportunities to work with others, including more volunteering;
- Engaging with a wider range of groups in the Borough to better understand how the Council can make parks more accessible and inviting to them;

- Delivering Regeneration led improvements of parks to support existing and new communities;
- Improving the health outcomes of parks, through improved information sharing, physical improvements and working with health colleagues to design and deliver interventions that deliver health improvements for our community;
- Reducing the carbon footprint of the service through investment in operational buildings, machinery and vehicles;
- Renovation of the eight Parkland Walk bridges;
- Increasing tree canopy across the Borough particularly those wards with less than 20% Tree Cover;
- Delivering improved outdoor play, sports and outdoor gym facilities in line with the Physical Activity and Sport Framework;
- Proving new opportunities for community food growing within parks;
- Delivering MTFS commitments – generating income and achieving savings e.g., commercial income, reductions in diesel consumption, and utlilites;

Capital Programme Service Allocations (Place) 2021/22 to 2024/25

Street and green space greening programme

This programme seeks to increase the number of trees planted on Haringey's streets. This will have a number of benefits to residents as it will improve the visual amenity of their streets, improve air quality, reduce the heat island effect and slow the fall of rain onto the roads reducing the impact of localised flooding. The tree planting, where possible, will also include localised sustainable urban drainage and phytoremediation planting (plants that clean up the air and water) to increase the benefits of these interventions further. In the initial two-year period, the scheme will predominantly focus on the nine wards in the Borough where the tree canopy is less than 20%. Eight of these wards are in the east of the Borough. In later years the funding will be used to match fund external funding, when it is available, to deliver the priorities that will be agreed as part of the forthcoming Tree & Woodland Strategy (part of the Parks and Green Space Strategy).

Park building carbon reduction and improvement

The parks service is responsible for a portfolio of 57 buildings the majority of which are leased to stakeholders within parks. Fourteen of these buildings are used operationally by the parks service either as depots, sports pavilions or plant nursery. All these buildings need improvement to meet current legislative standards, council accommodation standards and energy efficiency. This programme will ensure the parks estate plays it part in meeting the Council's carbon reduction targets. With energy costs predicted to rise between 10-20% per annum it is important that investments seek to future proof the service from most price rises. The programme will also seek to improve the standard of all the buildings to ensure each building meets its intended use and all relevant legislation. Match funding for the programme

will be secured on a site by site basis through various sources, such as section 106, event income and external funding for renewable energy and sports lottery funding. Additional funding is also being provided in 2021/22 to support the rationalisation of the portfolio of depots.

Parks Assets

The parks service has an annual allocation of funding to carry out basic capital maintenance and repairs to the fabric of parks and this funding is used to support key infrastructure and landscape improvements.

Active Life in Parks

This annual funding supports the capital maintenance and creates new sporting, play and outdoor exercise assets. This funding stream is used to further the aspirations in the Borough plan including meeting the manifesto commitment to double the number of outdoor gyms, which has been achieved.

Parkland Walk Bridges

The council owns ten of the twelve bridges along the length of the Local Nature Reserve (two are in Islington). The bridges that were built originally for the purpose of carrying the railway or bridging the railway to carry roads are deteriorating and need varying degrees of intervention from repairs to full replacement. The Parks Service scheme covers seven of the bridges. In this first phase two bridges are being repaired, one bridge replaced, and a fourth bridge monitored to establish a suitable scheme to stabilise or replace the bridge. The remaining three parks bridges are being investigated to identify budget estimates for works in a future phase. Improvement works will include access enhancements at all replaced bridges.

Down Lane All Weather Pitch

A new section 106 funded All Weather Pitch is under construction in Down Lane Park and will open in January 2021. This is the first major part of the improvements to the park as part of a £3 million pound make over.

Finsbury Park

An annual programme of both asset maintenance and renewal plus service improvement projects. These investments are funded by concert income and therefore only go ahead when there is surplus income beyond the cost of maintaining the park.

Bull Lane

Development of a full size all weather pitch, plus small sided pitches, a cricket oval, play and outdoor fitness as part of the wider Selby Village Project.

4.3.5. Roads and Highways

Introduction:

Haringey is a place of great opportunity with enormous potential for growth – a growing economy, more and better housing and flourishing communities. The Council has set clear ambitions through its Borough Plan to make Haringey a better place to live, encouraging investment, wealth creation and creating opportunities that all can share in.

The 2018 Transport Strategy sets out the strategic vision, objectives and priorities on the future of transport in Haringey over the next 10 years. The strategy outlines how the priorities in the Haringey Borough Plan will be achieved and the role that the Highways Works Plan projects (HWP) and programmes play in achieving this

The total confirmed funding for projects set out within the HWP for 2020/21 is £18,515,000. In addition, the Council are expecting further in-year investment from TfL The breakdown of this funding is as follows

TfL Corridors and Neighbourhoods	£1,414,000*
TfL Local Transport Fund	£ 100,000
LBH Planned maintenance works budget	£4,373,000
LBH Street Lighting & LED rollout	£4,800,000
LBH Flood Water Management	£ 620,000
LBH Highways Structures	£ 800,000
LBH Parkland Walk Bridges	£2,200,000
LBH School Streets	£ 600,000
LBH & Developer Funded Parking Plan	£ 458,000
Regeneration an Misc Funded projects	£3,150,000
Total	**£18,515,000**

The programme is set out by theme as follows.

Street Lighting – £4,800.000 investment

Street lighting improves road safety, reduces crime and the fear of crime, and promotes active travel, walking and cycling. Over the coming year £4,800,000 will be invested in improving the streetlighting network. This includes an additional £3,500,000 investment to support the delivery of an extended LED programme.

The LED upgrade programme will also, reduce energy consumption, thereby reducing our carbon footprint as well as reducing the cost of maintaining the lights. The implementation of an Intelligent Control System for the LED lighting will enable the better management of the

network, providing opportunities for further reductions in energy usage and quickly identifying those lights that stop working.

The programme will involve the replacement of 5,300 lanterns with LED lanterns, and replacing up to 300 streetlighting columns.

Planned Carriageway and Footway Maintenance– £4,473,000 investment

A well-maintained road network contributes to road safety, improving road conditions whilst reducing accidents for motorcyclists, pedestrians, cyclists and other road users. It also encourages active travel and reduces transport related air pollution. This year £4,473,000 is being invested in our roads.

This will involve resurfacing 48,000m2 of carriageway and relaying 20,000 m2 of footway. Included within this investment is £649,000 allocated to support reactive maintenance issues that will arise throughout the year. This includes the repair of potholes and footway trip hazards.

Cycling Schemes -Up to £1,235,000 investment

The Council will invest a minimum of £165,000 to promote cycling through a series of cycle related projects. This programme will include physical measures to make existing routes safer and more accessible for cyclists.

The popular bike hangar programme will be expanded, with guaranteed funding of £70,000. Further in year funding opportunities, through the NCIL and TFL will be explored to meet our aspirations of installing up to 50 hangars each year.

In previous financial years officers have worked with TfL and Sustrans in the development of the Haringey sections of Quietway cycle routes, which runs from Farringdon to Bowes Park, and Hornsey to North Hill. However, due to funding constraints, TfL have delayed consultation and implementation of the works. Costs of the works are estimated to be in excess of £1,100,000 within Haringey. TfL have indicated that some or all this funding may become available during 2020/21.

Local Road Safety Schemes - £365,000 investment

An allocation of £365,000 has been made to reduce accidents on the network by redesigning and introducing road safety measures. This will deliver several localised measures targeted at reducing the severity and number of personal injury accidents as they apply to all road users including, pedestrians, cyclists and motor cyclists.

Walking Schemes (including School Streets) - £1,148,000 investment

An investment of £1,148,000 has been allocated for measures to promote walking and improve pedestrian safety. £200,000 of the funding is allocated to complete the introduction

of improved pedestrian facilities at the Lordship Ln / Downhills Way junction which commenced in 2019/20. £130,000 is also allocated to each of the Bounds Green road / High Road N22 and Bounds Green Road / Durnsford Road junctions to improve pedestrian facilities and road safety at these junctions. Additional pedestrian crossings will be installed in Bedford Road N22 and in Shelbourne Road N17 (subject to NCIL funding).

In order to make our roads safer and improve air quality for children an investment of £39,000 has been allocated to improve the management of the existing Lordship Lane Primary School Streets scheme. An additional £600,000 has also been allocated in 2020/21 as part of a five-year programme to develop and implement a wider School Streets programme. The framework and resulting action plan are being developed by Council's Transport Planning service and delivery of schemes will be undertaken by the Highways and Parking Service.

Highway Structures/Bridges - £3,000,000 investment

A further £800,000 has been allocated in 2020/21 to strengthen and make safe the retaining walls on Highgate Hill (the Bank) and North Hill. Procurement of the North Hill works took place during 2019/20, with works commencing in March 2020. Works relating to Highgate Hill will also be undertaken in 2020/21.

A series of bridges sit along the Parkland Walk, several of which are in urgent need of maintenance. The bridges over Stanhope Road, Stapleton Hall Road, Upper Tollington Road and Vicarage Road are of concern. Therefore £2,200,000 has been allocated to undertake maintenance and permanent repair of those bridges.

Flood Water Management - £620,000 investment

A budget of £620,000 has been allocated for flood water management. This budget will be used to alleviate flood risk and flood hazards in the Borough. The outcome will be to seek a reduction in the number of locations in the Borough where there are repeat incidents of flooding after heavy or persistent rainfall. Improvements in the future resilience of the network are vital to maintain public satisfaction and to ensure that the Borough remains a vibrant, diverse and attractive place for people to live and work. A key to our flood water management strategy relates to the improvement to the existing highway drainage asset, such as gullies, as such an allocation of £133,000 of the budget will be spent on work to improve this infrastructure.

Regeneration Projects – £3,150,000 investment

A series of regeneration projects are either underway or planned. This relates to works in Ferry Lane, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, Wood Green public realm, Wood Green (Good Growth Fund) and Watermead Way (signals access to Marsh Lane depot). Further projects may occur in year and will be delivered as part of the Highways works plan. These projects will support development/ regeneration of the Borough supporting the Council's

objectives, including providing new homes and promoting economic development by supporting existing and new businesses.

Developer Funded Schemes – TBC

Funding is provided by developers to deal with site-specific mitigation of the impact of their development under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and section 278 of the Highways Act 1980. These modifications are identified and funded by the developer as part of the planning process. These projects will be identified by the Council's Transport Planning team throughout the year.

Parking Plan and transportation Projects £458,000 investment

The parking schemes programme has been developed prioritising CPZ areas that have not been reviewed for many years. This will include an assessment of the parking provision within those zones to ensure it still works for residents, businesses and visitors whilst also encouraging walking, cycling and the use of more sustainable forms of transport by those who need to travel across the Borough. A key consideration whilst undertaking these reviews will be to ensure that effective engagement with residents leading to high response rates to the consultation proposals.

The Parking Transformation programme will also deliver an extended moving traffic and weight restriction enforcement programme through the roll out of additional CCTV cameras. The programme will also include several carry forward projects from 2019/20.

Traffic Calming and Management Measures £267,000 investment

An allocation of £267,000 has been made for traffic calming and management Measures. These schemes support the Borough wide 20mph limit through the introduction of features like road humps and raised tables. Where issues of noncompliance with the speed limit have been identified. With locations prioritised where there are high numbers of vulnerable road users, and the level and severity of accidents can be reduced.

Miscellaneous Corridors and Neighbourhoods £60,000 investment

The Council will continue to promote alternatives to private car use through the expansion of car clubs, helping manage demand for road space and parking capacity. Where private car ownership is required, the Council will encourage the use of electrical vehicles as an alternative through the introduction of additional charging facilities. The £60,000 Shared and electric mobility allocation will support these initiatives.

4.4. Economy

4.4.1. Regeneration and Economic Development

The Council's Good Economy vision is for an economy from which everyone benefits. As the Council plans for recovery working towards a Good Economy has never been more important. As part of this, the Council is committed to redoubling its efforts to ensure that any investment or improvements to the local area will be for the benefit of the whole community; bringing new homes including council homes, new jobs and new opportunities, creating inviting public spaces alongside thriving high streets and a robust economy - all to improve the lives of the existing residents as a priority.

The Council places particular priority on investment where the need is greatest, including in Tottenham and Wood Green. From an asset management perspective, these are also the areas where both need and opportunity align, and the Council is determined to use its assets to support these areas reaching their full potential, thus contributing to communities and indeed the wider London economy. In both, the Council has the opportunity to use Council land and assets to provide good homes and the space for good jobs, and to inspire the change and investment that the Council want to see from others.

As the impact of COVID 19 spreads to our local economies; access to jobs, our high streets and small businesses will further feel the pressure of a global economic downturn. The Council remains committed to our long-term ambitions and aspirations, but in response to this immediate challenge, the Council has published a Good Economy Recovery Plan[11]. The plan is a short-term guide for the next 12-18 months and sets out a clear priority to support our high streets and town centres, our businesses and our residents, and to invest in our neighbourhoods and communities, extracting social value from every pound invested.

There have already been changes to the planning system (extended Permitted Development Rights and Change of Use Classes) which, along with more potential changes in the offing, undermine our planning controls which seek to protect employment land, the role of the council's own assets in supporting the Borough's economic base has never been more important.

There are opportunities through the property review to recognise and promote the role social and community infrastructure, employment spaces, arts and culture uses as essential to the vitality of our high streets given changing retail patterns.

As well as acquiring properties for strategic purposes, as set out in the Acquisitions and Disposals Policy, the Council will work with partners to repurpose and redevelop its own land and assets where collaborative re—development supports the delivery of Borough Plan

[11] https://www.haringey.gov.uk/business/haringey-s-good-economy-recovery-plan

priorities. The Council also plays an important role as landlord, who it lets to and on what terms and conditions.

As a landlord, units become available, a review of new tenants could be undertaken to prioritise businesses that provide job density and jobs that meet the council's vision of a Good Economy by delivering Good Work (pay London Living Wage and provide security). The council having freehold interests in commercial property will help it have a long term ability to shape the look and feel of employment space available in the Borough, prioritise businesses and sectors that meet the Good Economy vision, and help retain businesses looking for larger premises as their businesses grow.

Acquisitions and Disposals in Regeneration Areas:

The Council has made the following acquisitions this year in Tottenham and Wood Green for strategic purposes, as set out in the Acquisitions and Disposals Policy:

- Acquisition of 29 new homes at 500 White Hart Lane prioritised for residents at the Love Lane Estate, including 6 intermediate and 23 social rented homes;
- Acquisition of freehold interest at the industrial site at Shaftesbury Road, N17 to support business relocation from the Peacock Industrial Estate;
- Acquisition of lease of retail unit in Wood Green, N22 to become location of Wood Green Youth Hub;
- Acquisition of land at the Chocolate Factory, N22, has been agreed which will enable the delivery of 109 Council Homes and workspace in the heart of the Cultural Quarter.

During the year 2020-21 to date there have been no capital receipts except for the early surrender of lease obligations associated with the New River Stadium. Capital receipts are anticipated from disposals which were agreed in previous years at Bernard Road and Western Road in the Cultural Quarter

There is also a proposal to dispose of a small land interest at behind the BHS site in Wood Green which can serve no other useful purpose and supports investment in Wood Green town centre including delivery of homes and commercial space

Strategic Masterplanning

The Council has developed strategic masterplans and development frameworks for a number of locations in the Borough where it is necessary to take a long term and strategic approach to deliver a series of outcomes.

Masterplans are expected to meet a vision for the area which has been developed in consultation with all stakeholders and also specific site requirements as set out in planning policy. Masterplans typically cover sites which have more than one landownership and provide a framework for development which enables sites to come forward independently and over time.

Masterplans can take several years to develop, the following is a summary of plans which are currently being progressed, or approved plans which are in delivery:

- High Road West
- Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework
- Broadwater Farm
- Wood Green Accommodation Strategy
- Selby Urban Village

The council will act in partnership with communities and community groups, with partners and business, for genuinely transformative change to happen. The Council will work with partners to repurpose and redevelop its own land and assets where collaborative re—

development supports the delivery of Borough Plan priorities. An example of this is at Selby Urban Village, described in more detail below.

Pilot approach 1: Selby Urban Village

- The Selby Centre is a large community hub, housed in a former secondary school in north Tottenham, on the border with Enfield. Managed by the Selby Trust, the Centre is home to over 100 diverse social action organisations;

- The Council and the Selby Trust have agreed, through the signing of a Memorandum Of Understanding to work collaboratively on an exemplar project that will see the Council, the Trust and the local community exploring a new model of working together to deliver new council homes and community provisions on the current Selby and Bull Lane Sites;

- This significant step forward is an example of the council's commitment to building new homes and supporting the delivery of community and sporting infrastructure for the wider benefit of the wider North Tottenham/South Enfield community. For the Selby Centre, it is an opportunity to transform and enhance the provision on offer and to place the community provision on a sustainable footing into the future.

- Both the council and the Selby Trust are committed to the collaborative re—development of the current under-used site to ensure it meets its full potential to better and best serve the local community by providing housing, community provisions as well as space for businesses to thrive and local people to enjoy and prosper.

Community Wealth Building

As a landowner, the Council will use its commercial property portfolio not only to generate income, but also to support the development of a good economy in Haringey. With improved data and evidence base, the Council will be able to respond in a targeted way to emerging sectors and changes in the economy that impact on the demand for workspace.

There is an opportunity to review the Council's lettings policy through an economic lens when looking at key sites and/or key locations. The Council will explore making a proportion of our stock of employment space "affordable" and will develop guidance around this, drawing from the council's workspace and employment space policies as set out in (and updated through) the council's Economic Development Strategy and Local Plan respectively.

The Council is already piloting a social value lease (551b Morrison's Yard and Bruce Grove Public Conveniences, Tottenham) and will consider its use more widely on other sites. The proposal at Bruce Grove is set out in more detail below.

In many cases, it will be possible to extract wider social benefits by making intelligent use of our assets. In some circumstances, where a scheme or proposal involving the council's assets results in extracting (financial) value from the assets in order to achieve social, economic or other non-financial benefits, it is essential that such trade-offs are completely transparent and should form part of the process of decision making regarding the use of council land and property.

The Council aims to identify how social value can be extracted from the Council's property portfolio. At Clarendon Rd South there is a proposal to deliver new council homes and a community hub on council owned land, working closely with community stakeholders.

Pilot approach 2: Community Wealth Building Lease at the Bruce Grove public conveniences

- The Council's approach envisages the concept of Community Wealth Building embedded into commercial leases via a two-stage process. Firstly, in the approach to tenant selection, where expressions of interest are invited on the basis of a 60/40 quality/price split placing emphasis on the quality and level of social value the tenant is able to offer. Secondly, via a 'carrot and stick' approach, to find mechanisms to incentivise and ensure the delivery of Community Wealth Building outcomes;

- Bruce Grove Public Conveniences is a Grade II listed Council asset positioned within the Bruce Grove Conservation Area but disused since the 1970's and currently on the Heritage at Risk Register. It will be restored and brought back into community use through £2m funding from the GLA's Good Growth Fund (GGF). This funding will be used to deliver this scheme alongside a range of activities under the programme 'Enterprising Tottenham High Road'. The project is also supported by £375,000 funding from Historic England's 'High Street Heritage Action Zone Programme';

- Bruce Grove Public Conveniences is a good example of how the Council is re-purposing its existing assets, bringing this historic building back to life and giving it a new use to add to the vibrancy of the area, and to benefit the local community;

- The project is out to tender for a specialist heritage contractor, with a start on site in 2021.

The Property Review described at the beginning of the document creates opportunities to review all of the Council's assets and land ownership to ensure these are used well, operated efficiently and are fit for purpose; and most importantly used to deliver better outcomes for Haringey residents. The review will consider how underused land or buildings could be repurposed to provide new homes, new jobs or new/improved business and leisure spaces.

The aim is to review our portfolio to identify underused and underperforming properties with a view to creating a pipeline of sites for intensification. The use of Council assets will respond to and support strategies that are developed to support area regeneration and/or other council priorities.

There are also opportunities in the longer term to unlock potential of industrial estates by acquisition of head leases and investment in infrastructure, this is set out in more detail in the commercial property section.

Workspace Providers List

Our approved Workspace Providers List includes over 15 providers from Haringey and across London who have successfully applied to the list and who range in the scale and type of workspace that they operate. The list has been created through a detailed screening process to ensure providers can work with developers and the council to create and operate the range of workspace types that Haringey needs to create a thriving business economy.

Workspace providers in Haringey already provide value, from generating economic growth, to place-making, adding cultural value and to addressing disadvantage through supporting social enterprises. They can offer opportunities for long-term employment and business enterprise to make Haringey a place people want to work, visit and invest in.

The purpose of the Workspace Providers List is to connect workspace providers with new development site opportunities across the Borough of Haringey.

It makes it easier for developers and the Council to (a) lease space to flexible workspace providers, and (b) lease affordable workspace arising from planning obligations. The list of providers includes those capable and willing to provide affordable workspace, and those able to provide workspace at market rate.

Workspace providers can also offer expertise and guidance to developers, including the council, on workspace design and development at an early stage, for a range of workspace types including new-build and refurbished space in the planning use classes; B1 (a)(b)(c), B2, and B2/B8.

The Council's own property portfolio has key sites which provide opportunities to use the list for meanwhile and permanent workspace. This includes both existing buildings that may be reused to provide further workspace ahead of larger developments, or long term leases for purpose built workspace. The Council can use the Workspace Providers List as ready list of interested tenants who share our values for delivery a Good Economy in a spectrum of different ways, including commercial tenants and those that deliver business support, training, apprenticeships, networking events and local engagement. The list can be used for all B1 to B8 leasing opportunities the council has, starting from around 420 m2 upwards.

4.4.2. Commercial Portfolio

Commercial Portfolio

The Council's commercial property portfolio is valued at circa £288m producing an annual income of c£7.3m in normal circumstances (less during the pandemic). This comprises industrial, retail, office and various other assets located through the Borough. Retail property accounts for 44% by value, industrial 50% and offices 2.5%. In terms of annual rental income, retail property accounts for 34%, industrial 50% and offices 3.7% of the total portfolio income.

There are 936 assets in the portfolio held across the commercial portfolio budget centre and various service budget cost centres at present including, offices, shops, industrial premises or land, community uses and clinics as well as a range of sundry uses including advertising/telecoms/ cables, utilities/ wayleaves.

An analysis of the Council's commercial portfolio, assessing performance, management and market trends has led to more detailed review to assess the value of the properties to the Council's service delivery or social and economic well-being and to assess where it may be possible to improve income performance from commercial property. As well as looking at financial performance the review is looking at how the commercial portfolio can be used more effectively to support Council service delivery properties and the Good Economy Recovery Plan. The includes looking at the industrial portfolio, to try to protect its role in supporting employment in the Borough and looking at how the retail portfolio links with the locality and community properties which can improve outcomes locally. In addition, as part of the accommodation strategy, the Council is looking at how best use can be made on any office accommodation that is release to support economic activity, potentially on a meanwhile basis pending future redevelopment.

Industrial take-up remains buoyant, with and industrial land values increased sharply in 2018, by an average of 8.2% across the UK. Pressure on land is strongest in London/M25 and land values rose by nearly 23%.

The average retail space currently on the market in Haringey is 1,482 sq. ft. The recession and rise of internet shopping have had a well-documented negative effect on the UK's high streets. As a result, the last few years have seen the exodus of major brands from Haringey's high streets. Aside from the properties the Council already owns in Crouch End, Stroud Green and Wood Green, it appears that income growth from the retail portfolio is limited. Single let retail units produce an annual income of c£700k. Management costs are high. This part of the portfolio is also affected more by rent arrears than the industrial and office portfolio.

Haringey has a small commercial office market, mainly in Wood Green, and there is currently a scarcity of available office space in the Borough. Most of the office property is of fairly low quality and in need of modernisation. The market trend for offices is for few new speculative developments of purpose built offices without prior lease agreements, but a growing market, especially in the outer areas of London, for refurbished flexible workspace. This is something which will be an important factor as the Council's accommodation strategy evolves, as

released offices could be held on a meanwhile basis for commercial use pending longer term redevelopment. This strategy for offices will be developed of the course of 2021/22 further to the conclusion of strategy on the Council's own accommodation. The Outer London areas in particular are experiencing higher demand further to the Covid 19 pandemic, in flexible smaller workspace uses rather than traditional office lets.

There are also a number of community-based tenancies in commercial units. These include charities, churches and similar organisations that are not commercial businesses and may receive funding from the public sector if not the Council. These are included in the separate review of community buildings which will aim to align arrangements better. There are also 25 community buildings subject to separate policies and management arrangements whereby community groups that occupy these assets have the benefit of discounted business rates, a lower level of rent as determined by usage limitations. The Council is also trialling social value leases where businesses are selected and achieve rental discounts based on social value achievements, including for example employment provision.

The Council has reviewed its management of the commercial portfolio and improved its tracking of tenant compliance to ensure buildings are fit and safe to use, and the Council also has its own investment pot to improve its industrial portfolio to ensure that it retains its value and income to the Council over time as well as maximising employment in the Borough.

The headline strategy for the commercial property portfolio is set out in the table below

REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS 2020/2021

SUMMARY		
SECTOR	**STRATEGY**	**NEXT STEPS**
Overall	Align with Borough Plan priorities. Confirm properties held primarily for economic and social well-being purposes, although operated on a commercial basis to support the Council's MTFS.	Portfolio reviews as below
Industrial	• High performing portfolio and sector • Acquire, Gain control, Invest • Focus on contribution to economic growth, regeneration and employment protection	Programme of headlease and free hold acquisitions to be negotiated. Further review for possible industrial portfolio intensification /investment options

Office	• Neutral performance • Hold and add to commercial portfolio offices vacated as a result of the Council Accommodation Strategy (pending) where regeneration pending, for commercial meanwhile.	Decision to refurbish the Civic Centre and changes in working styles and culture associated with new Ways of Working will result in the release of some office space.
Retail	• Poor performing • Review each property repurpose / divest /hold • Consider potential re: CWB/ social enterprise/ community assets review or community buildings review • Link to Locality Strategy	Review over course of 2021/22

Industrial Update

The industrial portfolio is the strongest performing asset of the Council and makes a significant contribution to the Borough Plan outcomes relating to economy and community wealth building. The overall recommendation is to retain and acquire head leases and a freehold where this delivers the outcomes the Council is trying to achieve, and if acquisitions meet the tests set in the proposed Acquisitions and Disposals Policy. This will be particularly important where there is an opportunity for the Council to intensify use if sites and increase values as a result.

The Council has already started the process of trying to acquire third party interests in one of the industrial properties (Munroe Works), and in February 2021 it is proposed to take this a step further with other industrial properties.

The review of the Industrial portfolio has concluded that the commercial portfolio's priority is to support economic growth rather than purely focussing on achieving income to help the Council meet its budget requirements. Industrial properties comprise 50% of the value of the commercial portfolio by income and 46% of the value of the sites. The rental income of industrial units is just under £3.7 m of which £1.456 m is attributable to industrial income, of which the Council pays out approximately £836,000 in rent per annum to various superior landlords.

The potential acquisition of a freehold interest in Munroe Works was considered by Cabinet in September 2020. The Cabinet is considering a similar approach in relation to a further 8 properties. The purpose of these potential acquisitions is to enable the Council to better control employment uses on its own land and to align the commercial portfolio strategy with the Council's future economic and financial vision as defined in the Borough Plan.

Another of the Estates that the Council does not own the Freehold of is Munro Works which was subject to a Cabinet report in 2020 to seek approval to acquire the freehold as considered to be possible under the terms of the lease.

The purpose of these potential acquisitions is to enable the Council to better control employment uses on its own land and to align the commercial portfolio strategy with the Council's future economic and financial vision as defined in the Borough Plan.

Retail Update

The retail portfolio is diverse including:-

- Large retail;
- Isolated properties;
- Housing estate retail outlets;
- Shops with first floor residential accommodation;
- Retail parades.

Several retail parades may have potential to be improved but only with capital investment to modernise the shop units in question. In some cases, this may include merging smaller units. The overall recommendation is to identify the retail parades which may have potential for intensification or for residential use. This may include redeveloping the residential upper parts or better use of surrounding land.

The portfolio subject of an ongoing review which is delayed as a consequence of the anticipated fallout from the pandemic. Nationally the retail sector, unlike the industrial sector which remains reasonably strong to date, is expected to be significantly affected permanently by changes during lockdown during the pandemic but also by structural changes to the way people use the high street. Despite the fallout of some famous brands, the majority of the retail portfolio is leased to independent traders who have been supported by government grant and furlough initiatives plus business rate relief. To date a single retailer has surrendered their lease but the next six months may see a more serious impact on the sector in Haringey.

It is intended to take stock of the retail sector as the Council moves towards the end of the pandemic and to get a better understanding of the future shape of retail, linked to the work on the locality strategy, over the course of 2021/22.

C**ommunity Use buildings in the Commercial Portfolio**

There are 25 special category community buildings subject to separate policies and management arrangements whereby community groups that occupy these assets have the benefit of discounted or zero business rates, a lower level of rent as determined by usage limitations

There are also a number of community-based tenancies in commercial units. These include charities, churches and similar organisations that are not commercial businesses and may

receive funding from the public sector if not the Council. These are included in the separate review of community buildings which will aim to align arrangements better.

The Council is also trialling social value leases where businesses are selected and achieve rental discounts based on social value achievements, including for example employment provision.

Compliance

The Council has reviewed its management of the commercial portfolio and improved its tracking of tenant compliance to ensure buildings are fit and safe to use, and the Council also has its own investment pot to improve its industrial portfolio to ensure that it retains its value and income to the Council over time as well as maximising employment in the Borough.

A significant effort has been made over the eighteen months to address the level of statutory compliance in tenanted properties where the Council has responsibility and where the tenant has responsibility. Compliance is a key property performance indicator. This covers the compliance associated with Fire Risk Assessment, Electrical fixed wiring checks, gas safety, water risk assessment, lifts and lifting equipment and Asbestos management surveys. There are a number of asbestos surveys required by February 2021 that need to be undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of compliance.

Capital Programme Allocations for investment in the Commercial Portfolio, 2020/21 to 2023/24

<u>Capital maintenance of the Tottenham Green Workshop</u>

Capital has been allocated to the external repair of the fabric of Tottenham Green Workshops for 2020/21 in the sum of £500,000. It is evident that further repairs are urgently required to maintain the windows which requires access via scaffolding. An additional allocation of £750,000 (above the £500k in the programme for 20/21) is proposed to address boiler control issues and to refurbish the windows concurrently with the roof renewal that is already in the capital programme to make significant savings on scaffolding by concurrent use.

<u>Council acquisition of head-leases on properties within the commercial portfolio</u>

The Council's commercial portfolio includes several industrial estates where head leases and freeholds are held by third parties where a significant proportion of rental income from tenants is paid to the head lessor. The Council's MTFS includes acquisition of head-leases and this will be considered during 2020/21, subject to the approval of a business case for each lease. It may not be possible to acquire all or indeed any of the head leases as it will be a matter of an agreement between the Council and the head lessor.

<u>Further remediation of the condition of the commercial property portfolio</u>

The Council's commercial portfolio has been underinvested in the recent past as its future was uncertain. Now that the Council has decided its future there is a need to invest to

maintain and improve the buildings within the commercial portfolio, so that the income stream associated with the properties is maintained and possibly improved.

Other Revenue opportunities

Mobile operator masts

Additional income streams from rent on advertising billboards, rooftop aerials and masts and potential for 5G infrastructure are currently being reviewed and expanded. However, the Electronic Communications Code amendments 2017 has dramatically limited the opportunities to seek high rental streams from operators and infrastructure providers. Mobile operators are now considered to be 'Utilities' so they have a right to access land and building for the erection of aerials and masts based on loss of rent if any by the landlord and reasonable costs.

However, the strategy for enhanced broadband and 5G network needs to be better understood in terms of digital inclusion and the approach of the Council to become a digital business. The other side of the coin is to ensure that the wider population of the Borough is able to access the Council's services digitally, hence the concept of digital inclusion.

Prior to developing a procurement strategy whether considered to be a concession contract or open access, it will be necessary to seek Cabinet agreement to a digital strategy that goes well beyond the Council's digital strategy for service delivery. It is proposed that this strategy and delivery plan is developed over 2021.

Currently the Council receives circa £300k pa from tenants that have placed aerials and masts on our buildings. The existing licences have all expired and tenants are holding over. There is no incentive for the Council to regularise these expired licences as rents will reduce to the new Utility values. SPU has appointed consultants to advise on the new code and to negotiate new rents to secure the maximum income achievable under the new code.

To supplement the loss of rent over 2020/21 and beyond there is an opportunity to secure additional tenants who need to install aerials on high buildings for 5G transmissions. There are also opportunities to secure income form lampposts for relays.

To develop these opportunities, the Council urgently requires an inclusive Digital Strategy and Policy to be adopted. The Economic Development team has been successful in obtaining grant for broadband infrastructure to be delivered in Tottenham. As a part of that project a draft policy document was prepared by external consultants which could be used as a basis for an adopted policy.

The strategy needs to look forwards as technology is developing at a fast pace to any delivery strategy needs to be agile enough to cope with changing technology ad changing needs of the Council and the public at large.

Advertising billboards

The Council has a very small income from two paper billboards and SPU has teamed up with Comms to procure additional income from digital billboards.

SPU commissioned a consultant to review the local market for advertising, examine the Borough for potential new sites for large digital and paper billboards and to check if there are unauthorised sites on Council land. The paper billboard existing in the commercial portfolio on an industrial site was checked and is now subject to a market test to secure income from a replacement digital board.

In 2018 Comms and SPU succeeded in securing a substantial increase in rental income from digital street screens, replacing a legacy contract that had run for 25 years with little scope for improvement. The new contract offered a start-up fee and incentive to grow the business and offer additional rental stream. The contract was a success as the procurement was a collaborative team effort across several departments.

It was expected that additional interest arising in the market will secure further income from 2020/21 onwards. However, the market has stalled during the pandemic as street presence is reducing and there is uncertainty arising from the end of the pandemic timeline as well as Brexit. There is still an opportunity to secure additional income from digital advertising but timing is not good during eh pandemic so any agreements should be limited until the shape of the market materialises over the coming months and year.

4.5. Your Council

4.5.1. Office and Civic Accommodation

Office Accommodation and Ways of Working

Over a number of years, through a variety of transformation projects, the Council has been moving towards a more flexible and effective approach to how staff deliver services, where they deliver them from and ensure that any the new Council Accommodation is efficient, fit for purpose and aligned to the future size of the Council.

The Covid pandemic has accelerated this transformation, 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.

Accommodation Strategy

Cabinet in July 2019 considered a range of options in Wood Green for possible new Council accommodation with a view to consolidating its Woods Green accommodation requirements from eight separate sites to either the Library site or a combined Library site and Civic Centre.

A number of changes have occurred since July 2019, which have required the Council to take a step back and reconsider its options, including the acquisition of Alexandra House, and the impact of Covid 19 which has changed working patterns and accelerated locality working, and also had a significant impact on the financial position of the council.

A new high-level medium-term strategy for Council owned sites in Wood Green was taken to Cabinet in September 2020, setting out a timetable for decisions required to progress a medium and long term strategy for council owned corporate accommodation in Wood Green.

The first decision to be made was around the future of the Civic Centre. The Civic Centre closed in March 2020 for safety reasons. Substantial repair work is required to address a range of condition issues. Whilst there is a budget allocated for this work in the approved capital programme, further investment is required to fully restore the building to a good standard to reflect its listing.

The proposal to retain this building and bring the building back into use by the Council as its new Headquarters and Civic functions building, approved at Cabinet in December 2020 provided the quickest delivery of a high quality corporate HQ. 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.

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.

The Council's emergency plan provides for a Borough Emergency Control Centre (BECC), and an alternate or fall-back BECC, for use in the event that the main BECC is compromised. The location of these assets will need to be kept under review as estate rationalisation progresses. The Emergency Plan also nominates a range of community buildings and schools as Designated Rest Centres, that can be opened to provide refuge and support to residents who have been directly affected by a civil emergency.

Customer access to Council services is affected by poor quality accommodation and accessibility issues and this is an important consideration in the review of accommodation. A separate decision will now be required about investment in the Library Site, which is the preferred site for customer facing services in Wood Green, as it is more complex as there is less certainty right now about what could be included on it, for example more time is needed to conclude whether it would be right to build a Leisure Centre.

Bringing forward sites along Station Road within a considered masterplan to support the long-term economic growth and social vibrancy of Wood Green is still a key objective for the Council. The timing of this will depend on external factors as well as the scale and complexity of the projects, which is likely to come forward in phases.

Interim Accommodation Moves

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.

Capital Programme Service Allocations (Place) 2020/21 to 2023/24:

<u>Civic Centre Refurbishment</u>

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.

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.

4.5.2. Facilities Management

The Council entered an integrated / total facilities management 'one-stop-shop' outsourced solution for all facilities services with Amey Community Ltd in November 2015. This covered all 'Hard' and 'Soft' facilities involving all operational Council properties, except schools, and the hard services as required for Commercial and Community properties.

A commissioning review was undertaken by officers to identify the Council's future needs in relation to facilities management and to consider what supply arrangements would be most appropriate.

The overarching finding of the review was that there is a strong case for change, to meet the evolving needs of the Council to develop and improve the management of its facilities, within a constrained cost envelope and to deliver wider social benefits. In July 2019 Cabinet approved a recommendation that the Council should work with Homes for Haringey and internal services to create a Hybrid in-house model for FM services. Cabinet also approved the purchase of a Computer Aided Facilities Management (CAFM) system as the key technical underpinning to the service.

The service transfer took place on 1st April 2020, despite the unfavourable circumstances of the Covid-19 pandemic. Since that point, work has been undertaken to stabilise and embed the service.

This has involved undertaking asset data collection surveys across our operational, community and commercial buildings, and commencement of asset surveys to gain up-to-date condition information. This has identified a significant maintenance backlog in many of our buildings, resulting in a need for additional funding through the Medium Term Financial Strategy to enable the Council to move to a more sustainable model for repairs and maintenance.

Effective maintenance management of the building stock requires a balance of available resource to match needs across the varying types of maintenance and appreciating the cause and effect of reducing investment on any one type. A proposal to organise maintenance in a more structured and value-based methodology is explained in section 5. This approach will inform a Services Agreement governing the Hard Services arrangement with Homes for Haringey. Further work will be needed to revisit the Hard Services supply chain to drive out efficiency and value for money.

Soft Services are now being managed by Environment and Neighbourhoods, making use of their expertise in running operational services, to drive service improvements and efficiency of delivery. This encompasses cleaning, security, mailroom and other building support services. A service reorganisation is planned in 2021 to support with realigning resources to provide an appropriate level of service to building users in the post-Covid environment.

In parallel, have expanded the surveying team that undertake minor works on the schools' estate. A capital budget of £8.7m has been allocated for urgent and emergency works to deal

with serious issues of condition and compliance affecting the schools' estate. Substantial progress has been made. The Council has also published an updated Schools Property Handbook, giving clear expectations, standards and processes for dealing with a range of property matters, which will cement improved partnership working between the Council and Haringey schools.

5. Management, Process, Policy and Procedures

5.1. Property Review – Performance Management

To manage the property portfolio effectively at a strategic level the Council is:

- clear about how decisions are made about what to acquire, utilise or sell;
- careful about how the Council implement our decisions and monitor our success;
- Look at all the property the Council use and not just focus on the property the Council owns;
- Ensure that all the property the Council use to deliver services is appropriate at all times.

The Council has acquired a Property Asset Management software system that will enable property information to be held in a single location. To deliver the baseline database it will be necessary to have building assets surveyed to enable AutoCAD drawings to be held for all buildings that the Council either owns or has a significant involvement in the running of those assets. In addition, property will require surveys of assets and planned maintenance programmes along with the requirements and costs of regular servicing of plant and other assets. Much of this work has been progressed since the February 2020 AMP.

The details of the Property Database platform are described in section 4.2 'Data Management'.

Utilisation of property can be a more challenging performance measure as it entails either physical inspections and 'counts' or more sophisticated systems that use timetabling and room boking systems that are used when developing the New Ways of Working Strategies. Schools may often use timetabling systems to generate utilisation data of rooms and spaces, and this is essential in the calculation of capacity of schools.

The asset management database will in time be able to hold all property costs together in one place so enabling real-time reports to be generated that compare the costs and utilisation of property to enable informed decisions to be made about property. This will require the agreement across the Council of a single property database using standard address descriptions and unique property reference numbers (UPRNs) so that separate databases can support each other by interface files that can automatically update each other with little manual intervention. The costs of running buildings are typically held by cost centre in SAP and these may not necessarily reflect building asset groupings. Significant work may be necessary to align the cost centres with the building assets where buildings are split across more than one cast centre and where a cost centre covers more than one building.

The concept of property performance is also entwined with robust policies on acquisitions and disposals so that strategic decisions are made in the management of property that supports most of the operational services delivered by the Council.

5.2. Data Management

A key part of the development (of an asset database) is the creation and ongoing maintenance of a single property database that enables future flexibility to integrate with other Council systems and to be able to show property data on the extranet mapping system, as well as developing an intranet based map that can show filtered property information such as available commercial properties, void properties, operational by type and so on. This will enable all Council officers to access property information visually and to show adjacencies to other assets.

Integration of all property databases enables sharing of data across the Council with minimal work input other than uploading an interface file. Significant time savings arise from this arrangement, and property queries and KPIs can be run live without manual intervention and delay errors.

A corporately owned intranet mapping tool will be developed as part of the asset management system. Development of linkages between the asset management database and mapping systems will enable Council staff to see property information graphically and all in one place.

The fixed asset register is managed by Finance. To ensure a smooth process of managing budgets for capital depreciation it will be a key part of the 'single property database' to merge data sets across the asset management terrier records to the gazetteer to the fixed asset register.

An integrated asset management database will enable a 'single version of the truth' of property assets that is able to accurately report on property status and type across all operational and investment properties. This will enable current lists of property assets to be published as required by good practice and for assets held for disposal or rent to be available on the Council's website. The website will also identify contact details for members of the public to contact the relevant officers with regard to their requirements to rent or purchase the Council's available assets or to contact the Council regarding property assets that they believe the Council may have an interest in.

The Council currently publishes a list of available commercial properties for rent on its website:

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/business/available-properties/commercial-properties-let

5.3. Health, Safety and Wellbeing, Safety and Compliance

5.3.1. Corporate Health, Safety and Wellbeing Statement and Policy

The current version of the corporate health, safety and wellbeing policy was adopted in June 2014, and updated in November 2018. The policy will be updated again in 2021. The following extracts are relevant to this Plan:

"This policy outlines the Council's commitment to providing safe places of work and healthy working environments and is compliant with any Health and Safety legislative requirements. This policy applies to all employees and other persons who may be affected by the activities of the Council, including service users and members of the community. This policy has been approved by Haringey Council, which places the duty upon the Chief Executive to act as the responsible officer in identifying suitable and sufficient arrangements including implementation and review. In accordance with Section 2 (3) of the Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974, this policy statement is issued for the information of all employees."

"Responsibilities for buildings:

There are other Council services, apart from the Corporate Contracts Team, where the management of buildings or part of them falls under their remit, either temporarily e.g. as part of a project, or permanently. Until a Corporate Property Model is adopted and delivered as a complete overhaul of management of property, these services are responsible for:

- ensuring that health and safety related checks, servicing and inspections are carried out in a timely manner;
- ensuring that buildings are clean, safe, and have the necessary welfare facilities to cater for the number and nature of occupants;
- ensuring that all contractors visiting sites to carry out work have the relevant competence to ensure that the work is carried out safely;
- ensuring that all visitors to the site are safe and that appropriate welfare facilities are provided;
- Corporate Health, Safety & Wellbeing Policy v4.3 Page 10 of 16;
- ensuring that all buildings under their control have emergency controllers, appropriate emergency evacuation and first aid personnel, that procedures are put in place and Building Users Forums are set up where required; and
- ensuring that all emergency evacuation and first aid personnel lists are current and kept up to date."

Supporting the policy are a range of procedures, many of which relate to property-related hazards including:

- Fire safety
- Gas safety

- Electrical safety
- Asbestos management
- Lifting equipment
- Pressure systems.

When a Corporate Property Model is adopted, the roles and responsibilities for compliance and health and safety will be clarified in Building Management Handbooks. The Schools Service has already issued such a handbook in September 2020 to all School Head Teachers and Chairs of Governors.

5.3.2. CDM Regulations

The Council is required to comply with the Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015. This applies to all construction work of any size or duration with obligations on projects that exceed certain thresholds. The main duty of the Council is to fulfil the role of a commercial client, but most project managers undertake the role of a designer when managing projects. It is a legal requirement that the Council adequately fulfils its duties under the CDM Regulations as a commercial client and is not permitted to sub-contract that duty to external organisations such as an employer's agent.

"A commercial client is any individual or organisation that carries out a construction project as part of a business.

Commercial clients have a crucial influence over how projects are run, including the management of health and safety risks. Whatever the project size, the commercial client has contractual control, appoints designers and contractors, and determines the money, time and other resources for the project."

5.3.3. Asbestos

The Asbestos Procedure within the Council is current and sufficiently developed. However, it will need updating in the near future to reflect changes in the organisation and in-sourcing of FM activities. Extracts of the key parts of the policy as quoted as below:

Haringey Council Policy

"It is the policy of Haringey Council to protect all persons on its premises from the hazards presented by Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs). This procedure will ensure that Haringey Council controlled premises are as safe as is reasonably practicable from the potential hazards arising from exposure to ACMs."

Scope of Procedure

The Council has responsibility for a large number of buildings (e.g. public and administrative buildings, commercial properties, works depots, care facilities of various types). The Council recognises its responsibilities for the management of asbestos both as the employer (where this is the case) and also in discharging its duty of care to staff, the public, including pupils and This applies across all the duty holder responsibility has been transferred via a contract or tenancy agreement.

It is important to stress that even where the duty to manage asbestos does not apply i.e. in domestic premises, health and safety legislation applies to anyone conducting a business, such as landlords of domestic premises. Therefore, the Council must ensure so far as is reasonably practicable that the conduct of its undertaking does not present a risk to the health and safety of people who are not their employees.

This procedure applies to all Council-owned and Council-occupied properties pre-dating 24th August 1999, unless the buildings are unlikely to contain asbestos because of the materials used in their construction. The Council shall ensure that all its properties are fully compliant with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.

This procedure does not apply for buildings that Haringey Council is not the duty holder i.e. voluntary-aided schools, foundation schools, academies, free Schools, independent schools, fee-paying schools and those buildings under the control of Homes for Haringey.

5.3.4. Building a Safer Future

Following the Grenfell fire in June 2017, an independent review was commissioned by the Government. Dame Judith Hackitt was tasked with the comprehensive review of the Building Regulations and Fire Safety.

The consultation paper was published on 6th June 2019 and follows on from Hackitt's final report [Implementation Plan] published on 19th December 2018. To address these issues, a set of policy proposals to improve the fire and structural safety of high-rise residential buildings were developed. Government aims to use these proposals to help shape changes in the law to ensure that HRRBs are safe to live in and residents have their voices heard.

Scope of the new regulatory system

- Dame Judith Hackitt initially recommended applying new requirement for buildings over 10 storeys high. Government reviewed the evidence and proposed a wider scope because of the numbers of fires in these buildings and the risk to people's safety;
- It is proposed that the new building safety regime will be for buildings that are:
    - Lived in by multiple households; and
    - 18 metres high (6 stores) or more
- It is proposed that the new regime would cover other buildings where people sleep, for example prisons, hospitals, educational buildings and supported/sheltered housing (including retirement homes, hostel and premises where vulnerable people are supported and provided with safe and secure home).

Implications for Council homes managed by HfH:

Extension of the criteria for buildings in scope would increase the number of buildings from 19 blocks (10+ storey high) to potentially 132 buildings:

Type of building	Number of buildings
10+ storey buildings	19*
6-9 storey buildings	35
Supported living schemes	51

Hostels	12
Specialised housing	12
Temporary accommodation 'Lodges'	3

* Number of blocks inclusive of Northolt and Tangmere blocks at Broadwater Farm, which the Council has decided to demolish once all households have moved out.

Residents at the heart of a new regulatory system

- It is proposed that an Accountable person (acting through a designated Building Safety Manager) would proactively provide residents with the information they need, so they understand what measures are in place to keep their building safe;
- The consultation proposes a stipulation on the Accountable person to proactively engage with residents through developing and implementing a Resident Engagement Strategy. The Accountable person should maintain a transparent internal complaints process to address residents' concerns about fire and structural safety through clear and quick routes of escalation;
- It is generally recognised that this section of the consultation was introduced mainly to address difficulties with privately owned residential buildings, where ownership and identify duty-holders are not as easily recognisable.

Implications for Council homes managed by HfH:

- HfH has a Resident Engagement Strategy in place. Depending on the specific requirements of the new legislation, HfH may or have to review the strategy to ensure compliance with the new requirements;
- Stronger regulation of construction products is proposed. This would be achieved by making manufacturers' responsibilities clear in legislation, focussing on construction products that are safety critical, strengthening national regulation of construction products and setting minimum standards for independent assurance schemes and encouraging their use.

5.3.5. Focus on Safety and Compliance

The importance of managing building safety

The Council is focusing on compliance and safety of all our buildings and have improved school safety and compliance over this year. The Council has also brought back in house our facilities management services and are making a start on the same rigour of checking and putting right safety and condition in the rest of the Council's property.

Investing in the maintenance of our buildings to ensure they are safe and compliant with building safety regulations is of fundamental importance. The consequences of failing to have a regime of statutory testing, inspections and planned preventative maintenance can be catastrophic, as the Grenfell Tower fire showed. But even less serious breaches can cause serious harm to building users. Poorly maintained assets are also a drain on resources as emergency repairs tend to cost more and be more disruptive.

Schools Compliance

The school estate, where the LA has responsibility for repair and maintenance, is approximately 60 hectares of land, and approximately 150,000sqm of building accommodation.

During 2018/9-2019/20 extensive surveys have been undertaken of the schools' estate. This has identified a range of work that needed to be done immediately as they related to H&S issues. These works have been completed and the focus is now on further works to the school estate to ensure that the buildings are fit for purpose.

The recent major and urgent works projects were commissioned to respond various pupil place, compliance and condition urgent need. The key compliance and condition issues addressed by each recent project included fire safety, water hygiene, heating resilience, electrical rewire, isolated envelope repairs, site security and or playground remediation works.

- Bounds Green Expansion;
- Ferry Lane Mound Urgent Works;
- Rokesley Mound Urgent Works;
- Campsbourne Urgent Works;
- Earlsmead Urgent Works;
- Lordship Lane Urgent Works;
- South Haringey Urgent Works;
- Stamford Hill Urgent Works;
- West Green Urgent Works;
- Lancasterian & The Value Urgent Works (including Adaptations for SEN).

The Schools and Learning Service AMP sets out the baseline data of the Schools and Children's Service estate, indicate demographic / demand requirements and commence the development of a capital programme to address issues of maintenance backlog and capacity.

Transfer of maintenance in-house

The responsibility for repairs and maintenance has been brought back in-house in April 2020, having been part of a Total Facilities Management contract with Amey Community Ltd. The Council has a Services Agreement with Homes for Haringey governing repairs and maintenance, with much stronger in-house oversight and leadership, as part of our ongoing commitment to safety.

The Council has invested in a new property database and Computer Aid Facilities Management (CAFM) system Technology Forge, to take full control of our compliance data, and to assist in stronger and more consistent reporting across the different property types maintained by the Council.

Initial reporting showed a dip in compliance performance post the transfer of services, as the Council builds up the information picture. The Council aims for all buildings to be fully compliant, with an operational target of 95%-100% compliance in all buildings.

The Council is investing significantly to ensure up-to-date Asbestos Management Surveys are in place across our buildings, as a particular area where historic gaps in performance were identified. The Council is also working very closely with schools, with a £9m programme dealing with a backlog of repairs and maintenance issues.

5.4. Corporate Property Model

Introduction

The Council's Landlord Services provides staff accommodation for Council Departments occupying the premises as tenant. The Corporate Landlord team ensure that the buildings are maintained, repaired and improved and that facilities management services are provided. Adopting a centralised function has allowed Departments to better concentrate on the provision of their services rather than being distracted by day-to-day property management issues. However, this arrangement has been limited as a hybrid corporate landlord model since 2008 when only office buildings were allocated to this central resource. A contract held with Amey was insourced from 1 April 2020. Maintenance is now provided by Homes for Haringey for the main operational buildings on behalf of the Corporate Landlord acting as 'expert client' for the department holding the building assets. Additionally, schools hold their own revenue budgets to enable them to undertake responsive repairs, limited planned maintenance and other premises related costs such as utilities. Schools are also allocated devolved capital from central government. Additionally, £1m+ of school condition allocation grant from central government is held by the Corporate Landlord and expenditure is incurred by reference to the school condition surveys.

Since the Amey contract has been insourced with an expectation of eventual savings, it became apparent early on that there would be a backlog of compliance issues to address. The need to address statutory compliance issues has become a high priority and a substantial improvement has been made in the inspection, testing and rectification of potentially unsafe assets. The asset management database is used to hold asset surveys and to develop programmes of compliance inspection and resultant required works. Thus far expenditure on facilities management has increased to ensure that a backlog of compliance work is addressed. This will enable a more sustainable future scenario of regular cyclical maintenance, a reduction of responsive repairs and efficiencies from planned preventative maintenance.

Operational departments have, in many cases, full control and responsibility for the buildings they occupy and, in most cases, hold the relevant budgets. A review of the corporate landlord model has been undertaken to develop a more integrated approach to property utilisation and maintenance. This review has determined that the best use of property assets is not made, void rates are higher than desirable and compliance is less than ideal resulting occasionally in buildings having to be closed until remedied. Additionally, opportunities to co-locate and co-operate are often not realised and the Localities strategy would be more effectively delivered if there was a centralised property management resource.

The Council is examining the advantages of holding all property within a corporate property model with centrally arranged maintenance, allocation of assets, utilisation and acquisitions and disposals. Many local authorities have developed this 'corporate property model' with a view to efficiency savings over time. The mantra of this model is to provide better quality but

fewer buildings and to enable operational services to concentrate on improved service delivery. However, Homes for Haringey would continue as a separate entity for the purpose of maintaining residential property but would benefit from the centralised control of property acquisitions and disposals with its governance and audit advantages.

Voids Review

A more collaborative approach has been developed including the creation of a Voids Review group which is cross-Council and provides a platform for sharing property knowledge and a more pro-active approach to meanwhile uses of void properties prior to longer term redevelopment. A closer working relationship of property related activity in the Council and efficiencies arising from the establishment of a common asset management database - a single property database that holds all property data for the purpose of planning maintenance, prioritising capital spend, performance management of property and avoidance of multiple and disparate sources of information to be able to effectively baseline property performance reviews.

Planned and Responsive Maintenance

Work that is required to develop or maintain the Council's buildings can be categorised into several work categories. It is recommended that works are prioritised on a structured basis to ensure that revenue and or capital is used effectively and that operational activities are given targeted support to ensure that Council services are best supported by their property requirements. The prioritisation process would be undertaken by the Assistant Directorate Property in conjunction with the Operational Sector and Finance.

Planned Maintenance is used to comply with statutory requirements, reduction of maintenance costs overall and to prevent major failure of building systems. Works are undertaken based on condition assessment, inspection and developing a rolling programme of works. This applies to all the building fabric, plant and services, acknowledging the varying life cycles of installations.

Term Maintenance is like a car's servicing in that work is undertaken to set frequencies of time of cycles of use with mechanical and electrical plant but also some service items of building equipment.

Reactive Maintenance is corrective maintenance required as a consequence of failure to undertake planned or term maintenance as well as unplanned maintenance and / or vandalism.

Backlog Maintenance is deferred work on a planned or unplanned basis typically as a result of lack of funds. Backlog works should be re-evaluated annually as should PPM programmes.

Condition Assessment should be held in an asset management system in a structured and consistent methodology to ensure that management reports are readily available and

preferably shown on a dashboard in real-time. Assets should be surveyed on a rolling five-year programme with annual review / interim checks.

Future programmes of work need to be arranged in concert with user requirements for alteration or expansion, service AMPs, the corporate AMP, as well as merging the capital and revenue programmes into a single plan. Maintenance is also to be programmed to accommodate legal requirements under covenants and leases / licences. There should also be a mechanism for culling end-user feedback and information from the servicing and repairs contractors.

Programmes of work can be planned in advance so that it is possible to capitalise all works that could be considered an enhancement of the asset. This covers increasing life expectancy, increasing market value, increasing the utilisation as a direct consequence of the works.

A standardised methodology for surveying the condition of assets is outlined below:

Property rating

S1 Core service, critical or high-profile asset to be in best possible condition

S2 Core service, asset to be in good condition operationally and aesthetically

S3 Core service, asset to be in reasonable condition to meet operational and statutory requirements.

S4 Non-core service, operational property, condition needs to meet minimum operational and statutory requirements.

S5 Non-core service, non-operational property maintained to meet statutory requirements only (i.e. Ancillary, or specified unoccupied or surplus assets)

Condition Rating

A Good – Performing as intended and operating efficiently

B Satisfactory – performing as intended but showing minor deterioration

C Poor – Showing major defects and/or not operating as intended

D Bad – Life expired and/or serious risk of imminent failure

Priority rating

P1 Urgent work that will prevent immediate closure of premises and /or remedy to serious breach of legislation and /or high risk to health & safety.

P2 Essential works required within two years that will prevent serious deterioration of fabric or service and /or remedy to minor breach of legislation and /or minor risk to health & safety.

P3 Desirable work required within 3 to 5 years that will prevent deterioration of fabric or service and /or address a low risk minor breach of legislation and /or minor risk to health & safety.

Reason rating

R1 Health and Safety/ legislation Breach

R2 Total or Partial loss of service

R3 Deterioration of Fabric

R4 Security Implications

R5 Disabled Access Requirement

After scoring the results would be placed in a matrix to show graphically the priorities of each asset.

5.5. Corporate Governance Constitution

The Constitution was last updated at Full Council on 18th March 2019.

"The London Borough of Haringey has agreed a new Constitution which sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures, which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. The law requires some of these processes, while others are a matter for the Council to choose. The Constitution is divided into 16 Articles which set out the basic rules governing the Council's business. More detailed procedures and codes of practice are provided in separate rules and protocols at the end of the document.

Article 1 of the Constitution commits the Council to clear and transparent decision-making, which is inclusive and provides a focus for community leadership whilst also ensuring effective and efficient use of resources. Article 2 explains the role of members and Article 3 explains the rights of citizens in relation to the Constitution. Articles 4–16 explain how the key parts of the Council operate."

The key sections of the Constitution for Officers involved with property are defined in Part 3 Section E part 2 for Officer Scheme of Delegation, Part 4 Section I for financial regulations, Part J for Contract Procedures and Part 5 Section D for Protocol for Decision making.

Part 3 Section E part 2 - Officer Scheme of Delegation

Functions delegated to officers are to be exercised taking into account:

- All other parts of the Constitution in particular the Financial Regulations and the Contract Procedure Rules at Part 4 of the Constitution;
- The Budget and Policy Framework;
- The approved Budget;
- Any instructions given by the Chief Executive;
- Any advice given by the Council's Chief Finance Officer (S151 officer) or the Monitoring Officer;
- All legal requirements and any statutory codes of conduct or statutory guidance;
- All codes, policies and protocols as may be approved by the Council or the Executive or one of their Committees or Sub-Committees;
- Any relevant decisions of the Council or the Executive or one of their Committees or Sub-Committees.

Property matters

- Any decision concerning the management or use of land held for the operational requirements of the officers of a service area may be taken by the relevant Director, subject to the following provisions;

- Powers to take any action or sign any document under the Land Registration Rules, including the release of mortgages or charges; and powers to give any undertaking under the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1974 are reserved to Assistant Director of Corporate Governance;

- Subject to the agreement of the Assistant Director for Corporate Property and Major Projects, the power to acquire or dispose of any land or property with a capital value below £250,000 except by use of compulsory powers or in advance of identified requirements. The power to acquire or dispose of any land or property with a capital value equalling or exceeding £250,000 but less than £500,000 except by use of compulsory powers or in advance of identified requirements is reserved to the Director of Regeneration, Planning and Development;

- Subject to the agreement of the Assistant Director for Corporate Property and Major Projects, the power to take or grant a lease or licence of any land or property for any period where the rent is less than £100,000 per annum. The power to take a lease or licence of any land or property for any period where the rent equals or exceeds £100,000 per annum but is less than £500,000 is reserved to the Director of Regeneration, Planning and Development;

- Subject to the agreement of the Assistant Director for Corporate Property and Major Projects, the power to settle compensation for the loss of interests in land up to a maximum of £250,000 per interest where in the approved capital programme;

- The power to survey land which the Council proposes to acquire compulsorily;

- The power to serve on any person occupying, having an interest in, or managing any land a notice requiring them to furnish the Council with information regarding the nature of their interest in the land and the name and address of others occupying, managing or having an interest in the land.

Emergencies (e.g. flooding, power failure etc.)

- Where an emergency or disaster involving destruction of or danger to life or property occurs or is imminent or there is reasonable ground for apprehending such an emergency or disaster, and L.A Gold is of the opinion that it is likely to affect the whole or part of the Council's area or all or some of its inhabitants, all Directors may:

- a) incur such expenditure as is considered necessary in taking action (either by the Council itself or jointly with any other person or body and either in their area or elsewhere in or outside the United Kingdom) which is calculated to avert, alleviate or eradicate in the Borough or among its inhabitants the effects or potential effects of the event; and

- b) make grants or loans to other persons or bodies in respect of any such action taken by those persons or bodies, subject to ratification where necessary, as soon as possible.
- This power is to be exercised by Directors in accordance with Article 11.07 of the Constitution.

Part 4 Section I - Financial Regulations

The financial administration framework of the Council is organised in accordance with Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, requiring that every Local Authority in England and Wales should 'make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs and shall secure that one of their Officers has responsibility for the administration of

those affairs.' The framework comprises:

Constitution: The principal rules governing the Council's affairs, including financial affairs, and the delegation of authority to Councillors and Officers;

Financial Regulations: This document is part of the Constitution, created by the Council;

The Scheme of Financial Delegation and specific delegations by Directors to officers in their service area;

Contract Standing Orders;

Guide to Procurement;

Medium Term Financial Plan.

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for ensuring:

(a) the preparation of the Council's medium-term capital programme on an annual basis, for consideration by the Cabinet before submission to full Council;

(b) that the Council's Capital Strategy is kept up-to-date;

(c) financial monitoring of the capital programme;

(d) the Capital Programme is managed flexibly and to make adjustments to the phasing of approved projects within the limits of available capital resources;

(e) **preparation of an Asset Management Plan;**

(f) value for money objectives are met;

(g) adherence to CIPFA Prudential guidelines;

(h) adherence to the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement;

(i) maximisation of external funding opportunities; and

(j) financial appraisal/evaluation of proposed capital schemes and options.

Part 4 Section J – Contract Procedures

There are no specific requirements for the acquisition and disposal of land and buildings;

> ***"15. Disposal of assets***
>
> *15.01 Where Council assets* ***(other than land & buildings)*** *are to be disposed of because they are surplus to requirements, damaged or obsolete, reasonable endeavours must be undertaken to realise the residual value of the assets."*

Part 5 Section D - Protocol for Decision making.

This section outlines the protocol for decision making by the appropriate body and refers to the need for comments by the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance on any legal implications or legislative requirements, including any HRA issues.
Section D does not require authors of decision-making reports to seek comment from the Assistant Director for Capital Projects & Property.

As identified above in the Constitution 15.01, the disposal of land assets is excluded from clear procedure and policy. Property acquisitions and disposals are normally determined by Cabinet on a case by case basis where values are above the delegated levels set under the scheme of delegation, specifically for property matters, of £500,000. Although this is a relatively insignificant value for property transactions with land values currently approaching £50 million per hectare for housing development land, there is a need to establish more detailed policy / procedures for acquisitions and disposals to ensure that there is a coherent approach to transactions whether determined by Cabinet or under delegated powers.

A review of governance principles and processes was undertaken in 2020 with an expectation to conclude a process design by the end of2020. This will include process maps that identify responsibilities and sequencing of acquisitions and disposals and the way that void properties are managed.

A review of governance surrounding property decisions has concluded that there needs to be a number of improvements to policy and procedures to address issues raised by Audit and Scrutiny. The output of the review will deliver the following improvements;

- Gateway decision making through a single route to Cabinet;
- Property decisions all made against Borough Plan priorities;
- Property decisions to pass policy thresholds;
- All potential acquisitions tracked and entered into the asset management database;
- Development tracker maintained for record of communication with Cabinet member and Leader;
- Acquisitions by a business case approach
- A review of Officer Board structures to simplify the process, to enable agile decision making and to improve communication across Chief Officers and Members.

6. Appendix 1

Council's Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2020/21 – 2023/24

1. Valuation

1.1. Fixed Asset Valuation

The Council's current property estate includes a wide range of land and buildings with a total value (for accounting purposes) as at 31st March 2020 of £2.582 billion, comprising £1.460 billion held in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and £1.122 billion held in the General Fund Account (GF). Within the GF assets, nearly £0.794 billion worth of assets are used for service operational purposes and just over £0.084 billion are held for non-operational purposes (i.e. lettings to businesses and community groups). The remainder is made up of community assets (parks, open spaces, transport infrastructure and plant vehicles/equipment).

1.2. Insured replacement cost

Insurance is arranged to cover the cost of reconstruction of buildings with additional cover for contents in the case of the general and commercial portfolios. The cost of the commercial portfolio insurance is recovered from tenants as a service charge, although some tenants have the right to arrange their own insurance. The insurance valuations do not include the reconstruction costs where commercial tenants provide their own buildings insurance.

- The housing stock was valued at £2,294,762,728;
- The general portfolio was valued at £1,132,849,821;
- The leasehold right to buy residential portfolio was valued at £723,145,407;
- The commercial portfolio was valued at £225,254,822;
- In addition to this some property is insured by the Council's landlords to values over and above the reconstruction costs identified. The reconstruction costs are significantly higher than valuations for capital accounting purposes in the fixed asset register and the insured sums include demolition costs, fees, contents and contingency sums;
- The total insured value is £3,776,012,778.

The summary financial statement above in the fixed asset register is cross referenced as below to the Haringey Statement of Accounts 2019/20 shown on the following pages as tables 2, 3 and 4.

The Council's current property estate includes a wide range of land and buildings with a total value (for accounting purposes as at 31st March 2020) of £2.582 billion (A (table 2) + B (table 3), comprising £1.461 billion (C (table 4)) held in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and £1.122 billion (A (table 2 + B (table 3) – C (table 4)) held in the General Fund Account (GF). Within the GF assets, nearly £0.794 billion (D (table 2) – E (table 4) worth of assets are used for service operational purposes and just over £0.084 billion (B (table 3) – F (table 4) are held for non-operational purposes (i.e. lettings to businesses and community groups). The remainder is made up of community assets (parks, open spaces, transport infrastructure and plant vehicles/equipment).

Table 2 – Property, Plant & Equipment

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**
Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2019	1,391,880	785,846	269,128	22,842	20,543	19,115	11,507	2,520,861	172,421
Additions	37,654	69,166	20,696	1,848	1,137	11,531	185	142,217	839
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	37,369	32,598	0	0	0	0	4,703	74,670	4,747
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in SDPOS	18,660	(5,577)	0	0	0	0	2	13,086	2,149
Derecognition - disposals	(3,333)	0	0	(203)	0	0	(2,487)	(6,023)	0
Reclassifications and transfers	0	1,414	0	0	0	0	(901)	513	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	(2,000)	(433)	(0)	0	0	2,425	0	(8)	9,772
At 31 March 2020	**1,480,231**	**883,013**	**289,824**	**24,487**	**21,681**	**33,071**	**13,008**	**2,745,315**	**189,929**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2019	(67,957)	(11,505)	(103,875)	(14,597)	(1,892)	(5,061)	0	(204,886)	(537)
Depreciation charge	(17,505)	(8,754)	(9,693)	(917)	0	0	0	(36,869)	(2,054)
Accumulated Depreciation written out	20,296	8,313	0	0	0	0	0	28,609	1,877
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	15	(3,204)	0	0	0	0	0	(3,188)	(481)
Impairment (losses)/reversals recognised in surplus/deficit on the provision of services	(28,444)	(2,826)	0	(237)	0	(1,997)	(91)	(33,592)	0
Derecognition - disposals	22	0	0	139	0	0	0	160	0
Other movements in depreciation & impairment	(2,040)	7	0	(0)	1	0	0	(2,032)	0
At 31 March 2020	(95,613)	(17,968)	(113,568)	(15,612)	(1,891)	(7,057)	(91)	(251,797)	(1,195)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2020	**1,384,618**	**865,045**	**176,256**	**8,875**	**19,790**	**26,014**	**12,917**	**2,493,517**	**188,734**

Extract from the 2019/20 statement of accounts

Table 3

The following table summarises the movements in fair value of investment properties over the year.

	2019/20	2018/19
	£'000	£'000
Balance at start of the year	70,497	66,865
Subsequent Expenditure	40	239
Disposals	0	0
Net gain / (losses) from FV adjustments	17,611	4,570
Transfers to/from AHFS & PPE	463	(1,177)
Balance at the end of the year	**88,610**	**70,497**

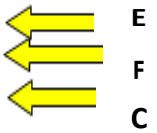
Table 4



B

3. Value of assets held on the balance sheet

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Value of assets	£'000	£'000
Dwellings	1,384,618	1,323,934
Other land and buildings	71,025	12,618
Investment properties	4,950	5,147
Total	**1,460,593**	**1,341,699**



E

F

C

Extract from the 2019/20 statement of account

Disposals 2018/19 to 2019/20

CR920090 - Hornsey Depot Site CR928975-Tottenham Hale Strategic Develo Red House, 423 West Green Road N15 3PJ	2019/20 2019/20 2019/20
Hornsey Town Hall Site, London N8 9JJ	2018/19
Kurdish Community Centre, Fairfax Hall	2018/19
Hornsey Town Hall Site, London N8 9JJ	2018/19
(PDC), Downhills Park Road on Long Lease	2018/19
Deposit received for PDC on Long Lease	2018/19
Kerswell Close (deposit)	2018/19
Grant of a Lease of the Caretaker House, part of the Professional Development Centre (PDC), Downhills Park Road, London N17	2018/19

Appendix 1 – Asset Management Plan Update

Right to Buy sales

		#SOLD	GROSS RECEIPT	RESIDUAL RECEIPT ELIGIBLE FOR NEW HOUSING
		41	3,805,020	2,422,861
	Qtr - 2	46	5,184,220	3,464,202
	Qtr - 3	29	3,285,780	1,957,537
	Qtr - 4	27	3,226,626	1,983,632
2015/16 - Total		**143**	**15,501,646**	**9,828,231**
		34	5,011,161	3,256,402
	Qtr - 2	50	6,820,684	4,882,486
	Qtr - 3	32	4,344,900	2,786,052
	Qtr - 4	39	5,605,895	3,961,232
2016/17 - Total		**155**	**21,782,640**	**14,886,172**
		31	4,500,850	3,228,785
	Qtr - 2	13	2,455,500	1,515,135
	Qtr - 3	25	4,172,610	2,871,907
	Qtr - 4	21	2,871,500	1,877,202
2017/18 - Total		**90**	**14,000,460**	**9,493,028**
	Qtr - 1	22	4,194,200	2,929,737
	Qtr - 2	14	2,954,099	1,998,493
	Qtr - 3	27	5,426,850	4,027,159
	Qtr - 4	12	1,909,800	1,160,614
2018/19 - Total		**75**	**14,484,949**	**10,116,003**
	Qtr - 1	**11**	**1,829,000**	
	Qtr - 2	**15**	**2,901,600**	
	Qtr - 3	**13**	**2,827,800**	
	Qtr - 4	**8**	**1,403,100**	
2019/20 - Total		**47**	**8,961,500**	

Capital expenditure and financing

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. These schemes are known as self-financing schemes.

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.

Details of planned capital programme works are identified in further detail in the Appendix.

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 planned financing of the capital programme is as follows:

The self-financing schemes will normally only proceed if they produce a reduction in expenditure that includes reductions sufficient 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 sufficient to cover the cost of financing the investment.

As debt needs to be repaid the Council is required by statute to set aside from its revenue account and annual amount sufficient to repay borrowings.

Asset Disposals

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.

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

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.

Borrowing Strategy

The Council's main objectives when borrowing are 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.

Projected levels of the Council's total outstanding debt are shown below and compared to the capital financing requirement;

Table - Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

	31/3/19 Actual	31/3/20 Forecast	31/3/21 Budget	31/3/22 Budget	31/3/23 Budget	31/3/24 Budget	31/3/25 Budget
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Debt (incl. PFI & leases)	420,562	558,900	907,776	1,166,423	1,401,766	1,593,083	1,684,263
Capital Financing Requirement	633,679	772,016	1,120,893	1,379,540	1,614,883	1,806,200	1,897,879

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

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 - Prudential Indicator: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt

	2019/20 limit	2020/21 limit	2021/22 limit	2022/23 limit	2023/24 limit	2024/25 limit
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Authorised limit – borrowing	752,382	1,027,497	1,290,378	1,530,131	1,726,042	1,819,658

Authorised limit – PFI & leases	39,935	30,882	25,293	19,472	13,408	10,852
Authorised limit – total external debt	792,317	1,058,379	1,315,671	1,549,603	1,739,450	1,830,510
Operational boundary - borrowing	702,382	977,497	1,240,378	1,480,131	1,676,042	1,769,658
Operational boundary – PFI & leases	36,305	28,075	22,993	17,702	12,189	9,866
Operational boundary – total external debt	738,687	1,005,572	1,263,372	1,497,833	1,688,232	1,779,524

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 14.8. Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Budget	2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financing Costs General Fund	7,999	10,149	13,863	18,247	21,887	24,153
Proportion of net revenue stream	3.2%	4.3%	5.8%	7.4%	8.7%	9.6%
Financing Costs HRA	13,034	15,243	20,455	24,048	27,285	30,330
Proportion of net revenue stream	12.9%	14.4%	18.5%	20.8%	22.7%	24.2%

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.

Flexible use of capital receipts

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.

The Secretary of State is empowered to issue directions allowing expenditure incurred by local authorities to be treated as capital expenditure. Where such a direction is made, the specified expenditure can be then be funded by utilising capital receipts.

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."*

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.

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.

The Secretary of State for 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.

The headline investment programmes in the pipeline are highlighted in the relevant operational sections.

Appendix 1 – Asset Management Plan Update

Capital Programme 2020/21 – 2024/25

Summarised Capital Programme - Extract from Capital Strategy Tables 2020-25

Table 1. Capital expenditure plans 2020/21-2024/25

	2020/21 Budget (£M)	2021/22 Budget (£M)	2022/23 Budget (£M)	2023/24 Budget (£M)	2024/25 Budget (£M)	Total (£M)
General Fund Account (GF)	218	214	170	139	97	**838**
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	236	214	204	165	195	**1,015**
	454	**428**	**375**	**305**	**291**	**1,853**

Table 2. Capital expenditure plans by priority

	2020/21 Budget (£M)	2021/22 Budget (£M)	2022/23 Budget (£M)	2023/24 Budget (£M)	2024/25 Budget (£M)	Total (£M)
People - Children's	21	18	14	14	11	**78**
People - Adults	13	25	26	12	4	**81**
Place	28	25	18	13	9	**93**
Economy	144	139	110	95	69	**557**
Housing (GF)	1	1	1	1	0	**4**
Your Council	10	5	2	4	3	**25**
Total General Fund (GF)	**218**	**214**	**170**	**139**	**97**	**838**
Housing (HRA)	236	214	204	165	195	**1,015**
Overall Total	**454**	**428**	**375**	**305**	**291**	**1,853**

Capital Budgets 2020/2021 – 2024/25

Priority	Scheme Ref	Scheme Description	2020/21 Budget (£'000)	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Existing / New / Revised
People - Children's	101	Primary Sch - repairs & maintenance	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	**4,000**	**Existing**
People - Children's	102	Primary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	4,800	5,355	1,525	1,480	0	**13,160**	**Existing**
People - Children's	103	Primary Sch - new places	39	0	0	0	0	**39**	**Existing**
People - Children's	104	Early years	93	0	0	0	0	**93**	**Existing**
People - Children's	110	Devolved Sch Capital	531	531	531	531	531	**2,655**	**Existing**
People - Children's	114	Secondary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	4,200	750	110	0	0	**5,060**	**Existing**
People - Children's	119	School Streets	600	600	600	600	600	**3,000**	**New**
People - Children's	120	Children Services Estate Capital Maintenance	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	**50,000**	**New**
		People - Children's	**21,263**	**18,236**	**13,766**	**13,611**	**11,131**	**78,007**	
People - Adults	201	Aids, Adap's & Assistive Tech -Home Owners (DFG)	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	**10,965**	**Existing**
People - Adults	208	Supported Living Schemes	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	**4,500**	**Existing**
People - Adults	209	Assistive Technology	500	500	500	0	0	**1,500**	**Existing**
People - Adults	211	Community Alarm Service	177	177	177	177	177	**885**	**Existing**
People - Adults	213	Canning Crescent Assisted Living	4,200	1,750	250	0	0	**6,200**	**Existing**
People - Adults	214	Osborne Grove Nursing Home	1,500	6,000	2,250	500	0	**10,250**	**Existing**
People - Adults	217	Burgoyne Road (Refuge Adaptations)	500	2,250	250	0	0	**3,000**	**New**
People - Adults	218	Social Emotional & Mental Health Provision	300	600	600	600	600	**2,700**	**New**
People - Adults	219	Additional Supported Living	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**5,000**	**New**
People - Adults	220	Additional OGNH Funding	1,500	9,000	17,000	7,930	500	**35,930**	**New**
		People - Adults	**13,370**	**24,970**	**25,720**	**12,400**	**4,470**	**80,930**	
Place	301	Street Lighting	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	**6,500**	**Existing**

Place	302	Borough Roads	3,689	3,689	3,689	3,689	3,689	**18,445**	**Existing**
Place	303	Structures (Highways)	800	0	0	0	0	**800**	**Existing**
Place	304	Flood Water Management	620	650	680	710	0	**2,660**	**Existing**
Place	307	CCTV	0	830	1,000	200	0	**2,030**	**Existing**
Place	309	Local Implementation Plan (LIP)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	**12,500**	**Existing**
Place	310	Developer S106/S278	750	750	750	750	750	**3,750**	**Existing**
Place	311	Parks Asset Management	300	300	300	300	300	**1,500**	Existing
Place	313	Active Life in Parks:	230	230	230	230	230	**1,150**	**Existing**
Place	314	Parkland Walk Bridges	2,200	0	0	0	0	**2,200**	**Existing**
Place	316	Asset Management of Council Buildings	1,991	651	331	381	0	**3,354**	**Existing**
Place	322	Finsbury Park	600	600	600	600	0	**2,400**	**Existing**
Place	323	Parking Strategy	321	0	0	0	0	**321**	**Existing**
Place	325	Parks Vehicles	720	0	0	0	0	**720**	**Existing**
Place	326	Responsive Maintenance works	184	184	184	184	184	**920**	**New**
Place	327	Principal Road Maintenance for 2020/21 (to meet TfL budget reduction)	500	0	0	0	0	**500**	**New**
Place	328	Street & Greenspace Greening Programme	345	100	100	100	100	**745**	**New**
Place	329	Park Building Carbon Reduction and Improvement Programme	600	800	800	800	0	**3,000**	**New**
Place	330	Civic Centre Works	3,000	5,000	1,500	500	0	**10,000**	**New**
Place	331	Updating the Borough's street lighting with energy efficient Led light bulbs	3,500	3,500	0	0	0	**7,000**	**New**
Place	316	Additional Asset Management of Council Buildings	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	0	**13,000**	**New**
		Place	**28,150**	**25,084**	**17,964**	**13,244**	**9,053**	**93,495**	

Economy	401	Tottenham Hale Green Space	7,235	900	2,680	600	2,000	**13,415**	**Existing**
Economy	402	Tottenham Hale Streets	22,495	5,097	1,363	450	5,000	**34,404**	**Existing**
Economy	411	Tott High Rd & Bruce Grove stn	569	0	0	0	0	**569**	**Existing**

Economy	421	HRW business acquisition	15,521	61,170	12,770	16,830	16,000	**122,291**	**Existing**
Economy	429	Site Acq (Tott & Wood Green)	8,867	0	0	0	0	**8,867**	**Existing**
Economy	430	Wards Corner CPO	6,500	3,500	0	0	0	**10,000**	**Existing**
Economy	444	Marsh Lane	9,323	4,700	266	0	0	**14,289**	**Existing**
Economy	447	Alexandra Palace -maintenance	470	470	470	470	470	**2,350**	**Existing**
Economy	464	Bruce Castle	1,400	4,000	6,000	8,500	0	**19,900**	**Existing**
Economy	465	District Energy Network (DEN)	1,460	1,500	6,500	3,500	0	**12,960**	**Existing**
Economy	470	Wood Green HQ, Library & Customer Service Centre	2,940	5,000	6,400	7,000	6,000	**27,340**	**Existing**
Economy	472	JLAC Match Fund	500	0	0	0	0	**500**	**Existing**
Economy	474	Tottenham High Road Strategy	5,402	3,980	2,318	1,027	0	**12,727**	**Existing**
Economy	475	Tottenham Green Public Realm Scheme Phase 2	156	866	0	0	0	**1,022**	**Existing**
Economy	477	Strategic Regeneration Initiatives & Community Assets	3,000	0	0	0	0	**3,000**	**Existing**
Economy	479	54 Muswell Hill Health Centre	1,000	0	0	0	0	**1,000**	**Existing**
Economy	480	Wood Green Regen (2)	5,000	5,000	8,000	7,750	8,664	**34,413**	**Existing**
Economy	481	Strategic Investment Pot	1,400	2,650	0	0	0	**4,050**	**Existing**
Economy	482	Strategic Property	680	1,273	254	3	0	**2,210**	**Existing**
Economy	4001	Maintenance of Tottenham Green Workshops	700	50	0	0	0	**750**	**New**
Economy	4002	Northumberland Park estate area public realm	500	500	0	0	0	**1,000**	**New**
Economy	4003	The Tottenham Hale DCF schemes	2,000	3,000	0	0	0	**5,000**	**New**
Economy	4004	Borough wide Strategic Acquisitions	34,250	14,750	14,000	10,000	12,000	**85,000**	**New**
Economy	4005	SME Workspace Intensification	350	2,000	3,500	4,000	0	**9,850**	**New**
Economy	4006	Acquisition of head leases	10,000	10,000	12,000	0	0	**32,000**	**New**
Economy	4007	Tottenham Hale Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	0	500	3,000	3,000	0	**6,500**	**New**
Economy	4008	Wood Green Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	0	0	2,000	4,000	1,000	**7,000**	**New**
Economy	4009	Additional Carbon Reduction Project	1,750	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**13,750**	**New**
Economy	4010	Selby Urban Village Project	0	5,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	**70,000**	**New**

Economy	4011	Commercial Property Remediation	500	0	0	0	0	**500**	**New**
		Economy	**143,968**	**138,905**	**109,520**	**95,130**	**69,134**	**556,657**	
Housing (GF)	509	CPO - Empty Homes	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	**4,000**	**Existing**
		Housing (GF)	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**4,000**	
Housing (HRA)	593	Existing Stock Investment	87,394	82,940	72,090	54,110	63,049	359,583	**Revised**
Housing (HRA)	599	New Homes Build Programme	42,132	58,766	102,298	80,686	100,640	384,522	**Revised**
Housing (HRA)	550	New Homes Acquisitions	74,578	52,828	10,000	10,000	10,000	157,406	**Revised**
Housing (HRA)	590	Temporary Accommodation Acquisitions	32,227	19,612	20,004	20,404	20,812	113,059	**Revised**
		Housing (HRA)	**236,331**	**214,146**	**204,392**	**165,200**	**194,501**	**1,014,570**	
Your Council	604	Continuous Improvement	950	950	950	950	0	**3,800**	**Existing**
Your Council	607	Financial Management System Replacement	350	2,000	650	0	0	**3,000**	**Existing**
Your Council	621	Libraries IT and buildings upgrade	25	85	0	0	0	**110**	**Existing**
Your Council	622	Communities First	500	500	0	0	0	**1,000**	**Existing**
Your Council	639	New Ways of Working	255	255	0	0	0	**510**	**Existing**
Your Council	699	P6 - Approved Capital Programme Contingency	4,500	0	0	2,250	2,250	**9,000**	**New**
Your Council	650	Connected Communities programme	700	700	0	0	0	**1,400**	**New**
Your Council	651	Libraries condition and accessibility works programme	1,230	0	0	0	0	**1,230**	**New**
Your Council	652	Libraries - Re-imaging our Libraries offer for a better future	650	0	0	0	0	**650**	**New**
Your Council	653	Capital Support for IT Projects	850	850	850	850	850	**4,250**	**New**
		Your Council	**10,010**	**5,340**	**2,450**	**4,050**	**3,100**	**24,950**	
		TOTAL GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT	**217,762**	**213,535**	**170,420**	**139,435**	**96,888**	**838,039**	

TOTAL HRA ACCOUNT	**236,331**	**214,146**	**204,392**	**165,200**	**194,501**	**1,014,570**
OVERALL TOTAL	**454,093**	**427,681**	**374,812**	**304,635**	**291,389**	**1,852,609**

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Report for: Cabinet

Title: Approval of an amendment to the Allocations Policy to allow for the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme

Report Authorised by: David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning

Lead Officer: Robbie Erbmann, Assistant Director for Housing

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non-Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration.

1.1. In September 2020, Cabinet agreed the draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme, for consultation. A six-week consultation took place with those who would be affected by the proposed changes in the Council's Housing Allocations Policy if the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme were implemented. The consultation results have now been received and reported on in this report, and Cabinet are asked in the light of these responses to consider the final version of the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme, and the subsequent changes to the Council's Housing Allocations Policy.

1.2. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will prioritise newly built Council rented homes for existing secure Council tenants who live close to these homes. It has been developed in the context of a major Council housing delivery programme, and in anticipation of the first newly built Council homes being completed and ready for their first tenants.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. As a Council, we have committed to building a new generation of Council homes, and this programme is well underway, with sites for potential new Council housing identified across the whole borough. We want to use this opportunity to strengthen local communities, and to ensure that households who are not adequately housed can live in homes which meet their needs.

2.2. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will give our existing Council tenants priority for new homes that are built in their neighbourhood, in particular those who are living in homes which are too big or too small. The design of the scheme also means that those on the waiting list will also benefit from new homes with each local tenant moving releasing an existing home which will be let to those on the waiting list.

2.3. This means that by building new Council homes we will be benefiting two households for each new home and adding to the Council's overall housing stock for future generations.

2.4. I am pleased to see that there was very strong support for the scheme, with 73% of respondents strongly supporting the policy and a further 23% in favour with some small amendments.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet:

3.1. Notes the Equalities Impact Assessment at Appendix 1.

3.2. Notes the consultation results attached in a full report at Appendix 2.

3.3. Approves the alterations to the Housing Allocations Policy attached at Appendix 3 and the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme attached at Appendix 4 which will be attached to the Housing Allocations Policy.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. The proposed changes are informed by the results of a consultation with those who would be affected by the proposals. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme seeks to address over-crowding by releasing larger family homes which are under-occupied and by allowing over-crowded households to move locally. It will also ensure that local secure Council tenants who have been affected by building works are given the opportunity to benefit from new homes built near them, and support community cohesion.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. Not to make any changes to the draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme following the consultation: this option was rejected since consultees had strong views on some aspects of the draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme which were able to be incorporated into the final Neighbourhood Moves Scheme.

5.2. To make other changes to the draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme following the consultation: other changes could have been made; a full discussion of the changes proposed and those considered but not adopted can be found in this report and in Appendix 2.

5.3. To not adopt the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme: this was rejected since the consultation showed strong support for the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and the implementation of the Scheme will help the Council make best use of its housing stock and promote community cohesion.

6. Background information

The Council's Housing Delivery Programme, Existing Estate Renewal schemes, and the Estate Renewal Rehousing and Payments Policy

6.1. In 2018, the Council embarked on a major housing delivery programme, with a first milestone of 1,000 new homes. There are currently over 70 sites across the borough earmarked for development. These sites are mostly small to medium sized, with around three quarters currently projected to deliver fewer than 25 new homes. For the most part, these new homes will be built without the need for any existing homes to be demolished, although there may be exceptional circumstances where this will not be the case, and where the Council will work with existing residents in developing proposals for new homes. As well as building new homes, the Council is also acquiring new homes to be used as Council rented homes.

6.2. As well as the Council's housing delivery programme, work is currently underway on delivering new homes on the Love Lane Estate and on Broadwater Farm Estate, which will require some homes on these estates to be demolished. The Council has made a commitment that any secure tenants on these two estates whose homes are demolished will have the right to be rehoused, if they wish, in the new homes on those estates.

6.3. On 17 October 2017, Cabinet approved a new Estate Renewal Rehousing and Payments Policy which gave a guaranteed Right to Remain or Return to all Council tenants displaced by estate renewal. Under the current Housing Allocations Policy, this commitment requires that a Local Lettings Plan be developed for each development. This approach was taken for tenants of Tangmere and Northolt on Broadwater Farm through the creation of the Broadwater Farm Local Lettings Plan, which was approved on 21 January 2019. A similar approach will be taken for the Love Lane Estate.

The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme

6.4. At its meeting on 15 September 2020, Cabinet agreed a draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme for consultation. The Scheme was designed in the context of an ambitious new programme of Council-housing delivery, consisting of both homes developed directly by the Council and developments acquired from other housing developers to be used as Council homes let at Council rents. The draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme had the following intentions:

- To ensure that existing secure tenants are able to benefit from new Council homes being built in their local area.

- To ensure that the Council's housing stock is used as efficiently as possible, by encouraging secure tenants living in homes that are too big for them to release larger family sized homes, and by providing an opportunity for secure tenants living in over-crowded homes to move to a larger home in the local area.

6.5. Generally, to prioritise housing for a specific group of people within a limited geographical area a local lettings plan would be designed. However, the Council's housing delivery programme is made up of a large number of small sites. Designing, and consulting on, a Local Lettings Plan for each individual new development would be administratively complicated, use extensive Council resources and result in tenants being over-consulted with up to 70 sites where consultations would be needed. The draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme was therefore developed to be applied to all new Council rented housing built or acquired by the Council, thus removing the need to

consult on each new site and ensuring that, except where a specific Local Lettings Plan exists, the same principles apply to all new Council homes.

6.6. The draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme prioritised newly built Council housing to the following groups of secure tenants, in the following order:

- Firstly, to any secure tenants whose homes are to be demolished in order to build new homes, in the same ward or a neighbouring ward.
- Secondly, to any secure tenants living on the same estate as the newly built homes.
- Thirdly, to any secure tenants living within 250 metres of the newly built homes.

6.7. Within the second and third groups above, further prioritisation would take place, as follows:

- First priority would go to any household currently under-occupying their home.
- Second priority would go to any household currently living in an overcrowded home.
- Third priority would go to any other household on the housing register.
- Fourth priority would go to any other household, regardless of housing need.

6.8. Any remaining newly built homes would be allocated in accordance with the Allocations Policy – i.e., let to households on the housing register.

The Consultation

6.9. A consultation on the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme was held from 28 October 2020 to 10 December 2020. A total of 589 responses were received with 73% in favour of the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and 23% in favour with some small amendments. Only 5% were against the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme, and this was consistent among all groups when broken down by age, ethnicity, sex, religion, sexuality.

A full analysis of these responses is provided in a report attached at Appendix 2.

Changes to the final Neighbourhood Moves Scheme from the draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme

6.10. The implementation of the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will require minor amendments to the Housing Allocations Policy. These amendments are provided at Appendix 3 and are unchanged since they were considered by Cabinet in September 2020. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme itself represents an appendix to the Housing Allocations Policy and the final Scheme is provided at Appendix 4 and features a number of changes following consideration of the Consultation results.

Minimum size of development

6.11. The draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme included the provision that the Scheme would only apply where five or more new Council rented homes would be delivered. Consultees were asked whether they agreed with this proposal or whether another minimum threshold – or no minimum threshold – should apply. The responses showed that a majority of respondents wanted the Scheme to apply with no minimum threshold.

This seems to be linked to the overall popularity of the Scheme and the desire for it to apply to as many new homes as possible.

6.12. The rationale for introducing a minimum threshold was that there may be developments that had been designed to meet the needs of a specific tenant or group of tenants. Additionally, where developments would be delivering a small number of Council rented homes, offering these homes in the first instance to a potentially large number of tenants living nearby could be overly operationally burdensome, and disproportionately raise expectations.

6.13. Given the consultation response, it has been decided to reduce the minimum threshold at which the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme would apply from five or more new Council rented homes to four or more new Council rented homes.

Direct Letting

6.14. The draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme proposed that under the Scheme homes would be allocated by Choice Based Lettings, except where homes were being allocated to households with no housing need and therefore not on the housing register. The Council has now decided that this would be administratively complex and burdensome on smaller developments, in particular where applicants can clearly be identified and matched to suitable homes so that allocation by Choice Based Letting would be an empty and costly exercise.

6.15. It is therefore proposed that the Scheme is amended so that by default homes allocated via the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will be allocated by Direct Let. New homes will however be allocated using Choice Based Lettings at officer discretion where this is practical and meaningful. Households who are unable to join the register because they are adequately housed will still be offered any remaining homes by Direct Let.

Tenants who will be moving to a smaller home

6.16. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme has been amended to specify that households who are currently living in a home that has more bedrooms than needed would need to be releasing at least one bedroom to move under the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and would only be allowed to retain one spare bedroom in their new home.

Level access and wheelchair accessible homes

6.17. The draft Neighbourhood Moves Scheme specified that homes which are level access and wheelchair accessible will only be allocated to households who have a specific need for those facilities. This section has been strengthened to also cover homes with any other facilities linked to need.

Households who do not have a housing need.

6.18. A number of responses to the consultation queried the inclusion of adequately housed households in the groups of tenants able to access newly built Council homes under the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme. Given that any adequately housed household moving through the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme would be releasing a home of the

same size to let through the Housing Register, the final Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will continue to include this group of tenants. However, it is proposed that they will now be the final group of tenants to be allowed a move under the Scheme – after all under-occupying and over-crowded households on the same estate or within 250 metres have been offered this opportunity. To facilitate this, the final Neighbourhood Moves Scheme has merged groups 2 and 3 – these will therefore form one group of 'Secure Council tenants living on the same estate as the new housing development or within a 250-metre radius of the new housing or on a neighbouring estate with at least one home within this boundary'. Within this group, first priority will be for under-occupying households releasing bedrooms, then to overcrowded households, then to other households on the housing register, and finally to any other households.

500 White Hart Lane

6.19. On 12 September 2018, Cabinet approved the purchase of 29 homes at 500 White Hart Lane with reasons for this purchase being given as

Supporting the High Road West Scheme and responding to residents' aspirations

By acquiring these homes and ensuring that Love Lane residents have the opportunity to move to them, the Council is increasing Love Lane residents' rehousing choice and responding to their request for new homes which are owned and managed by the Council.

6.20. The draft Scheme approved by Cabinet in September 2020 proposed that the new homes in 500 White Hart Lane would be allocated according to the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme. It is currently anticipated that these homes will be in Council possession in late February or early March and within a few weeks of this report being considered. Due to time constraints in administering this Scheme, the Council would be unable within a reasonable timescale formally to invite all nearby residents to make a Housing Register application and then for the Council to assess those applications. This development will therefore not be formally allocated through the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme. However, the Council already has the information required to assess priority within the Scheme for those already on the Housing Register. These homes will therefore be allocated by direct let to existing secure tenants of Love Lane and any other estate renewal schemes in the same or a neighbouring ward, and then to secure tenants within 250m who have been accepted onto the housing register at the date the Cabinet approvals, and in the priority order as set out in the Scheme.

Effect on the Housing Register

6.21. This policy will give priority to local tenants to allow them to move into new homes delivered by the Council. This has the aim of addressing over-crowding directly by allocating homes to local over-crowded households, or indirectly by encouraging under-occupiers to release larger family homes. This scheme will require tenants to submit a Housing Register application and so it is anticipated that there will be a modest increase in applications to join the register.

6.22. The Scheme is only open to existing secure tenants in the local area who are either releasing their homes to assist the provision of new homes, or who are releasing their

current home to be let according to the Housing Allocations Policy. This will mean that, barring homes due to be demolished, the same number of additional homes will be released to the general Housing Register.

6.23. The Council's housing delivery programme projects the delivery of nearly 1,600 new Council homes for Council rent by 2025 and around 250 every year after that. These lets will be in addition to the estimated 400 relets a year the Council anticipates will become available. As the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme is only open to existing secure tenants who can give vacant possession to a home which can then be let out to the general Housing Register, the Scheme will therefore not affect the number of lets made using the Housing Register. That is to say, the same number of households would be offered new homes under the Scheme as would have been without it - save where the new homes are allocated to a tenant whose home is to be demolished.

6.24. There may however be a change in the size of homes available depending on the number of households who are downsizing or moving to a larger home. With under-occupiers being given priority, it is anticipated that these two groups will balance one another out to result in a broadly similar mix to the newly built homes. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will mean that tenants' housing needs will be better matched to the homes they occupy.

Housing Need

6.25. One of the aims of this Scheme is to make better use of the Council's housing stock by addressing over-crowding and releasing spare bedrooms where there is under-occupation. It is therefore proposed that tenants shall only be offered homes which meet their current housing need unless they are under-occupying their current home. Under-occupying households will be able to retain one spare bedroom but will only be allowed to move under the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme if they are releasing at least one bedroom.

6.26. This Scheme will not apply to new Sheltered, Good Neighbour or Supported Housing but will include any new adapted and level access homes which would usually be offered for General Needs. However, adapted and level access homes will only be offered to tenants with a specific need for these homes (see 6.16 above). Where there is no one with such needs within a Priority Group, adapted and level access homes will be then offered to tenants with such needs in the next priority group and then to those on the wider housing register.

Relationship to the existing estate renewal schemes and Local Lettings Plans

6.27. This Scheme will not take precedence over any current or future Local Lettings Policies approved by Cabinet. Where a Local Lettings Policy is in place, homes will initially be let according to that policy. This Scheme will only be applied to homes remaining after that policy has been applied.

Broadwater Farm Local Lettings Plan

6.28. On 13 November 2018, Cabinet approved the Broadwater Farm Local Lettings Plan following a consultation with residents of Tangmere and Northolt blocks. The Local

Lettings Plan provided those tenants with a Right to Return to the new replacement homes on the estate. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will not override this Local Lettings Policy, and any new homes on the site of Tangmere or Northolt will initially be allocated though the Broadwater Farm Local Lettings Policy. Any remaining homes will then be allocated according to the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme unless another Local Lettings Policy is adopted. This means the Scheme will only apply to the Broadwater Farm replacement homes once the Right to Return has been honoured for those who wish to return.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. This Scheme will support the Housing Priority of Haringey's Borough Plan 2019-2023. It will help ensure that the Council's housing stock is maximised by enabling Council tenants to live in the right sized house, and in doing so will help ensure that residents are living in homes that meet their needs and that as many households are being housed in Council housing as possible, thus reducing the number of households in temporary accommodation.

8. Statutory Officers comments

Finance

8.1. Adoption of this recommendation will give priority to those affected by any estate renewal in the area and then to secure tenants who are living close to the scheme.

8.2. Finance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and finance agrees with the recommendation following the outcome of the consultation.

8.3. There may be some additional housing management costs such incentives to downsize, moving costs, redecoration costs etc. However, there are also cost savings associated with this scheme.

8.4. The financial implication cannot be reasonably estimated at this stage as the scheme is optional. The number of new homes that will be available each year and number of affected residents willing to take up the offer is yet unknown.

8.5. The foreseen costs are within the existing housing management cost and therefore contained withing the existing budget.

Legal

8.6. The Assistant Director for Corporate Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments as follows. Legal Implications are otherwise set out in the body of this report.

8.7. The Council is required by Housing Act 1996 s166A to have a scheme for determining priorities and as to the procedure to be followed in allocating housing accommodation, and to allocate accommodation according to that scheme. The scheme applies (s159) to (i) selection to be a secure or introductory tenancy in its own stock (ii) nomination to be a secure or introductory tenant of another provider's stock and (iii) nomination to an

assured tenancy of stock held by a private registered provider or a registered social landlord.

8.8. In framing its scheme, the Council must have regard to its own Homelessness and Tenancy Strategies and to the London housing strategy (s166A(12)).

8.9. The Council must also (s166A) give reasonable preference to certain categories of persons on the Register – in particular those found to be homeless within Part VII of the Housing Act 1996 – and additional preference to others. There is however no requirement that equal preference be given to each priority category, provided that those falling within any of the categories are generally given preference over those who do not.

8.10. It is open to a Council, within its scheme, to include provisions to meet local needs and priorities and allocate to persons of a specific description (such as key-workers) (s166(6)(b)) provided that those provisions do not dominate the scheme and subject to the same proviso as the preceding paragraph. This report seeks approval to adopt such a Scheme following consultation.

8.11. Before making a major alteration to its scheme, the Council is required (s166A (13)) to send a copy of the proposed alteration to every private registered provider and registered social landlord with whom they have nomination arrangements and give them a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposals.

8.12. While there is no statutory requirement to do so, the Council adheres to best practice in consulting its residents on significant changes to its Allocations Scheme, and residents have a legitimate expectation that the Council will continue to do so.

8.13. The Scheme reflects the outcome of the consultation. While not bound by the outcome of the consultation, Cabinet in considering the Scheme should conscientiously take account of that outcome.

Procurement

8.14. Strategic Procurement notes the report and confirms there are no procurement implications from the proposals.

Equalities

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 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.

8.17. A draft Equality Impact Assessment was undertaken on the proposal prior to the Cabinet of September 2020 and has been finalised following the consultation.

8.18. The proposed decision will affect existing secure tenants and applicants on the Housing Register. The assessment reveals that the demographics of both these groups have an over-representation of Black, female-headed households and particularly among tenants who are overcrowded. There are significant differences in the age profile of these two groups. 40% of existing tenants are over 60 compared to only 8% of Housing Applicants. Moreover, more a higher proportion of existing tenants have disabilities (33%) than applicants on the housing register (6%).

8.19. The proposed changes to the Allocations Policy will enable existing tenants to move to properties near their current homes, which will enable them to maintain local community connections and support networks and allow children to remain in their current schools. Older people and those with disabilities are over-represented among existing tenants, and so maintaining connections to local services and support networks will be of particular benefit.

8.20. The amendments will give those on the Housing Register a reduced chance of a newly built home, but as all local tenants moving through this Scheme are required to release their current home for re-let following their move these amendments will release the same number of lets unless the new tenant's existing home is due to demolition. These amendments should not therefore have an adverse impact on applicant's chances of moving into the area.

8.21. Response rates among different demographics were very similar to the profile of those consulted except for a higher rate of responses from Black Households (51% of respondents compared to 32% of tenants and 39% of those on the Housing Register) and those with a disability (42% of respondents compared to 33% of tenants and 6% of those on the Housing Register

8.22. The consultation highlighted a high level of support for the Scheme, with only 5% responding that they were against the Scheme. This was consistent among all protected characteristic groups.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1: Draft Equalities Impact Assessment
Appendix 2: Consultation report
Appendix 3: Amendment to the Council's Allocations Policy
Appendix 4: Neighbourhood Moves Scheme

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

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Appendix 1 – Equality Impact Assessment

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	Amendments to Housing Allocations Policy – Neighbourhood Moves Scheme
Service area	Housing
Officer completing assessment	Martin Gulliver
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Hugh Smith
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	9 February 2021
Director/Assistant Director	Robbie Erbmann

2. Summary of the proposal

The proposal seeks approval of an amendment to the Housing Allocations Policy which would give priority for any newly built homes to those displaced by the new homes and nearby secure tenants. The over-arching principle of this policy is to ensure community cohesion and address over-crowding.

The amendments seek to maintain community cohesion by giving priority to local tenants displaced by estate renewal, allowing them to remain in the area, and to prioritise other secure tenants in the local area to ensure that the local community benefits from the new scheme.

The amendments also seek to address over-crowding both indirectly – by encouraging under-occupiers to release family homes – and directly by prioritising those who are over-crowded.

These amendments also support the Council's commitment of a Right to Return for tenants displaced by estate renewal. Without this amendment, an individual Local Lettings Plan would be needed for each new build where tenants are displaced. This policy would give these displaced tenants priority for the new homes.

The scheme is only available to existing Council tenants who vacate their homes. This means that for every newly built home taken up by an existing tenant, and additional existing home will become available. Barring homes on estate renewal schemes, which may be used for temporary accommodation, these additional homes will be let through the usual allocations process meaning those on the waiting list will still benefit from the new homes.

The key stakeholders affected are existing secure tenants, who will have an improved chance of addressing their over-crowding, and those on the housing register who will have a reduced chance of moving into a newly built home. However, this loss is mitigated by an equal supply of existing homes where the new home is taken by an existing secure tenant who is not on an estate renewal scheme. The scheme also prioritises those who are under-occupying and so will benefit larger families by creating a greater supply of family homes and reducing overcrowding.

These amendments will be subject to consultation and approval is sought to consult on the proposed policy with the final amendments to be approved by Cabinet at a later meeting.

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?

Protected group	Service users	Staff
Sex	Data from the housing register and council tenant database	*This policy only impacts on staff insofar as they are applicants on the housing register or an existing secure tenant.*
Gender Reassignment	No data held	
Age	Data from the housing register and council tenant database	
Disability	Data from the housing register and council tenant database	
Race & Ethnicity	Data from the housing register and council tenant database	
Sexual Orientation	Data from the housing register and council tenant database	
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Data from the housing register and council tenant database	
Pregnancy & Maternity	Data from the housing register and council tenant database	
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Data from the housing register and council tenant database	

Outline the key findings of your data analysis.

This policy will affect existing tenants on estate renewal schemes by giving them additional options for rehousing. The policy will also affect existing tenants in the local area especially those who are over-crowded as these households will currently have a low priority for new homes and this policy will give them higher priority. As many of these households will have children, they will also benefit from a local nearby move.

The policy will also affect those on the Housing Register who are not already tenants as it is expected that the supply of new homes will largely be allocated to existing tenants. As this will generate an equal supply of existing homes to be let, this will not significantly reduce the chance of a move but will reduce the chance that this move is to a newly built property. Where the successful tenant is from an estate renewal scheme, their current home may be relet as temporary accommodation and thus leading to a reduction in supply available to those on the housing register. However, as these tenants will eventually need to move to undertake the estate renewal, a let will need to be allocated to these households even without this scheme. It is also noted that enabling tenants to move from estate renewal schemes is likely to help the delivery of additional new homes being built in those schemes.

Those on the Housing Register will also be affected as the final mix of homes available will depend on the relative take up these new homes by households who are under-occupying or those who are over-crowded.

The relative demographics of these two groups show some differences in the age, disability and ethnicity – with existing tenants generally being older than those on the housing register and with a corresponding higher level of disability and the Housing Register having a high proportion of BAME households.

The following data compares data collected in September 2020 and compares existing secure tenants and the head of households on the entire housing register.

Sex

Sex	Council tenants	Housing Register	Difference
Female	64%	63%	1%
Male	36%	37%	-1%

The above table shows that there is a similar rate of over-representation of females among both existing Council tenants and those on the Housing Register. Among Council tenants who are overcrowded and have an application on the housing register, 75% of those are in female headed households.

Gender re-assignment

The Council does not hold data on Gender Reassignment for either of these two groups. If any people affected by the decision are members of this protected group, the Council will ensure that the decision does not result in any direct or indirect discrimination.

Age

Age	Council tenants	Housing Register	Difference
19 and under	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
20-29	3%	19%	-16%
30-39	10%	32%	-22%
40-49	18%	25%	-7%
50-59	29%	15%	14%
60-69	20%	6%	14%
70 and over	20%	2%	18%
Unknown	Less than 1%	-	Less than 1%

This data shows that those on the Housing Register are generally younger than existing tenants, with 40% of tenants being of 60 years of age or older compared to around 8% of those on the Housing Register. Among Council tenants who are overcrowded and have an application on the housing register, 72% of those are aged between 30 and 50 years old and only 19% are 50 or older.

Disability

Disability	Council tenants	Housing Register	Difference
Y	33%	6%	-27%
N	67%	94%	27%

The above date shows a significant difference in disability rates between these two groups with existing Council tenants being significantly more likely to report a disability. This statistic correlates to the difference in ages described above. Among Council tenants who are overcrowded and have an application on the housing register, 20% are disabled.

Ethnic Origin

Ethnic origin	Council tenants	Housing Register	Difference
Asian	5%	7%	-2%
Black	32%	39%	-7%
Mixed	2%	5%	-3%
White	40%	32%	8%
Other	8%	12%	-4%
Unknown / refused	13%	5%	8%

These statistics show that there is a higher proportion of BAME households among those on the Housing Register compared to existing tenants. Among Council tenants who are overcrowded and have an application on the housing register, 76% are BAME households, 38% of which have a black ethnicity rising to 60% among those who are severely overcrowded.

Sexual Orientation

Sexual Orientation	Council tenants	Housing Register	Difference
Bisexual	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Gay Man	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Gay Woman / Lesbian	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Gay Woman/Lesbian	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Heterosexual	2%	8%	6%
Other	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Prefer not to say	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Unknown	97%	92%	-4%

This data shows a those on the Housing Register four times as likely to declare themselves as Heterosexual. However, caution should be exercised over this characteristic as it is significantly under-reported.

Religion

Religion	Council tenants	Housing Register	Difference
Buddhist	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Christian	13%	2%	-11%
Greek Orthodox	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Hindu	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Jehovah Witness	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Jewish	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Muslim	7%	1%	-6%
No Religion	3%	1%	-3%
No Response	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Other	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Prefer not to say	Less than 1%	1%	-1%
Rastafarian	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Roman Catholic	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Sikh	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Unknown	74%	96%	22%

This data shows a significant difference in the reported religions of these two groups with existing tenants significantly more likely to declare a religion. Caution should be exercised over this characteristic as it is significantly under-reported

Pregnancy and Maternity

Just over 1% of households on the Housing Register are pregnant and a further 1% in maternity. The status of current Council tenants is generally unknown unless they have submitted an application to the Housing Register.

Marital Status

Marital Status	Council tenants	Housing Register	Difference
Civil Partner	Less than 1%	1%	1%
Divorced	2%	6%	4%
Living with partner	Less than 1%	2%	2%
Married	29%	25%	-4%
Separated	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	Less than 1%
Single	40%	60%	20%
Unknown	27%	2%	-25%
Widowed	1%	Less than 1%	-1%

This data shows that there are higher proportion of divorced and single people on the housing register. However, it should be noted that though this characteristic is known for almost all households on the housing register, the current marital status is unknown for just over a quarter of tenants.

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?	
A full consultation has been carried out following approval to consult	Where the Council holds an email address, consultation was undertaken by email to all secure tenants and households on the housing register. This represented 15,751 households or 59% of the 26,796 households invited to take part in the consultation. Where an email was not held, a letter was sent to the remaining 11,045 households advising them of the consultation and inviting them to take part on-line, with a dedicated email and phone line to ask questions or to requests a paper form. Officers spoke to 112 respondents and sent out 226 paper forms, of which 80 were returned in the pre-paid envelope provided. Consultation events were limited by Covid-19 restrictions and so on-line webinars were held which were viewable as both live events where they could ask questions and as recorded sessions. Only one request was received for documents in a different format – a request for possible BSL translation or in writing for a deaf resident. This scheme was discussed with the resident by email. The Council received 589 responses with 80 submitted by paper and the remaining 509 on-line.

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

There was support for the scheme with only 5% against the scheme which was consistent among all protected characteristic groups.

From the comments, the most common reason for not supporting the scheme or seeking to amend it was that it only applied to exiting Council tenants and should be extended those in housing association tenancies, temporary accommodation and private sector tenancies. However, similar approval was seen among different tenures with only 7% of those temporary accommodation being against the scheme.

In terms of protected characteristics, comments were made that priority should also be given to other housing needs and particularly health. While the scheme does not offer explicit priority to those who are not under-occupying or over-crowded, those with other housing needs will be given priority under the third sub-group - existing tenants on the housing register. However, the scheme currently reserves any properties suitable for those with mobility issues to applicants who have a need for these properties. This means that anyone requiring new homes due to mobility issues will have priority for suitable properties. However, it is proposed that the wording is strengthened to ensure that these scarce properties are only allocated to those who need them.

During an email exchanges, one respondent raised concerns that allocating newly built homes for current housing tenants will be discriminatory against those in temporary accommodation or those on the housing waiting list. Although this issue was raised in relation to tenure rather than any protected characteristics, further analysis has been undertaken on those who will benefit from the policy – overcrowded current tenants who will have a greater chance of an appropriate size home – and those who may lose out – those on the housing waiting list who will be allocated an existing home released by an existing tenant rather than a new home. This analysis showed that existing tenants on the housing register who are overcrowded or severely

overcrowded have a much higher proportion of BAME households than both council tenants and those on the housing register.

Ethnicity	Overcrowded.	Severely overcrowded.
Asian	11%	7%
Black	38%	60%
Mixed	8%	0%
Other	10%	5%
unknown	9%	0%
White	24%	29%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

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

1. Sex

Positive	Y	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

These amendments are likely to have a positive impact on women who are over-represented among tenants and particularly among over-crowded secure tenants who will have improved chances of being moved to suitable accommodation. The amendment will also benefit larger households by releasing additional family homes by rehousing under-occupying households.

2. Gender reassignment

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	Y

While this policy is generally positive to most households, the Council does not hold sufficient data on gender reassignment to fully to assess the impact on this group. We will make efforts to prevent any inequalities from occurring and address any that do.

3. Age

Positive	Y	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

These amendments are likely to have a positive impact on under-occupiers, among whom older tenants are over-represented These amendments will allow them to remain in the local area and retain local connections. With nearly 40% of tenants being of 60 years of age or older, this will offer a significant benefit to tenants with this protected characteristic. Younger existing tenants are likely to benefit if they are over-crowded.

These amendments are likely to have a neutral impact on households who are not existing tenants and on the housing register, who tend to be younger than existing tenants, as there will be an increased supply of larger family homes through under-occupiers moving to smaller homes, but these homes will be existing properties rather than newly built homes.

4. Disability

Positive	Y	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

Adapted homes will only be offered to those who have need for them and so the number of adapted homes offered to those with disabilities will remain the same. These amendments are likely to have a positive impact on nearby tenants whose home is currently unsuitable and require a move. This will also allow them to remain local to their current support network. With 23% of tenants reporting a disability, this scheme will offer a significant improvement for those tenants sharing this characteristic.

5. Race and ethnicity

Positive	Y	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

These amendments are expected to have a positive impact on BAME people who are over-represented among tenants. Of those tenants already on the Housing Register, BAME residents represent 42% of all over-crowded households and 60% of those severely overcrowded. Although those on the Housing Register will have a reduced chance of moving into a new home, this is offset by the additional homes made available by local tenants. The scheme is also likely to benefit those who need to move but wish to remain in established communities.

6. Sexual orientation

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	Y

While this policy is generally positive to most households, the Council does not hold sufficient data on sexual orientation to fully to assess the impact on LGB people.

7. Religion or belief (or no belief)

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	Y

These amendments will allow those who are over-crowded with a realistic chance of moving locally and will benefit those who have ties to particular religious establishments. However, reporting rates are low and so it is not possible to conclusively determine the likely impact on different religious groups.

8. Pregnancy and maternity

Positive	Y	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	

These amendments are expected to have a positive impact on those who are new mothers as it is likely that their housing need will have increased on the birth of an additional child. The amendments will also increase the chances of moving to a larger property in the same area and so maintaining existing support networks.

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)*

Positive	Y	Negative		Neutral impact	Y	Unknown Impact	

This policy will apply in the same way to people in marriages and people in civil partnerships.

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

These amendments will affect black women who are over-represented in both groups, and within this grouping, older black women who are particularly over-represented among tenants and younger black women who are particularly over-represented among those on the Housing Register. The amendments will provide greater chance of over-crowded tenants moving to a larger property and may help those on the housing register by releasing a larger home when this scheme is taken up by under-occupiers. Black women will also be overrepresented among those who benefit from being able to stay near existing social networks.

The amendments will also affect those who are both elderly and disabled and will support them to remain in the local area where they have established medical services and support networks.

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

This policy will benefit over-crowded households by increasing their chance of an appropriately sized home for existing tenants and allow them to remain in their community. The policy will also promote community cohesion by allowing local residents to benefit from new building.

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

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	
Stop and remove the proposal: the proposal shows actual or potential avoidable adverse impacts on different protected characteristics. The decision maker must not make this decision.	

6 b) Summarise the specific actions you plan to take to remove or mitigate any actual or potential negative impact and to further the aims of the Equality Duty

Impact and which relevant protected characteristics are impacted?	Action	Lead officer	Timescale
Access to mobility accessible units for disabled households	Strengthen the commitment to only let these properties to households who need them	Martin Gulliver	Policy Amended

Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen as a result of the proposal, but it is not possible to mitigate them. Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate them.
None

6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented:
This is a new approach to housing allocations and so will be monitored though the annual lettings plan with the intention of addressing any concerns as part of the new Housing Allocations Policy which is currently being developed.

7. Authorisation	
EqIA approved by  (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date 25/01/2021

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.

Appendix 2: Neighbourhood Moves Scheme Consultation Report

Introduction

1.1. The Council is required to consult on changes to its Housing Allocations Policy. Approval was given by Cabinet in September 2020 to undertake a 6-week consultation on the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme, which would lead to a change in the Council's Housing Allocations Policy.

1.2. The consultation was launched on 28 October 2020, with an email or letter sent to all Council tenants, households on the housing register, and Registered Providers. A total of 15,751 emails were sent inviting the recipient to take part in the on-line survey and 11,045 letters sent to those without a known email address, alerting them to the consultation and providing a link to a webpage with information on the consultation and an online consultation questionnaire. A dedicated email address and phone number were provided to allow consultees to ask questions, and to allow those without access to the internet to request that a paper consultation form and stamped address return envelope be sent to them. The consultation was also publicised in the tenant newsletter and to support agencies via the Bridge Renewal Trust.

1.3. Due to coronavirus and the ongoing restrictions in place in London, the Council was unable to hold information sessions in person for consultees. Instead, two online events were held which included both a presentation on the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and a live question and answer session. These events were also available as recorded sessions on the consultation page for those who were unable to attend the live event.

Consultation response

1.4. The Council received 589 responses to the survey with 509 completed online and 80 using a paper form received by post. One Housing Association contacted the Council directly about the consultation.

1.5. In addition to the survey, the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme dedicated inbox received and responded to emails from 68 different participants. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme dedicated phone line received 331 messages, with 134 requesting a call back. Officers were successful in contacting and discussing the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme with 112 callers and wrote to 6 whom they were unable to contact after at least 3 call backs but who had provided an address. A further 3 callers received a voice message where they had only provided a phone number. Officers were only unable to contact 13 callers who had only left a partial or incorrect number without an address. Of all callers, 226 requested a paper form either in their message or in their discussions with an officer with forms sent out with a covering letter and stamped addressed envelope to return them.

Reponses to individual questions

1.6. The questionnaire asked respondents for their views on various aspects of the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and were asked to both select their preferred option and for any comments or reasons for their answer.

Question 1: General support for the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme

Appendix 2: Neighbourhood Moves Scheme Consultation Report

1.7. There was a keen interest and support for the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and many existing residents responded with explanations relating their current circumstances and how this might be a chance for them to move to more suitable accommodation.

1.8. This interest was reflected both in phone conversations and email exchanges as well as the survey responses showing 73% in favour of the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and 22% in favour with some small amendments.

1.9. Only 5% were against the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme which was consistent among all groups when broken down by age, ethnicity, sex, religion, sexuality.

Are you …	Nº	%
In favour of the Scheme	426	73%
In favour of the Scheme with some small amendments	132	22%
Against the Scheme	29	5%
Total	**587**	**100%**

1.10. From the comments, the most common reason for not supporting the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme or seeking to amend it was that those in temporary accommodation and private sector tenants were excluded. However, similar approval was seen among different tenures with only 7% of those living in temporary accommodation being against the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme.

1.11. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme (as consulted on) was designed to ensure that only those giving up a Council tenancy would be eligible for the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme. This means that every local tenant moving through the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will release their current home to be let through the usual letting process, save where the home was to be demolished. This means that new homes have the potential to help two households – firstly when a local tenant moves to more suitable accommodation, and secondly to the household on the housing register who can take up the local tenant's previous home.

1.12. Residents in temporary accommodation and in the broader private sector understood this when this was explained in phone calls or by email and generally were pleased that the additional 1,000 homes would lead to 1,000 additional new homes for the housing register save for those allocated to households on estate renewal schemes.

1.13. Another reason a small number of respondents gave for not supporting the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme was that they themselves did not want to move; but since moves under the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme would be optional this reason can be discounted.

1.14. It is therefore recommended that the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme continues to only be applicable to secure tenants who can give up an existing council home.

Comment: Exclusion of housing association tenants

1.15. A second issue around the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme in general was that Housing Association tenants should be included in the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme. Although this proposal was considered as part of the review, it was noted that the inclusion of Housing Association properties would represent a significant change to the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme which was consulted on and could therefore not be implemented at this time.

1.16. The inclusion of Housing Association tenants would also create administrative difficulties in ensuring that an equal number of additional lets were generated by a Housing Association tenant moving as currently the Council only receives a proportion of Housing Association voids.

1.17. It is therefore proposed that the inclusion on Housing Association tenants will be fully investigated with our partner Housing Associations and will be considered in the forthcoming review of the Housing Allocations Policy expected later in 2021.

Comment: Split households

1.18. A third comment, which was raised during the on-line webinar, was whether split households would be eligible. Although such moves would reduce over-crowding, the use of two homes would increase the impact on those on the waiting list. After consideration, it is proposed that split households are not allowed to take advantage of this scheme other than in exceptional circumstances.

Question 2: What size scheme should the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme apply to

1.19. While not raised in phone conversations or in email exchanges, there was strong support for the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme being applied to all new homes with 76% supporting this option, and only 10% approving the proposal of applying it to schemes of 5 or more new homes.

Q2: Do you think the Scheme should apply to ...	Nº	%
All new council homes	444	76%
Only where there are 5 or more council homes being built	56	10%
Only where there are 10 or more council homes being built	18	3%
Only where there are 25 or more council homes being built	36	6%
The Scheme should not apply to any new homes	33	6%
Total	**587**	**100%**

1.20. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme (as consulted on) limited its application to sites of 5 or more new Council rented homes to avoid unrealistic expectations being raised on schemes delivering a very small number of Council rented homes. There could also be occasions where individual homes are designed to meet specific need.

1.21. In light of the support for all schemes being included, the Council has reviewed this aspect of the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and how it might be applied to smaller schemes where, for example, there might be 400 nearby tenants who would be competing for only one additional let.

Appendix 2: Neighbourhood Moves Scheme Consultation Report

1.22. The analysis undertaken has suggested that the proposed limit can be lowered but that applications to very small schemes would unnecessarily raise expectations, possibly without any lets being released to tenants on the same estate or within 250 metres.

1.23. It is therefore recommended that the application to schemes of 5 or more Council rented homes is amended so that only schemes delivering 4 or more new Council rented homes are included.

Question 3: The Overall Priority Order

1.24. There was strong support for the priority order with 70% in favour of the general approach. Those who were against the proposed order cited the preference for other tenures to be included (as discussed above) and that homes should only be offered to those who need them, especially those with medical needs.

Q3: Do you agree with the Priority Order	Nº	%
Yes	408	70%
No	179	30%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Comment: Homes should only be offered those who need them

1.25. Although there was strong support for new homes being offered to those whose homes are to be demolished and to under-occupiers and over-crowded families, there were many comments that expressed the view that housing should also be offered to those who need it.

1.26. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme (as consulted on) awards existing tenants within Groups 2 and 3 to those who are under-occupying and then over-crowded, and then to other tenants with a housing need. However, the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme also extends the offer to those have no housing need so are unable to join the housing register.

1.27. As this final group also release an additional property which can be used to house those on the housing register, and as many have reasons for wanting a move which are not captured by a Housing Needs assessment, it is recommended that these households remain able to access new homes through the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme.

1.28. However, Priority Groupings (as consulted on) would give tenants on the same estate but with no housing need priority over tenants with acute housing need in the 250-metre catchment area. It is therefore recommended that Priority Groups 2 & 3 are merged to ensure that anyone with a housing need in the local area has priority over those with no assessed housing need.

Comment: Priority should also be given to those with other housing needs, such as health needs

1.29. The Neighbourhood Moves Scheme (as consulted on) did not offer explicit priority to those who are not under-occupying or over-crowded, and those with other housing needs will be given priority under the third sub-group: existing tenants on the housing register. However, the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme would reserve any homes suitable for those with mobility issues to applicants who have a need for these homes. This means that anyone requiring new homes due to mobility issues will have priority for suitable properties.

1.30. It is proposed though that the wording is strengthened to ensure that these homes are only allocated to those who need them.

Question 4: Priority order for those whose home needs to be demolished

1.31. There was strong support for priority being given to those whose homes needed to be demolished to provide further new homes which was supported in the comments and in phone conversations. This support also extended to giving these tenants priority even outside the local area with 49% supporting this option, but there was also support for the new homes being offered to those in the local area.

Q4: Should first priority for new homes be given to people whose homes are being demolished ...	Nº	%
In the same ward	166	28%
In the same or neighbouring ward	131	22%
Anywhere in the borough	290	49%
Total	**587**	**100%**

1.32. In the light of this outcome, the Council reviewed this aspect of the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme and the conflicting objective of expanding the options for these tenants and the aim of keeping communities together.

1.33. Having considered this conflict, the Council proposes that the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme continues to be applied to secure tenants whose homes will be demolished currently living in the same or neighbouring ward to the newly built homes, which will help meet both of these ambitions.

Question 5: Priority for those on the same estate

1.34. While there was support for those on the same estate being given priority with 60% agreeing, there was also considerable support for this not being given.

Q5: Do you agree that secure tenants living on the same estate should have priority	Nº	%
Yes	357	61%
No	230	39%
Total	**587**	**100%**

1.35. Comments from those who supported the proposal were often focused on over-crowded households in existing Council housing rather than specifically on the same

estate and those who disagreed often cited that other tenures should also be included or that using a distance was more appropriate.

1.36. Given the reason for supporting the proposals were not centred on the same estate being given priority and that others supported the distance only, it is proposed that those on the same estate and those within 250 metres are given the same priority and combined into one group.

Question 6: Appropriate distance from new housing

1.37. There was strong support for the proposed distance of 250 metres with 59% supporting this option while a reasonable number (34%) believing the distance was too small. Only 7% thought 250m was too large.

1.38. Comments from those supporting 250 metres often cited that this was a sensible distance and recognised that they should be offered to those nearby and that tenants living further away would not be affected by the building works. Those who sought a larger area often commented that the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme should be open to all, regardless of tenure as mentioned previously, or that everyone with a housing need should be accommodated.

Q6: Is the distance of 250 metres:	Nº	%
Too small	201	34%
About right	344	59%
Too large	42	7%
Total	**587**	**100%**

1.39. Given the support for the distance of 250 metres, it is proposed that no changes are made to the catchment area.

Question 7: Priority for under-occupiers

1.40. There was strong support for priority being given to under-occupiers with 86% supporting the proposal. Those against the proposal frequently stated that these households were already suitably housed.

Q7: **Do you agree with priority being given to under-occupiers with preference to those giving up more bedrooms?**	Nº	%
Yes	502	86%
No	85	14%
Total	**587**	**100%**

1.41. Given the strong support for the priority, and due to the shortage of family size homes, it is proposed that under-occupiers retain priority. However, given the attractiveness of new homes, it is proposed that under-occupiers will only be able to retain one spare bedroom when moving under the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme.

Question 8: Priority for over-crowded households

1.42. There was also strong support for priority being given to over-crowded households with 90% supporting the proposal. This was the most common reason given by existing Council tenants who wanted to move. No changes are proposed.

Q8: **Do you agree with priority being given to under occupiers with preference to those giving up more bedrooms?**	Nº	%
Yes	528	90%
No	59	10%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Question 9: Eligibility Criteria

1.43. There was also strong support for the proposed eligibility criteria.

Q9: **Do you agree with these criteria**	Nº	%
Yes	493	84%
No	94	16%
Total	**587**	**100%**

1.44. Frequent reasons for disagreeing with the criteria include rent arrears, particularly those caused by delays in benefits, and that the requirement to have live nearby for 12 months should be increased.

1.45. As the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme already makes provision for discounting arrears caused by delays in the payment of Housing Benefit, no changes are proposed to the criteria.

Appendix 2: Neighbourhood Moves Scheme Consultation Report

Demographics of respondents

Age range	Nº	%
Under 20	1	0.2%
21-24	15	3%
25-29	46	8%
30-44	258	44%
45-59	176	30%
60-64	42	7%
65-74	27	5%
75-84	9	1%
85-89	2	0.3%
90 and over	1	0.2%
(blank)	10	2%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Disability	Nº	%
No disability	338	58%
Blindness or partial loss of sight	10	2%
Learning disability	16	3%
Physical disability	64	11%
Mental ill health	65	11%
Long term illness or condition	119	21%
Developmental disorder	5	1%
Deafness or partial loss of hearing	17	3%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Ethnicity	Nº	%
Asian	42	7%
Black	300	51%
Mixed	80	14%
White	203	35%
Other	22	4%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Sex	Nº	%
Female	372	63%
Male	177	30%
(blank)	38	6%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Gender	Nº	%
Same as birth sex	466	81%
Prefer not to say	23	4%
Differs from sex	8	1%
(blank)	90	16%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Appendix 2: Neighbourhood Moves Scheme Consultation Report

Sexuality	Nº	%
Bisexual	5	1%
Gay	5	1%
Heterosexual	412	71%
Lesbian	3	1%
Prefer not to say	86	15%
(blank)	76	13%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Refugee or Asylum Seeker	Nº	%
A refugee	26	4%
An asylum seeker	10	2%
(blank)	551	95%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Religion	Nº	%
Buddhist	4	1%
Christian	291	49%
Hindu	4	1%
Muslim	146	25%
Sikh	1	0%
No religion	85	15%
(blank)	55	10%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Language	Nº	%
Albanian	2	0%
English	427	74%
Polish	7	1%
Somali	16	3%
Spanish	17	3%
Turkish	44	8%
Other	33	6%
(blank)	**41**	7%
Total	**587**	**100%**

Tenure	Nº	%
Housing Association	20	3%
Council tenant	234	40%
Living in sheltered or supported housing	15	3%
Living in temporary accommodation	160	27%
Other	158	27%
Total	**587**	**100%**

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Appendix 3 - Proposed Amendments to the Housing Allocations Policy
Additional amended text in red

NEW BULLET POINT ADDED TO PARAGRAPH 11.1.1

- Maintaining the cohesion of existing communities and promoting integration of new residents

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NEW PARAGRAPH 11.1.3

11.1.3 In the case of new build Council housing the Council will prioritise allocation of homes to those displaced by the development and those local to it, again in the interests of building strong, stable and cohesive communities (see below at 11.4.5).

NEW PARAGRAPH TO BE INSERTED ABOVE PARAGRAPH 11.4.5

11.4.5 **For new social housing acquired or built by the Council for letting on secure tenancies,** the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme will be used to allocate the initial letting of these new homes. This scheme will give priority to those affected by any estate renewal in the area and then to secure tenants who are living close to the scheme. This will form a Local Lettings Policy for each scheme unless Cabinet approves an alternative Local Lettings Plan or decides not to apply this scheme. The scheme is set out in the Appendix to this Policy.

Subsequent paragraphs to be renumbered accordingly

ADDITIONAL BULLET POINT ADDED TO PARAGRAPH 6.4.3

6.4.3 Labelling criteria will include:

- Whether the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme applies. This scheme is set out in XX and gives priority for new built homes to tenants whose homes are to be demolished to provide new homes and those living close to new built homes.

AMENDMENT TO PARAGRAPH 11.4.5

Current paragraph

11.4.5 **For new social housing**, the landlord in agreement with the Council may decide to let properties under a Local Lettings Policy. The reasons for doing so need to be clearly stated and should fall into one or more of the following categories

Amendment

11.4.6 **For new social housing owned by non Council landlords**, those landlords in agreement with the Council may decide to let properties under the Neighbourhood Moves Scheme or another Local Lettings Policy. The reasons for doing so need to be clearly stated and should fall into one or more of the following categories

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Appendix 4: Final Neighbourhood Moves Scheme.

Neighbourhood Moves Scheme

Introduction

The Estate Renewal Rehousing and Payments Policy (ERRPP) sets out the Council's offer to secure tenants and residential leaseholders whose homes need to be demolished as part of proposals to deliver new homes. It seeks to guarantee that they will be able to benefit from the new homes being delivered.

This Neighbourhood Moves Scheme is intended to extend the benefits of new homes to those living near them, by giving priority for newly-delivered Council rented homes to existing Secure Tenants in the local area.

This Scheme will by default apply to all developments where four or more newly built homes are either being acquired or directly delivered by the Council for letting at Council rent unless a Cabinet decision is made to exclude a particular development and/or to consult on and approve an alternative Local Lettings Plan. It will however apply to homes that remain unallocated after completion of an alternative Local Lettings Plan.

Eligibility for Neighbourhood Moves Scheme

Applicants in all groups will need to be on, or make an application to join, the Housing Register as properties will only be offered according to assessed Housing Need, and applicants' place on the Housing Register may be used to assess priority order if there is a tie within a Group or sub-group. Where a household does not have any current Housing Need (Group 2d), they will be unable to join the Housing Register: their application will therefore be assessed against the Scheme criteria below and if successful they will be added to the waiting list for specific new homes. They will be prioritised for these new homes based on their tenancy start date.

Local existing Secure Tenants in Group 2 will be eligible for this Scheme where they meet the following criteria:

- The tenant must hold a secure tenancy with Haringey Council which is not in supported housing, held in their own name.

- The tenant must have lived at their current address for at least 12 months prior to the date estimated for completion of the development at the time at which tenants are invited to apply under this Scheme (see "Administration" below).

- The tenant must have made an application to join the Housing Register which has been assessed by the anticipated date of allocation.

- The tenant will be required to hand back the keys and give vacant possession of their existing home on taking up an offer of a new home through this Scheme.

- The tenant must not have caused anti-social behaviour or committed any other tenancy breach which has warranted a Notice of Seeking Possession in the last 12 months or where a Notice to Quit, or legal action is being taken. Notices of Seeking Possession may be disregarded if they have been withdrawn or expired or if there are exceptional circumstances.

Appendix 4: Final Neighbourhood Moves Scheme.

- Tenants will only be allowed to join the Scheme if they have less than one month's rent arrears unless there are exceptional circumstances. Arrears caused by delays in the payment of Housing Benefit may be disregarded.

Tenants whose homes have been, or are to be, demolished in order to build new homes (Group 1) will be eligible for this Scheme once a formal Council decision has been made to implement an estate renewal project following a statutory section 105 resident consultation and a decision has been given to award Band A rehousing status, unless the Council decides to make 'early offers' to tenants or leaseholders prior to this decision formally being made.

Priority for new homes

Applicants will be given priority for new homes in the area in the order set out below, with Group 1 having the highest priority. Where there is more than one household in a group or sub-group, priority will be given to the tenants with the highest position on the housing waiting list where applicable, and then to the tenant with the longest current tenancy. Priority for all remaining homes (i.e. within Group 3) will be as otherwise set out in the Housing Allocations Policy.

Tenants will not be permitted to bid for homes larger than their assessed housing need unless there are exceptional circumstances or where they are under-occupying their current homes and bidding for properties smaller than the one they currently occupy. Under-occupying tenants will only be allowed to retain one spare bedroom.

Any homes which are wheelchair accessible, ground floor, homes or have any other facilities linked to need will only be allocated to household with those specific needs. This means that where there is no one with these needs in a Priority Group, these homes will be available to the next highest Priority Group where someone meets these needs.

Group 1: Secure Council tenants whose existing homes are to be demolished to build new homes

Priority within this Group will be given based on the location of homes being demolished and in the following order:

a) Firstly, to tenants whose homes are being demolished in order to build the new Council homes being offered, or whose homes are being demolished as part of the same estate renewal scheme, then

b) To tenants whose homes are being demolished to build new Council homes in the same ward, then

c) To tenants whose homes are being demolished to build new Council homes in a neighbouring ward.

Tenants who have already moved as part of an estate renewal scheme will not be eligible to move again under this Scheme unless their previous move was to allow the new homes being offered on the same development to be built and are returning under a "Right to Return".

Group 2: Secure Council tenants living on the same estate as the new housing development or within a 250-metre radius of the new housing or on a neighbouring estate with at least one home within this boundary

Appendix 4: Final Neighbourhood Moves Scheme.

Priority within this Group will be given in the following order:

a) tenants who are currently under-occupying their home, and bidding for a smaller home than they currently occupy, in order of the number of net number of bedrooms they will be releasing, and then by their place on the housing register, then

b) tenants who are currently over-crowded in order of the net number of additional bedrooms they require, and then by their place on the housing register, then

c) tenants on the Housing Register in order of their place on the housing register, then

d) other tenants who are adequately housed, in order of their tenancy start date.

Group 3: All other households on the Housing Register

Any remaining properties will be let in accordance with the general Housing Register.

Distance from the development

The distance from the development will be determined by a central point of any individual buildings, to the location of the tenant's home as set out in the Eastings and Northings for that property on the Council's property database. Nearby estates will be deemed to be any estate where at least one home is within 250 meters of the designated central point of the new building(s) as above.

This Scheme only applies to the first let of each new home. Re-lets of each property, and the letting of the successful applicant's former home will be allocated in line with the Housing Allocations Policy.

Administration

The Council will produce a redline map showing which homes it considers to be eligible and contact the eligible tenants at least six months before the estimated date for completion of the development to invite them to make a Housing Register application. At the Council's discretion, however, where the number of homes to be allocated is small and the number of prospectively eligible tenants large, this contact will initially request a response intended to identify whether the tenant would be likely to have priority within the Scheme, and invitations to make a full application will be restricted to an appropriate number of those with an identified higher Scheme priority.

Following the closing date for applications, applications will be reviewed. Where appropriate following that review – where applicants with priority under the Scheme can clearly be matched to available homes - new homes will be allocated using Direct Lets. Otherwise, new homes will be allocated using Choice Based Lettings. Households who are unable to join the register because they are adequately housed will be offered any remaining homes by Direct Let.

The Council will advise eligible tenants of the date the properties are advertised where Choice Based Lettings is used.

Existing Local Lettings Plan and recent Purchases

Appendix 4: Final Neighbourhood Moves Scheme.

Broadwater Farm Local Lettings Plan

This Scheme will not replace the existing Broadwater Farm Local Lettings Plan which gives former tenants of Tangmere and Northolt a Right to Return to the new replacement homes. This Scheme will therefore only apply to the Broadwater Farm replacement homes once the Right to Return has been honoured for those who wish to return.

500 White Hart Lane

This property was acquired by the Council with the intention of giving priority to secure tenants on Love Lane estate whose homes are to be demolished. Homes on this development will not be formally allocated through this Neighbourhood Moves Scheme. However, these homes will be allocated by direct let to Love Lane and any other secure tenants on estate renewal schemes in the same or a neighbouring ward, and then to secure tenants within 250m who have been accepted onto the housing register at the date the Scheme has received Cabinet approval, in the priority order as set out in the Scheme.

Discretion

This policy cannot cover every eventuality and the Council reserves the right to make offers outside of the Scheme in exceptional circumstances.

Report for: Cabinet - 9th February 2021

Title: Variation of Contract under Contract Standing Order (CSO) 10.02.1b) with Central North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL) for the contracts for lots 1a - Genito-Urinary Medicine (GUM) services and routine Pre Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) commissioning.

Report authorised by: Dr Will Maimaris – Interim Director of Public Health

Lead Officer: Akeem Ogunyemi – Public Health Commissioner
Tel: 020 8489 2961 email: akeem.ogunyemi@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report is seeking approval from cabinet to approve a number of changes required within the North Central London (NCL) sexual health contract awarded to Central North West London NHS Foundation Trust (herewith known as CNWL) that covers not only Haringey but also the other NCL boroughs (Barnet, Camden & Islington) and wider London partners, as part of ongoing service development, response to the impact of COVID on service provision and other service changes including responsibilities to deliver PrEP for the prevention of HIV.

What is Pre-exposure prophylaxis (or PrEP)?
Pre-exposure prophylaxis (or PrEP) is a way for people who do not have HIV but who are at very high risk of getting HIV to prevent HIV infection by taking a pill every day. When someone is exposed to HIV through sex or injection drug use, these medicines (called PreP) can work to keep the virus from establishing a permanent infection. London is committed to ending new HIV infections by 2030 as part of the Fast Track Cities initiative, with the capital seeing significant reductions in new HIV infections since 2015.
The addition of PrEP to the prevention of HIV diagnosis as proven to be highly effective in reducing HIV infection risk and is a key component in driving down new infections alongside other interventions in high risk groups, and should support further progress in ending new infections in London.

1.2 The contract variation covers the following:

1.1.2 Introduction of revised service activity for the Rest of London (RoL) for 2019/20 & 2020/21 provided by CNWL to their residents.

1.1.3 The implementation of an addendum to the NCL-CNWL sexual health service specification in regards to commissioning responsibilities of PrEP.

1.1.4 A change to the level of service provided at the Barnet clinic which is moving from tier 2 to tier 3 (supporting people with complex needs) and some one-off investment spend from Barnet to support local patient access for other vulnerable groups in the borough.

1.1.5 The implementation of new and changed tariffs for sexual and reproductive services delivered across London.

1.1.6 One off investment to CNWL from LB Camden and Islington for specific localised sexual & reproductive health initiatives.

Please note: 'currency' denotes the list of sexually transmitted infection (STI) and sexual reproductive health (SRH) provision offered by the service.'Tariff' is the cost allocated to each currency intervention

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 The mandated requirement that sexual and reproductive health services are open access, means residents can visit any clinic in London with payment cross charged to their home local authority. Most Haringey residents access services in North Central London (NCL) followed by Central and South East London. On becoming responsible for these services in 2014 London local authorities came together to form a strategic alliance which would unify the services offered and the price paid. Camden, Islington, Barnet and Haringey public health commissioners then worked together and procured the NCL sexual and reproductive health service for which Central North West London NHS Trust was the successful bidder. It is a great achievement that all London services now work to a similar specification and common pricing tariff.

2.2 The new NCL services has been very successful with over 18,000 Haringey residents accessing the service since launching in 2017. Residents benefit from the local authorities pooling their funds and expertise to have a modern, well-staffed service. Haringey has realised savings, some of which have been reinvested in more local services like our Healthy Living Pharmacy (HLP) programme, dedicated young people sexual health testing, treatment and women's contraceptive services and dedicated community based outreach sexual health promotion STI and HIV testing aimed at engaging with and supporting residents from groups and communities most impacted by sexual ill health.

This paper outlines some marginal changes that need to be added to the NCL contract. These changes reflect local, London and national agreements since the contract was agreed.

2.3 The transfer from NHS to local authorities of routine Pre Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) as a standard treatment commissioned by local authorities is also welcomed. As local Authorities are best placed to ensure equity of access and this fits well with Haringey's strategy to reduce late diagnosis of HIV and London's ambition to end new infections in the capital by 2030.

3. Recommendations

3.1 For the cabinet to approve the contract variation to the Central and North West NHS Trust contract for lots 1a - Genito-Urinary Medicine (GUM) services to enable the following contract variations to be implemented;

3.1.2 Introduction of new activity baseline for Rest of London (RoL) for 2020/21

3.1.3 As set out in paragraphs 6.5.1 and 6.5.2, to agree the annual lump sum payment of £218,402 to Haringey council for routine PrEP commissioning.

3.1.4 A change to service level at the Barnet clinic and some one-off investment spend to support patient access.

3.1.5 Implementation of new and changed tariffs for sexual and reproductive services delivered across London.

3.1.6 One off investment in 2019/20 to CNWL by London Boroughs of Camden and Islington for localised sexual & reproductive health initiatives.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 The contract variation required in this report is specific to Lot 1a and forms the wider variation to the service contract which covers the need to revise CNWL baseline activities for RoL, implement new and changed tariffs, align the contract to financial years which was discussed and agreed by NCL commissioners and CNWL and make provision for the funding of PreP service via local authorities.

4.2 The NCL Integrated Sexual Health (NCLISH) services are provided by Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust (CNWL).
The Haringey lot 1a - Genito-Urinary Medicine (GUM) contract for clinic based services commenced on 3 July 2017, in partnership with Barnet, Camden & Islington for a period of five (5) years (with an option to extend for a further 3 years on contract extensions of one (1) year each). For Haringey, the initial 5-year contract term is estimated to cost £7,963,771 million. Adding the option to extend the contract for 3 further periods of one year each at an estimated cost of £1,608,073 million for each of these years brings the maximum total estimated cost of the contract to £12,787,991 million.

4.3 Pre Exposure Prophylaxis (PreP) funding allocation has been approved and was transferred to Local Authorities October 2020. For Haringey, the annual value will be £218,402.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 This is a mandated open access service. Service transformation has already realised significant savings and transferred the previous sexual health services into an integrated system across the NCL sector. This is an activity and tariff based contract, and therefore charges are ultimately based on levels of activity. Due to the complex nature of the cross charging arrangements, this service is part of the London Sexual Health Programme (LSHP).

5.2 The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the LSHP strategic board sets out that partners agree to a number of areas of working together "collaboratively regarding the Integrated Sexual Health Tariff (ISHT). As part of the LSHP, it is required that services use a standardised contract format agreed by all Boroughs as part of the governance of the transformation. This ensures that all the clinics are governed under a similar set of terms and conditions, as a result, any changes made to the contract need to be made in agreement with colleagues across London, in accordance to the contract clause.

6. Background information

6.1 The North Central London (NCL), sexual health partnership, which Central North West London (CNWL) NHS Foundation Trust was awarded the contract to deliver, was launched in 2017 for a period of 5 years with an option to extend for a further 3 years (on a year by year basis). Islington Council led the procurement with a team of commissioners, this included attendance at all meetings by Haringey's Senior Commissioner of Sexual health. The tender procedure adopted was the competitive procedure with negotiation completed as a one-stage tender.

The original contract was tendered in OJEU in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015"?

6.2 <u>Update to CNWL Integrated Sexual Health Tariff baseline:</u>

6.2.1 This was a large and complex procurement taking place at a time when local authorities had not long taken over the commissioning responsibility for sexual health services. While they remain mandatory services, they were previously commissioned via NHS terms and conditions and not subjected to financial scrutiny or commissioned based on need or competition.
The original activity baselines used for the NCL procurement process were best estimates at that time and developed and modelled in partnership with other commissioners, with channel shift applied over the first three years of the transformation of these services.

6.2.2 Three years on and after an extended implementation period due to complex HR and consultation and TUPE process, it is now apparent that the activity pathways and patient movement between clinics has now settled enough to review trends and activity across our providers. As with the ISHT, the contract allows for baselines to be reviewed and adjusted and for providers to make representation to commissioners to consider revising baselines based on previous financial year.

6.2.3 Whilst monitoring the provider's performance over this time and in negotiation with the provider it has become clear that there has been a lot of patient movement since sexual health clinics in London all completed procurement processes. Activity has increased in regards to long acting reversible contraception (LARC) while STI diagnosis and treatment has also risen for certain boroughs. During this time CNWL have also been involved in the PrEP Impact trial commissioned by NHS England, which has undoubtable been one of the reasons for the increased activity seen by some of our partners. While asymptomatic patients have been encouraged to use the online STI services; Sexual Health London (SHL), some of the tariffs that are identified as suitable for channel shifting unto the online STI service, will have taken place in clinic due to the trial.

6.2.4 As part of the financial risk to activity that is over the agreed baseline for each commissioner and in-light of the movement and increased STI activity for some boroughs (particularly due to the PrEP impact trial) CNWL are exposed to large rebates. This is at the same time that the provider has made representation to commissioners in regards to a financial deficit caused through an increase in staff costs due to NHS pay increase and pension contributions and staffing costs over what they had costed in their bid, due to complex HR negotiations around Doctors contracts and NHS redundancy costs. This has resulted in the service costing more to run than they had modelled against the activity. While some of these costs will reduce over time, there is still a risk that the provider could become unstable in the interim period. It should also be noted that through the competitive dialogue used for the procurement, CNWL has one of the leanest tariffs across London

6.2.5 Due to all the above and in agreement with London colleagues, the NCL commissioners have now reached an agreement with our CNWL Directors to adjust the activity baselines for the contract and model it on activity outturn of Nov 18 – Oct 19 for the Rest of London (RoL). In doing this some commissioners in London will forfeit their marginal rate clawback in return for not paying CNWL six months of the new and adjusted tariffs that were implemented in 2019/20

6.3 Having a clear and transparent baseline agreement with all parties will now allow for robust monitoring of channel shift, activity trends and patient access. Priority will now focus on ensuring CNWL are able to deliver a sustainable model within the contract envelope and managing the potential increase in complex activity being experienced through the allocation of PreP provision now transferring to local authorities.

6.4 New and Changed Tariffs

6.4.1 New and changed tariffs were agreed across London in partnership with the clinical advisory board (CAG) which forms part of the strategic body of the LSHP. These new and revised tariffs take into consideration new sexually transmitted infection testing and treatment which were not previously allocated a tariff, in addition, existing tariffs have also been reviewed and merged to streamline the currency list and provide better value for commissioners.

Please note: 'currency' denotes the list of sexually transmitted infection (STI) and sexual reproductive health (SRH) provision offered.'Tariff' is the cost allocated to each currency intervention.

6.5 Commissioning of routine Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

6.5.1 Local authorities in England were made aware by the Secretary of State's announcement in December 2019 on his expectation/commitment that PrEP will be routinely commissioned by local authorities in England in 2020-21 financial year. In anticipation of the transfer of resources for routine commissioning of PrEP, London commissioners where encouraged to commence preparations within their local authority and with local sexual health providers on the steps needed for implementing routine commissioning of PrEP, as an addition to existing specialist sexual health service contracts.

6.5.2 In October 2020 PHE transferred routine PrEP funding to local authorities on behalf of DHSC. For Haringey the funding allocated is £218,402k in the form of a grant to be paid by lump sum to the council each year.

6.5.3 In order to implement access to PrEP, the North Central London integrated sexual health service (NCL ISHT) which Haringey council is a partner, requires a contract variation to enable the service to take place for the duration of the remaining contract term (inclusive of extension periods) of the NCL-CNWL ISHT contract. While our providers are well placed to roll this additional activity out immediately, (as a result of being been part of the NHSE impact trial) much work is still taking place at a national level to enable routine commissioning to commence as quickly as possible.

6.5.4 Access to PrEP for Haringey and wider NCL residents was launched in October 2020, with commissioners keen to implement a 'soft' awareness campaign to manage any significant increase in patient demand which may impact on grant allocation. However, the continued impact of Covid 19 on services has meant uptake has been lower than expected. NCL commissioners are working with CNWL to explore and implement various approaches to raise awareness and Improve uptake from underrepresented groups i.e. women & BaME.

7 Contribution to strategic outcomes

This service is linked to the Borough Plan, in particular People Outcomes 7:
Objective: 'All **adults are able to live healthy and fulfilling lives, with dignity, staying active and connected in their communities**;

Objective (A) 'Healthy life expectancy will increase across the borough, improving outcomes for all communities'.

And

Objective (c) Adults will feel physically and mentally healthy and well.

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

9. Finance

9.1 The report seeks to vary the contract for Genito-Urinary Medicine Service and routine Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Commissioning to Central North West London NHS Foundation Trust.

9.2 Funding for the entire contract is from the ringfenced Public Health grant. In 2020-21, sufficient grant funding has been approved and allocated to for the above stated contract.

9.3 The variation to the contract has no adverse financial effect on the council.

10 Procurement

10.1 The contract to CNWL was let following a compliant joint procurement process led by the London Borough of Islington under Schedule 3 of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 ('the Regulations')

10.2 This request for a contract variation is permitted both under Contract Standing Orders (10.02) and the Procurement Code of Practice.

10.3 CNWL has been providing a good service which has successfully treated well over 18,000 Haringey residents and will continue to ensure the borough's residents most at risk are sexually safe, as well as, preventing new HIV infections.

11 **Legal**

11.1 The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted in the preparation of the report.

11.2 The contract is subject to the Light Touch Regime as set out in Regulations 74 to 76 of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (PCR 2015) and which apply to health, education and social services which are considered to have less cross border interest than other services.

11.3 The original procurement was carried out by a group of local authorities lead by the London Borough of Islington. The contract was advertised in OJEU in accordance with the PCR 2015 and awarded to CNWL.

11.4 The Cabinet has power to vary the contract under CSO 10.02.1 (b) (variations valued at above £500,000).

11.5 The variation is a Key Decision (as allowed for under CSO 9.07.1 (e) and, as such, must comply with the Council's governance processes pertaining to Key Decisions including publication of the contract in the Forward Plan.

11.6 The Head of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer) sees no legal reason preventing Members from approving the recommendations in this report.

12 **Equality**

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

- Eliminate 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.

12.1 The proposed decision is to approve a contract variation to the North Central London (NCL) - Central North West London NHS Foundation Trust (herewith known as CNWL) sexual health contract. The decision concerns variations to ongoing service development, response to the impact of COVID on service provision and other service changes including responsibilities to deliver PrEP for the prevention of HIV.

12.2 The proposed decision will implement access to PrEP. The North Central London integrated sexual health service (NCL ISHT) which Haringey Council is a partner, requires a contract variation to enable the service to take place for the duration of the remaining contract term (inclusive of extension periods) of the NCL- CNWL ISHT contract.

12.3 Haringey has a strategic vision to reduce HIV infections aligned with the Mayor's aim for zero new HIV infections in London by 2030. In Haringey over the past 7 years we have made significant strides in reducing STI rates and HIV prevalence.

- Our number of new HIV diagnosis per year has dropped from 112 people in 2014 to 47 in 2018.
- Our HIV prevalence rate has reduced from 7.1 per 1000 population in 2014 to 6.6 per 1,000 population aged 15-59 years in 2018) whilst our HIV late diagnosis which is a Public Health Outcomes Measure indicator (PHOF) has reduced from 50% of people diagnosed late with HIV to 43% in 2018.

- Haringey also has the largest cohort of Healthy Living Pharmacies in London located in areas of high STI/HIV prevalence in the borough, which provide a broad range of sexual health services alongside dual HIV/Syphilis point of care testing which is also offered by Embrace UK in targeted outreach work.
- 1,365 residents in Haringey received HIV-related care: 980 males and 390 females. This represents a 3% change from 2014 to 2018. Among these, 43% were white, 7% black African and 33% black Caribbean. With regards to exposure, 48% probably acquired their infection through sex between men and 45% through sex between men and women.

12.4 Implementation of PrEP will effect HIV negative individuals who are at high risk of contracting HIV, including:

- Men who have sex with men (MSM);
- Trans men and trans women;
- HIV-negative people who have HIV positive partners that are not on effective treatment
- Heterosexual people who are considered to be at high risk of HIV acquisition
- People who inject drugs
- People who report sex work or transactional sex
- BAME communities

12.4 Data from the National Aids Trust[1] shows that of the 4,139 new diagnoses in 2019, 79% were due to sexual transmission. The largest proportion of new diagnoses were due to sex between men (41.1%) followed by heterosexual sex (37.7%). 72.5% of those diagnosed were male, 27.5% were female. 47.5% of those diagnosed were white, and 18.4% were Black African. (9.3%) of new diagnoses were among people with 'Other/mixed' ethnicity, 253 (6.1%) were among Asian people, 83 (2%) were among Black Caribbean people and 78 (1.9%) were among Black Other. 2,814 (68%) of people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019 were aged between 25 and 49. Gay men, BAME people and younger people are overrepresented in new diagnoses as a portion of the population. PrEP therefore has an important part to play in improving health outcomes for individuals with protected characteristics who are deemed high risk of HIV infection.

12.5 In 2017, the PreP impact trial was launched across Engand with the aim of improving efforts to reduce the estimated 4,700 incidents of HIV infections occurring annually in England. The trial ended in October 2020. 26,000 participants took part in the PrEP IMPACT trial with approximately 15,000 of these being clinics within London. The outcome of the 3 year trial showed that PrEP could be highly effective at reducing HIV acquisition, showing up to 85% efficacy. Data from the early stages of the PrEP IMPACT Trial indicated possible inequalities in PrEP uptake in a level 3 SHC setting. Younger MSM, black African men and women, and heterosexual men and women eligible for PrEP were found to be less likely to engage with the trial (and possibly SHCs)

[1] https://www.nat.org.uk/about-hiv/hiv-statistics

and therefore less likely to access PrEP, despite elevated risk for HIV.[2] This indicates that to achieve equity in access to PrEP, it will be necessary to consider how methods of communication, design and delivery can ensure uptake and retention, with sufficient gateways into PrEP for relevant individuals.

12.6 At the time of awarding the NCL contract to CNWL, a full EQIA was completed in 2016. The EQIA highlighted inequalities and issues concerning sexual health and access to GUM and Sexual Health Reproductive Services. The EQIA identified actions to tackle sexual health inequalities which were factored into the method statement response required by bidders and incorporated into the performance management of the successful bidder's contract to ensure effective monitoring of service user experience in order to effectively address and tackle future sexual health inequalities and marginalisation of vulnerable groups and communities. The EQIA did not concern PrEP as at the time of commissioning the NCL-CNWL level 3 GUM service, the PrEP IMPACT Trial had not yet begun, nor was there indication that responsibility for PrEP would be transferred to local authorities. The lack of data currently available to local authorities with regards to the Prep IMPACT Trial makes it challenging to assess the impacts on protected groups.

12.7 In Haringey, our aim will be to develop local as well as sub-regional (with our North Central London partners), strategies and initiatives focused at engaging with protected groups deemed at high risk of HIV infection. As we commission our level 3 sexual health services as part of a sub-regional partnership, we will work with our NCL commissioning partners to explore the viability of developing a joint EQIA which will ensure a standardised and consistent approach to proactively engaging with all protected groups to maximise uptake.

12.8 In Haringey, we will seek to achieve equity by developing effective communication channels utilising local community organisations and groups alongside conventional communication methods such as posters, targeted digital campaigns and the use of social media platforms to help to improve awareness of PrEP and importantly increase recruitment from protected individuals.

12.9 As rollout of the programme takes shape in Haringey and NCL, we will work with our NCL commissioning partners and CNWL to monitor and review recruitment uptake from different protected groups. Where concerns around low uptake from specific protected groups are identified, we will work with CNWL to develop a local targeted approach with a view to increasing awareness. For example, by linking them with local services and/or organisations such as our BaME sexual health outreach and promotions provider Embrace UK, which is also a member of the 'One Voice Network (OVN), a network that brings together various BaME organisations to promote HIV awareness in BaME communities.

12.10 Since local authorities are likely to be responsible for PrEP uptake long-term, we will engage and consult with groups/networks that work with idividuals and communities from protected groups likely to be disproportionately impacted by PrEP rollout such as Haringey's LGBT+ Community Network, Connected

[2] Commissioning HIV PrEP in England | Recommendations of the PrEP Commissioning Planning Group

Communities, Embrace UK, BUBIC etc. to seek ideas and views on how to ensure consistent messaging around PrEP and improve recruitment.

In addition, alongside the clinical benefits, the range of services we commission locally which are community focused means Haringey is also well placed to promote and engage with residents to increase awareness and understanding of PrEP and improve uptake from all protected groups.

PrEP rollout is an important step towards reducing the number of new infections within Haringey and the wider NCL area. The decision will have positive benefits for individuals with protected characteristics who are deemed to be at-risk of becoming HIV positive. Data from the Prep IMPACT Trial is limited, but suggests proactive engagement is needed with protected groups to ensure the communication, design and delivery of services is equitable. The above sets out the steps the Council will take to mitigate risks of low, or uneven, take up of PrEP amongst at-risk protected individuals. The decision therefore seeks to improve advance equality of opportunity between those who have protected characteristics and those who do not.

13 Use of Appendices

None

14 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/g8277/Printed%20minutes%2004th-Apr-2017%2009.30%20Cabinet%20Member%20Signing.pdf?T=1

Report for: Cabinet 9 February 2021

Title: Award of contract for the provision of bundled hours home support and reablement service (Phase 2)

Report authorised by: Charlotte Pomery, Assistant Director Commissioning

Lead Officer: Pauline Simpson, Commissioning Officer
0208 489 7084 Pauline.simpson@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non-Key Decision: Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. This report details the outcome of a mini-competition tender process conducted via the Council's Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) for Home Support and Reablement Services and seeks approval to award a 'Call-Off' contract (referred to as a Service Agreement) to the successful Providers in accordance with the Contract Standing Order 9.07.1(d). Details of the successful Providers are outlined in Appendix 2 (Part B - exempt information) of the report.

1.2. Subject to approval, Service Agreements shall be awarded for a period of 29 months commencing from 12th April 2021 to 31st August 2023 with an option to extend for further period of up to two (2) years. The estimated cost of the service for 29 months would be £17,793,060 and for duration of 53 months (if extended) would be £34,261,190 inclusive of London Living Wage (LLW) for financial year 2021/22 but exclusive of annual inflationary increase for subsequent years. Breakdown of costs for each Service Agreement is included in Appendix 2 - Part B (exempt information) of this report. The extension periods bring the contract end dates into line with the previously tendered contract periods.

1.3. It should be noted that the Council is already paying home care providers at rates which allow for London Living Wage, which increases annually. The Service Agreements awarded will, therefore, increase in line with LLW for the duration of the contracts' term.

1.4. The home care model delivered through these contracts will enable services to be more responsive to the needs of service users and is focused on preventing ill health and proactively managing service users with complex or long-term health conditions. It will align with health and wider community services to support a more integrated approach in local areas.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. I am delighted to present this report, which is an important step in a process to transform home support in Haringey, recognising the critical role it plays in enabling people to live in their homes for as long and as well as possible.

2.2. By offering London Living Wage to all front-line care workers, we are honouring our commitment to the Ethical Care Charter and recognising the importance of care workers – their status and their value – in the delivery of home support. Likewise, we are recognising that for the majority of people the experience of home support is their experience of social care – representing a real opportunity to make the necessary changes when people are at their most frail and vulnerable.

3. Recommendations

3.1. That Cabinet approves:

3.1.1. The award of Service Agreements for bundled hours of Home Support and Reablement services to the successful Providers (identified in the exempt appendix of this report) for a period of 29 months commencing from 12th April 2021 to 31st August 2023 with an option to extend for further period of up to two (2) years. The estimated cost of the service for 29 months would be £17,793,060 and for duration of 53 months (if extended) would be £34,261,190 inclusive of LLW for financial 21/22 but exclusive of annual inflationary increase for subsequent years;

3.1.2. That if a successful Provider is awarded a Service Agreement for a Bundle and rejects the award, then the next ranking Provider for that Bundle will be offered the Service Agreement (if required);

3.1.3. To vary the contract price annually in line with LLW (as published by the Living Wage Foundation periodically) inflationary increase from 1st April for each and every subsequent year for the term of Service Agreements; and

3.1.4. Waive Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.08.8 (requirement to execute the contract under seal as a deed where value of the contract is above £250,000) as permitted under CSO 10.01.1(a) as the Service Agreements are electronic on DPS.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. All home support and reablement Service Providers currently enrolled on the DPS were invited to tender for the bundled hours home support and reablement service. The providers' submitted offers were evaluated using a 40% quality and 60% price weighting, on this basis, the recommended Service Providers' bids were deemed to be the most economically advantageous, representing the best value option to deliver the required service. The split of quality and price was selected on the grounds that price variations have to some extent been covered by the requirement to pay London Living Wage.

4.2. Commissioning a locality-based home support and reablement service will bring several benefits: Service providers will be able to develop a good knowledge of the area they work in and the community resources available for service users to access, there will be dedicated service providers for each locality, removing the current hard- to- reach area problem and in turn this will mean Service providers will be based closer to the people they are serving, with a consequent reduction of travel time for care workers.

4.3. By working with a smaller number of providers across three Localities, the new model will provide several benefits: a unified approach between care providers, social workers, community nurses, therapists and the voluntary and community sector, which aligns to Haringey's locality-based working with the NHS and particularly primary care. Working with fewer providers lends itself to more effective contract monitoring as it will require less Council resource to ensure efficacy in delivery outcomes, as well as allowing the Council to develop crucial partnerships with Providers to assure quality and continue to improve value.

4.4. It is anticipated that the new model will deliver improved outcomes, offer a more sustainable service and create better conditions for the workforce. Features of the new model include:

- For each Locality, the Council will commit to commission a minimum number of guaranteed hours from the Service Providers each year. This will enable the Service Providers to organise and manage their resources;
- 70% of home care packages will be through a bundled hours' arrangement;
- 30% of home care packages would remain as spot purchases to enable opportunity for small/micro, including not-for-profit organisations and existing Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, to remain in or to enter the market as well as to provide market resilience;
- Providers will be required to pay all care workers LLW meeting the Council's commitment to LLW. Employee wage is connected to the service providers' capacity to recruit and retain care workers, and continued non-payment of LLW would impact negatively on the quality of service delivery, whilst payment will support better quality care;
- Providers will operate across a wide range of health and care needs for both Adult Social Care and NHS Continuing Health Care (CHC) packages;
- All providers will be required to have an Electronic Call Monitoring system in place so that we can effectively understand the costs of care provision whilst maintaining an outcomes-focused approach;
- The new model will see improved workforce recruitment and retention through improved contractual arrangements; and
- Career progression pathways through greater skills development, workforce planning and linking in with the pan-London 'Proud to Care' initiative. Appropriately skilled care workers will be an essential part of the new model of care and will ensure that they have career

opportunities to develop skills that will offer a pathway into more advanced social care or health care provision.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. **In house Provision** - An option to proceed with an in-house home support service was considered but rejected based on the assessed additional financial impact, as well as the scale of the infrastructure required to implement an in-house model.

5.1.1 Implementing an in-house home support service at an additional (to the higher costs set out here) cost of £3.5m per annum would be challenging, particularly in the context of the significant level of savings already being implemented for the financial years 2019 – 2021 for Adult Social Care, totalling approximately £16m and the current financial pressures aggravated by Covid 19.

5.1.2 In-house services can give greater control over the care that is provided, delivering improvements and minimising risks by ensuring supply and balancing cost and quality requirements against the available budget although quality is not guaranteed through an in-house delivery model. Previously in-house services have, however, been shown to be significantly more costly than external provision, due either to lack of efficiency and/or to better staff terms and conditions. No London borough currently has an in-house model for home support.

5.2. **Do nothing** - An option to continue with the current model of home support was considered but rejected on the grounds that it does not meet the Council's commitment to delivering LLW, nor does it transform the service to deliver in an integrated way to meet user needs.

5.3. An option to deliver the existing model but at LLW rates was considered but rejected on the grounds that this would not deliver the improved outcomes for service users that a high quality, integrative model would achieve.

6. Background information

6.1. Domiciliary care is a vital service which is needed to enable the local authority to fulfil its statutory duties under the Care Act 2014. There are three main ways in which Haringey makes support in the home available to local residents and each differs in the way it is delivered and the range of needs it meets:

- Reablement is short term support offered to people in their own homes,
- Direct payment offers a route to enabling people to remain in their own homes with greater choice and control as they purchase their own care
- Home support is the third way the Council helps residents in need of additional help to remain as independent as possible in their own homes for as long as possible.

6.2. Home support services in Haringey operate at volume and have a significant impact on many residents, and their wider family and networks. At any one time, there are around 1,100 Haringey adult social care service users receiving home support, which equates to almost 16,000 hours of care and almost

19,000 visits a week, via services that are either directly commissioned by the council or through individual budgets.

6.3. The Council currently commissions home support and reablement services on a spot purchase basis from a range of home support agencies (approximately 70 providers) most of which are small or micro, including not-for-profit organisations and Small and Medium Sized Enterprises. Whilst flexible, this method of commissioning is not conducive to market sustainability and can impact on providers' ability to recruit and retain care staff and to provide continuity of care and adversely impacts on the Council's ability to source care particularly in hard to serve areas as well as its ability to effectively manage performance of such a wide range of providers.

6.4. A local review of home support in Haringey and the London-ADASS home support commissioning review identified the following challenges facing Haringey home support:

- Sustainability in the market and the workforce
- Carer career progression
- Efficiency and market plurality
- Price sustainability including the balance between LLW and achieving best value

6.5. The new model for home support is based on findings from a co-designed process which engaged with front line care workers, provider agencies, users, carers and social care staff. The model has been developed jointly with the Clinical Commissioning Group (the CCG) to meet the needs of residents with more complex health needs**.**

6.6. The new service will be locality-based with an outcomes-focused approach, delivered by a small number of providers working collaboratively across three geographical areas in Haringey (East, Central & West). Working in a locality-based way will provide a much stronger local focus and will make best use of people's strengths, reducing dependence on care and enabling them to live at home for longer. It also enables greater co-ordination and integration with local health services delivered through the National Health Service (NHS).

6.7. The Council undertook a market review of existing services and the market generally and received feedback from service providers. As a result of this review the Council, in line with its community wealth building strategy for residents/ workers and support to local business acknowledges that in order to ensure a high standard of care for its residents it must uplift its offering in respect of hourly costs of care workers. As such, the Council is committed to covering the costs of service providers paying its care workers and staff delivering the Services at no less than the LLW rate.

6.8. Haringey Council signed up to the Ethical Care Charter in September 2017, which requires inter alia, the payment of LLW for all home care workers and prohibits the use of zero-hour contacts. However, no timeline was agreed for its implementation. Subsequently, the manifesto of the current administration committed to the introduction of the LLW by 2022, a commitment which was delivered ahead of time, by October 2020 through paying London Living Wage

rates in the DPS. These commitments were made in recognition of the role of care workers in supporting people to live in their own homes, often without the infrastructure of other disciplines in the care and health sector.

6.9. Furthermore, in November 2018 Haringey Council became a fully accredited LLW Employer and is committed to work with our suppliers and partners to encourage them to pay the LLW to their employees.

6.10. The delivery of this model will provide additional social value through areas such as enabling more local recruitment, facilitating better career progression and qualifications and reducing the service carbon footprint through Locality provision that reduces the need for transport and travelling time.

6.11. The estimated overall increase in costs would be £4.3m per annum at £18.50 per hour per year if the same number of hours of home support as currently, were delivered and to the same model. However, the Council recognises the greater impact of a new home support model delivered by a skilled and committed workforce and therefore has proposed a range of mitigations to reduce the financial impact of the new model. We believe the following aspects of the proposal put forward here will have an impact on the level of council home support spend.

- Up to 5% reduction in the volume of home support hours through this approach which is built on outcomes and reablement equating to up to £0.8m cost mitigation;
- Approximately 5% saving through the introduction of an Electronic Care Monitoring System which will ensure there is a flexible system in place which follows the outcomes to be achieved, enabling both the Council to pay appropriately for the care delivered and providers to roster more effectively in a locality, reducing travel and waiting time equating to up to £0.8m cost mitigation;
- Up to 5% reduction in hours through the development of a joined-up approach to home support and assistive technology (AT). Providers would be incentivised to achieve outcomes through the use of AT and be part of the AT solution overall equating to up to £0.8m cost mitigation;
- Increasing the numbers of people on a Direct Payment. It is believed that by making this model available to those people receiving a direct payment, their outcomes can be enhanced, and home support hours delivered at a reduced rate. The rate payable for direct payments will ensure all care workers in whatever employment arrangement are paid LLW rates, will be uplifted to accommodate LLW and associated on-costs.

6.12. A tender process was undertaken in February 2020, not all bids received were fully compliant in order to award the full capacity for each of the localities therefore home support continued to be covered directly via DPS with a proportion covered by the two (2) successful providers in the East and West of Haringey.

6.13. As a number of bids in the first round of tenders were not fully compliant, the Council undertook a market review to gain feedback from providers on their experiences and views. Providers fed back that they would like:

- More time to respond to tender(s)
- Bundles with varying sizes
- Support navigating the dynamic purchasing system
- More opportunity for smaller providers
- Better understanding of the process

6.14. As a result of the market review the Council instigated a series of supplier engagement and training events to prepare the market for the next round of tenders. Providers had the opportunity to attend bid writing training to improve their understanding of how to write winning content via a tendering process. The Council also held a number of workshops with providers to support them to better understand the principles and approaches of the new home support model, the procurement process and training on navigating the dynamic purchasing system.

6.15. Based on the feedback in the surveys the Bundled sizes and turnover requirements were reviewed and reflected in the varying Bundle sizes for this tender and level of turnover.

6.16. A mini-competition tender process commenced on 15th October 2020. All organisations enrolled onto DPS under Home Support Bundled Hours category were invited to submit offers (bids) in response to the Requirement (invitation to tender) for the bundled hours home support and reablement service across three (3) localities; East Haringey, Central Haringey and West Haringey using DPS.

6.17. The Services are tendered in 10 individual lots for across three (3) Localities reflecting the varying Bundle sizes:

- Four (4) Bundles for Locality East Haringey;
- Four (4) Bundles for Locality Central Haringey; and
- Two (2) Bundles for Locality West Haringey.

Each Bundle is referenced using first initial of the locality followed by number, eg. East Haringey Bundles are referenced as E1, E2, E3 and E4.

6.18. Providers were permitted to submit offers for multiple Bundles, however, the award of Service Agreements was restricted to no more than one Bundle in each Locality and maximum of two Localities. Furthermore, if a Provider achieved a ranking which made it eligible to be awarded Service Agreements for two Bundles, they were required to meet the aggregated turnover threshold for both Bundles.

6.19. By the deadline of 17th November 2020, a total of 122 bids were received across all 10 bundles. A breakdown of bids received for each Bundle is listed below:

- Bundle E1 – 16 bids
- Bundle E2 – 10 bids
- Bundle E3 – 11 bids

- Bundle E4 – 10 bids
- Bundle C1 – 14 bids
- Bundle C2 – 13 bids
- Bundle C3 – 15 bids
- Bundle C4 – 11 bids
- Bundle W1 – 13 bids
- Bundle W2 – 9 bids

6.20. All 122 tenders were checked for completeness and compliance with minimum requirements before quality and price evaluations. Following compliance checks, 42 bids were disqualified and eliminated from the process with no further assessment, as the providers failed to meet the minimum requirements of Electronic Call Monitoring (ECM) system, turnover threshold or submitted incomplete bids.

6.21. The remaining 80 bids passed the compliance checks and were assessed against the Council's pre-stipulated evaluation criteria using a weighting of 40% (400 points) quality and 60% price (600 points).

6.22. The Qualitative Delivery Proposals (QDPs) were independently evaluated against pre-determined scoring criteria by a Panel of six assessors, comprising Head of Commissioning, Head of Integrated Care, Quality Assurance Officers and Commissioning Officer. The final consensus scores agreed by the Panel are summarised in Appendix 3 of this report.

6.23. In order to ensure all tenders met an acceptable quality standard, the providers were required to score a minimum of 200 points (50% of the total scores allocated to QDPs) and/or must achieve a minimum of pre-weighted scores of 2 (below expectations) or above for each method statement question to pass the quality evaluation.

6.24. Quality and Price scores were added together to determine the Most Economically Advantageous Tender(s) for each Locality. Outcome of the tender evaluation and breakdown of quality and price scores achieved by each provider for each locality is set out in Appendix 3 of this Report. Further information about the tender evaluation is contained in Appendix 2 (Part B - Exempt Information) of this report.

6.25. It is recommended to award Service Agreements for Bundles E3, E4, C1, C2, C4 and W1 to those providers who have scored the highest marks and top rank in their respective Bundles.

6.26. For Bundles E1, E2, C3 and W2, we are proposing to award a Service Agreement to 6th and 3rd ranked provider respectively. This is because the providers have submitted offers (bids) for more than one bundle in the same locality and are already being recommended for award of a Service Agreement in that locality (cannot be awarded 2 bundles in the same area – see paragraph 6.20 above), or is successful in different Localities, or is unable to meet the aggregated turnover threshold for two Bundles that they have applied for.

6.27. **Contract Management**

6.27.1. Contract management is pivotal to service delivery and will be incorporated into the Contract Key Performance Indicators and methods of measurement are integrated within the requirement and will be monitored through contract monitoring meetings and reports.

6.27.2. The Contract Meetings will be held every second week from the commencement date of the Service Agreement for the initial three (3) months of the term of the Service Agreement and every four (4) weeks thereafter. The purpose of contract monitoring meetings will be to examine the implementation of the new model and efficacy of the new service delivery model and service user outcomes. Service providers will be required to make available evidence and other necessary information as requested by the Council to enable effective monitoring of the service at an operational level and to foster partnership working to facilitate information sharing, the development and adoption of good practice as well as, the early resolution of issues that may arise.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1. This project proposal helps to support the Priority 2 and Priority 4 outcomes as outlined in the Borough Plan 2019 – 2023.

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 to award for an initial period of 29 months commencing from 12th April 2021 to 31st August 2023. There is an option to extend for further period of up to two (2) years bringing a total contract period allowable to 53 months. The estimated cost of the service for the maximum duration of 53 months would be £34,261,190 inclusive of LLW for financial year 2021/22 but exclusive of annual inflationary increase for subsequent years. Funding will be met from existing resources within Adult Social Care.

8.1.2. The contract award proposes a core element for each tenderer and then additional bundled hours shared between all the contractors appointed for each locality. The maximum contract value by locality is set out below:

East Haringey:	£16,670,375
Central Haringey:	£13,671,589
West Haringey:	£ 3,919,227
Total:	£34,261,190

8.2. **Procurement**

8.2.1. This provision falls within scope of Schedule 3 of the Public Contracts Regulations ('the Regulations') 2015. The full requirements of the Regulations including advertising in the Official Journal of the European Union were met when the Dynamic Purchasing System was set up in 2020.

8.2.2. As required under Regulation 34, all Providers enrolled on the DPS which offered home support were invited to re-enrol in order to submit a bid for bundled hours of care in the localities outlined in tender document and assessed within the allotted 10-day timeframe

8.2.3. The award of contract via DPS is permitted both under the Regulations, Contract Standing Orders (9.04).

8.2.4. The bids returned best value for the Council and were less than budgeted estimates, despite the inclusion of LLW and Providers' commitment to forego the use of zero-hour contracts. A substantial saving of some £2,773,756 is anticipated over the 53 months of service agreements.

8.2.5. The new service model will enable service users to exploit their strengths and remain as independent as possible in their communities. The creation of service localities will assist efficacy of service delivery as it aligns with health & other partners areas of operation, will facilitate area knowledge and reduce travel time for care workers

8.2.6. It should be noted that a buoyant Home Support market exists under the DPS with over 96 providers. The new localities care delivery model at full capacity intends to secure 70% of requirements in this market, which will have some effect on the number of suppliers in the market. The mitigation is to ensure 30% of the market remains to provide resilience, capacity for specificity e.g. learning disabilities and choice for those residents using direct payments.

8.2.7. Contract management is integral to the success of this new delivery model; its role cannot be understated. Commissioners will hold regular contract and performance management meetings which will both foster partnership working, facilitate sharing of knowledge and understanding of each other's business operations, as well as, provide a forum for discussion to identify and mitigate any service delivery issues and to ensure the payment of LLW which underpins the quality the Council expects in service delivery in order to achieve identified outcomes in individual care plans

8.3. **Legal**

8.3.1. The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted in the preparation of the report.

8.3.2. Pursuant to the provisions of CSO 9.07.1(d), Cabinet has the authority to approve the award of contracts valued at £500,000 or more.

8.3.3. Strategic Procurement has confirmed that this procurement complies with the rules of the DPS for the Provision of Adults Home Support Services.

8.3.4. Please refer to the exempt Part B of this report for additional legal comments.

8.4. **Equality**

8.4.1. 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.

8.4.2. 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 applies to the first part of the duty.

8.4.3. An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed for the proposed, Award of contract for the provision of bundled hours home support and reablement service is included as Appendix 1 to this report.

8.4.4. Overall, the impact of the proposal is positive as the aim of the proposal is to improve the quality of home support by delivering an outcomes-focused, person-centred service. As the proposed service will be delivered in locality areas, the reliability of the service should also improve. The overall aims of the new approach are as follows:

- supply assured across the borough
- sustainability in the market and in the workforce
- more focus on outcomes rather than reliance on 'time and task'
- enhanced quality and focus on outcomes - empowering people to live independent lives near the people and places that are important to them
- arrangements which are manageable to run
- better pay rates for care workers.

9. Use of Appendices

9.1. Appendix 1: Equalities Impact Assessment
9.2. Appendix 2: Exempt Information (Part B of this report)
9.3. Appendix 3: Procurement Outcome

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 198

10.1. This report contains exempt and non-exempt information. Exempt information is contained in the exempt report and is not for publication. The exempt information is identified in the amended schedule 12 A of the Local Government Act 1972 under the following categories:

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

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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

- Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advancing equality of opportunity 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	Award of contract for the provision of bundled hours home support and reablement service
Service area	Commissioning
Officer completing assessment	Pauline Simpson
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Melissa Nalubwama-Mukasa
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	9th February 2021
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*

In Haringey, there are a wide range of services available to people in their home. These services can be either delivered directly by the Council and NHS or commissioned by the Council and the NHS and delivered by a variety of organisations including GPs, other NHS providers, independent providers and the voluntary and community sectors. Currently the Council spot purchases home support & reablement services via a Dynamic Purchasing System. Each year around 1.1 million hours of home support is delivered, by around 70 different providers.
In 2017, a review of Home Support was undertaken jointly by the Council and CCG supported by the Design Council. The review involved a range of stakeholders i.e. Home Care Providers, Adult Social Care Staff, Care workers, Informal Carers, Service Users. The findings from the review informed the proposed re-design.

The Council's ambition is to have in place a cost effective, best value, locality-based home support and reablement service which will require Providers to pay London Living Wage to all care workers. It will support and meet service users' assessed needs while supporting and promoting enablement and independence. The new model will enable services to be more responsive to the needs of service users and is focussed on preventing ill health and proactively managing service users with complex or long term health conditions and will support individuals in their own homes that is based on the principles of continuing enablement through outcome-based Service Agreements.

The Council intention is to award Service Agreements to a maximum of Ten (10) successful organisations (service providers) across three localities "East, Central & West". We have already awarded two (2) Service Agreements following a tender process in February 2020 however due to a number of bids not being compliant a further round of procurement was implemented.

There are several aspects to the new service that successful service providers will be required to deliver for example:

1. Flexible, person-centred approach to service delivery. Service providers will be expected to agree with partners and service users the details of the care package including when and how the service will be provided, ensuring that it best meets the users agreed outcomes, moving away from the directly commissioned time and task model.
2. The Service Provider will work in an enabling way from a strengths perspective that allows service users to increase or maintain their level of independence.

3. Service providers are required to pay all of its employees engaged in the provision of the Services an hourly wage (or equivalent of an hourly wage) no less than the London Living Wage as published by the Living Wage Foundation from the 1st April 2020.

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	Data on Haringey Adult Social Care Management System	N/A
Gender Reassignment	Haringey residents Survey 2018	N/A
Age	Data on Haringey Adult Social Care Management System	N/A
Disability	Data on Haringey Adult Social Care Management System	N/A
Race & Ethnicity	Data on Haringey Adult Social Care Management System	N/A
Sexual Orientation	Haringey Residents Survey 2018 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	N/A
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	Data on Haringey Adult Social Care Management System	N/A
Pregnancy & Maternity	Census 2011	N/A
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Census 2011	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 Care Management System- Mosaic and Census 2011, details of which is detailed below.

Data is also from the 2018 Haringey Residents Survey, in the areas of Gender Reassignment, Sexual Orientation, Pregnancy & Maternity and Marriage and Civil Partnership.

The data below provides an analysis of the equalities profile of home support service users during 2018/19

The key findings for Haringey are :

Sex

The data indicates that there is an over representation of males (67%) within the home support client base, compared to all Adult Social Care service users and the Haringey population

Column Labels				All ASC	Hgy Popn
F	M	U	Grand Total	Service Users	
29%	33%	80%	30%	46.7%	50.1%
71%	67%	20%	70%	53.3%	49.9%
Total 100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Gender assignment

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. We do not hold any service user data on gender reassignment protected characteristic. However, we are aware that LGBT people experience discrimination, harassment and victimisation, including in social care. The Council is committed to enhancing equality of opportunity for all resident including those with a protected characteristic as defined by the Equality Act, 2010. As such we will continue to monitor and review the service to ensure that is accessible for all those you need to access home support

Age

The data shows that 78% of service users affected by this proposal are 60+. This is higher than the age profile of Adult Social Care clients 60+ (58%) and the Haringey population for 60+ (16%). This is expected of a home support service, therefore we would expect that the age of the majority of future service users affected by this proposal to be 60**+.**

Count of ID	Column Labels	All ASC	Hgy Popn

Row Labels	F	M	U	Grand Total	Service Users	
18-30	2%	4%	0%	3%	10%	27%
31-40	2%	4%	0%	3%	8%	26%
41-50	5%	5%	0%	5%	10%	18%
51-60	8%	12%	10%	10%	14%	13%
61-70	12%	15%	10%	13%	13%	8%
71-80	24%	24%	30%	24%	16%	5%
81-90	36%	30%	30%	33%	21%	2%
90+	12%	6%	20%	9%	7%	1%
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Disability

A high proportion of Adults receiving home care (80%) were recorded with a physical disability. Due to the nature of the service a high level is expected. Overall this is higher than all Adult Social care users (72%). Nevertheless, it is below the proportion of all Haringey population with a recorded disability.

Disability	All ASC Service Users	Hgy Popn
No	28%	86%
Yes	72%	14%
Total	100%	100%

Row Labels	F	M	U	Grand Total
Learning Disability Support	4%	6%	0%	5%
Mental Health Support	4%	8%	0%	6%
Physical Support	82%	76%	100%	80%
Sensory Support	3%	3%	0%	3%
Social Support	3%	4%	0%	3%
Support with Memory and Cognition	4%	3%	0%	3%
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Race & Ethnicity

The data shows that the largest ethnic group within the home support client group is White ethnic group (includes White British, White Irish and Any Other Background), this is consistent with all Adult Social Care service users. The data also shows that there is an overrepresentation of Black ethnic group within the home support client group compared to the Haringey population (28% compared to 16%), albeit this is consistent with the ethnic profile of all Adult Social Care service users (30%). This indicates that the main ethnic groups affected by this proposal will be Black ethnic group and White ethnic.

All ASC	Hgy Popn

Ethnicity	Service Users	
Asian / Asian British	13%	10%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	30%	16%
Mixed / multiple	5%	5%
Other Ethnic Group	0%	5%
White	50%	65%
No data	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Count of ID	Column Labels			
Row Labels	F	M	U	Grand Total
Asian / Asian British	7%	8%	0%	8%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	28%	28%	0%	28%
Mixed / multiple	1%	1%	0%	1%
No data	12%	15%	70%	13%
Other Ethnic Group	3%	4%	0%	3%
White	48%	45%	30%	47%
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Sexual Orientation

We do not hold any service user data on sexual orientation protected characteristic and we do not have any data on the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population of Haringey. The ONS estimates that 3.7% of Haringey's population are lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), which is the 15th largest LGB community in the country and is likely to be reflected in the Home Support client base. We are aware that LGBT people experience discrimination, harassment and victimisation, including in social care.
The Council is committed to enhancing equality of opportunity for all resident including those with a protected characteristic as defined by the Equality Act, 2010. As such we will continue to monitor and review the service to ensure that is accessible for all those you need to access home support

Religion or Belief (or No Belief)

Count of ID	Column Labels				All ASC	Hgy Popn
Row Labels	F	M	U	Grand Total	Service Users	
Buddhist	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%	1.2%
Catholic	8%	7%	0%	8%	11.2%	No breakdown
Christian	27%	24%	10%	25%	48.5%	49.4%
Greek Orthodox	4%	3%	0%	3%	5.2%	No breakdown
Hindu	2%	1%	0%	2%	3.3%	2.0%
Jehovah Witness	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Jewish	2%	1%	0%	2%	4.0%	3.3%
Muslim	8%	8%	0%	8%	16.7%	15.6%

No Religion	4%	4%	0%	4%	6.9%	27.7%
Not Stated	43%	50%	90%	46%	0.3%	0.3%
Other Religion	2%	2%	0%	2%	0.3%	0.3%
Rastafarian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	No breakdown
Sikh	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%	0.3%
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Please note that the above table is calculated based on recorded religions. 46% of home support service users have not stated a religion.
Christian is the largest recorded religion amongst the home support client group (25%), which is in keeping with all Adult Social Care service users and the Haringey Population. Catholic (8%) and Muslim (8%) are the next largest groups. There are no significant over-representations for any of the religions.

Pregnancy & Maternity
We do not hold data on this protected group. We do not envisage an impact of this service based upon this protected group.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

	Married (heterosexual couples)	Civil Partnership
Haringey	32.2%	0.6%
London	40%	0.4%
England and Wales	47%	0.2%

The number of married people (only data on heterosexual couples is available at this time) is significantly lower in Haringey than in London and England. However, the proportion of people in civil partnerships is higher in Haringey compared to the London and England and Wales average. It is reasonable to expect that the client base of Home Support reflects this.

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

In 2017, a review of Home Support was undertaken jointly by the Council and CCG supported by the Design Council. The review involved a range of stakeholders including service users and family carers. Co-Design workshops have also been held, which have included service users and family carers. Further workshops were held in November & December 2019 with home support providers, council staff, Haringey over 50s representative, family carers and other stakeholders.
The findings from the review and the workshops inform the proposed re-design.

This proposal aligns to outcomes in the Borough Plan 2019 -2023
Priority 2
Outcome 7: All adults are able to live healthy and fulfilling lives, with dignity, staying active and connected in their communities
Objective
a) Healthy life expectancy will increase across the borough, improving outcomes for all communities
b) People are supported to live independently and well at home for longer

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?

Theme	Findings for Haringey arrangements
Workforce	• Travel-time (issues with demands of travel – although some providers geographically zone carers) • Issues with workforce retention (loss to neighbouring boroughs/retail) • Issues with sector career progression • Use of zero-hour contracts
Quality	• Service users and carers mostly happy with quality of service • Issues with sufficiency of care commissioned (level of hours) to address social isolation • Time & task – not 'enablement focused'
Sustainability	• DPS/spot-commissioning provides lack of certainty for providers.

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

It is intended that existing service users will be reviewed and will move to the new service providers. Service users who wish to remain with their current care worker and provider will be offered direct payments with the support they require. Where this offer is

taken up, it will give service users and families the opportunity to exert more choice and control over the provision of care that enables them to be independent. It will reduce dependency on more costly care and as a result contribute to protecting crucial services for those most in need. The Councils Direct payments team will provide support to service users and families with the following :

- Information on the availability of care agencies
- Information on the availability of payroll services
- Health and Safety advice
- Discuss alternative services and support available and signpost if needed.
- Provide information on the Direct Payments process.

Overall, the impact of the proposal is positive as the aim of the proposal is to improve the quality of home support by delivering an outcomes focussed, person-centred service. As the proposed service will be delivered in locality areas, the reliability of the service should also improve. The overall aims of the new approach are as follows:

- supply assured across the borough
- sustainability in the market and in the workforce
- reduced reliance on 'time and task' contract measures with more focus on outcomes
- enhanced quality and focus on outcomes - empowering people to live independent lives near the people and places that are important to them
- arrangements which are manageable to run

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)*

The proposal will improve service delivery for all residents who received home care support from the council. The data shows that more men currently access home care support than women, therefore the proposed changes will have disproportionally positive impact on men, as reflected and due to the current demand for the service.

Positive	X	Negative		Neutral impact		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)*

We do not have local data regarding this protected characteristic. However, it is estimated that there are between 200,000 and 500,000 people who identify as trans in the UK. The proposal will improve service delivery for all residents and the proposed changes will not have an impact for this protected group and will try to ensure that discrimination, harassment and victimisation is tackled based upon this and any other protected group

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

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)*

Our data analysis indicates that 78% of service users affected by this proposal are 60+. This is higher than the age profile of Adult Social Care clients aged 60+ (58%) and the Haringey population for 60+ (16%). Therefore, the proposal is likely to have a positive impact on clients 60+, which is expected of a home support service and in line with the current demand for the service.

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)*

A high proportion of Adults receiving home care (80%) were recorded with a physical disability. The proposal is more likely to affect people with a disability due to the nature of the service and so we can assume a positive impact for this group.

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 proposal will improve service delivery for all residents who received home care support from the council. Our data analysis shows that those of Black ethnicity are currently overrepresented within the home support client group compared to the Haringey population (28% compared to 16%). Therefore, the proposed changes will have a positive impact on this group, reflecting the current demand for the service.

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)*

We do not hold any service user data on sexual orientation protected characteristic, The ONS estimates that 3.7% of Haringey's population are lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), which is the 15th largest LGB community in the country and is likely to be reflected in the Home Support client base. The Council is committed to enhancing equality of opportunity for all resident including those with a protected characteristic as defined by the Equality Act, 2010. As such we will continue to monitor and review the service to ensure that is accessible for all those you need to access home support

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	x

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)*

There are no significant over-representations for any of the religions. Christian is the largest recorded religion amongst the home support client group and more likely to be affected by the proposal.

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 envisage that this proposal will have a negative impact upon this protected group due to the nature of the service.

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)*

The proportion of people in civil partnerships is higher in Haringey compared to the London and England and Wales average. It is reasonable to expect that the client base of Home Support reflects this. Service users and/or carers who are in a civil partnership will be treated the same as those who are married.

Positive		Negative		Neutral impact	X	Unknown Impact	

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

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 minority ethnic residents with disabilities who are over 60.

In recognising the particular difficulties that are faced by people from Black, Asian, minority ethnic backgrounds who are over 60 and disabled and given the analysis above, we expect a positive impact for clients who are aged over 60 and have a disability and are from Black Afro- Caribbean minority ethnic backgrounds.

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 proposal will support service users by promoting enablement and independence, therefore encouraging service users to be more involved in their local communities.

In summary the proposals will positively respond to the needs of service users, who are older and disabled, a protected group who may otherwise not be able to live in the community in Haringey.

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	Y

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.	
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
As identified in the equalities assessment many of our service users are from Black and minority ethnic communities and have specific needs pertaining to their protected group. This may include language support, cultural awareness and the need to build trust, confidence and improve communication between the service user and service provider in delivering this service and ensuring there is sufficient choice in the home support service to meet the cultural needs of the Black and minority ethnic groups.	Around 30% of new home support packages will continue to be purchased on a spot basis through the Dynamic purchasing system (DPS). This will allow the commissioning team to commission services via the DPS to specialist providers for service users from the protected groups in instances whereby the Locality provider may lack the capacity to meet the specific language or cultural needs.	Commissioning team	April 2021
As all packages of care will form part of the bundled hours arrangement as part of the new model. Clients, especially those who identify with the protected characteristic of age and disability, may be reluctant to move to the new providers in the Locality.	To ensure continuity of care clients will be offered the option of direct payments to give them more choice and control if they choose to stay with their current provider. With this in mind, the commissioning team will look to manage the change	Commissioning team	April 2021

	effectively, including consideration of a project team to support this change.		

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.

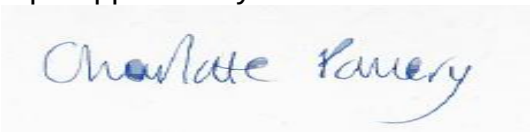
N/A

6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented:

In monitoring the delivery of the Home Support, we will:

- Allocate officers from the commissioning team to monitor the equalities impact of the new home support model.
- Analyse demographic data on service users annually, specifically related to protected characteristics.
- Undertake annual surveys of residents to obtain feedback on the services received and will specifically analyse data on Protected Groups
- The policy will be reviewed in March 2022 by the Commissioning team unless intelligence suggests direct or indirect discrimination against a protected characteristic then an early revision of the policy will be instigated.

7. Authorisation

EqIA approved by  ..... (Assistant Director/ Director)	Date 14th January 2021.....

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.

Appendix 3 - Procurement Outcome

This section of the report outlines the outcome of the tender evaluation and breakdown of quality and price scores achieved by each provider for each locality. Further information about the tender evaluation is contained in Appendix 2 (Part B - Exempt Information) of the report.

Sometimes lower ranked bids have been successful because providers may have submitted bids for more than one Bundle and the recommendation was to award the Service Agreement to another bundle within the same locality, providers were successful in a different Locality or Localities or providers were unable to meet the aggregated turnover threshold for two Bundles.

1. East Haringey

1.1. **Bundle E1** – a total of 16 bids received, of which 5 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 3 bids failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 8 bids were fully assessed and their quality and price scores are as follow:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	324	567	891	1
Provider B	348	539	887	2
Provider C	282	600	882	3
Provider D	322	549	871	4
Provider E	272	564	836	5
Provider F	**254**	**564**	**818**	**6**
Provider G	254	548	802	7
Provider H	236	564	800	8

We propose to award the Service Agreement to 6th ranked Provider for Bundle E1 (please see paragraph 6.26 of the main report).

1.2. **Bundle E2** – a total of 10 bids received, of which 2 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 2 bids failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 6 bids were fully assessed and their quality and price scores are as follows:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	348	534	882*	1
Provider B	282	600	882*	2
Provider C	**272**	**564**	**836**	**3**
Provider D	254	564	818	4
Provider E	236	564	800	5
Provider F	242	551	793	6

We propose to award the Service Agreement to 3rd ranked Provider for Bundle E2 (please see paragraph 6.26 of the main report).

Note: *Provider A and B, both achieved the same total scores of 882. However, in accordance with the evaluation criteria stipulated in tender documents, the provider with the highest marks in quality is ranked 1 (Provider A) and allocated rank 2 to Provider B.

1.3. **Bundle E3** – a total of 11 bids received, of which 6 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 1 bid failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 4 bids were fully assessed and their quality and price scores are as follow:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	**324**	**600**	**924**	**1**
Provider B	348	570	918	2
Provider C	272	597	869	3
Provider D	254	597	851	4

We propose to award the Service Agreement to top ranked Provider for Bundle E3.

1.4. **Bundle E4** – a total of 10 bids received, of which 5 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 2 bids failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 3 bids were fully assessed and their quality and price scores are as follows:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	**348**	**577**	**925**	**1**
Provider B	272	600	872	2
Provider C	254	587	841	3

We propose to award the Service Agreement to top ranked Provider for Bundle E4.

2. Central Haringey

2.1. **Bundle C1** – a total of 14 bids received, of which 4 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 3 bids failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 7 bids were fully assessed and their quality and price scores are as follows:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	**348**	**546**	**894**	1
Provider B	290	600	890	2
Provider C	322	556	878	3

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider D	306	549	855	4
Provider E	272	571	843	5
Provider F	254	571	825	6
Provider G	236	571	807	7

We propose to award the Service Agreement to top ranked Provider for Bundle C1.

2.2. **Bundle C2** – a total of 13 bids received, of which 4 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 3 bids failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 6 bids were assessed and their quality and price scores are as follow:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	**290**	**600**	**890**	**1**
Provider B	348	537	885	2
Provider C	272	567	839	3
Provider D	254	584	838	4
Provider E	254	552	806	5
Provider F	236	567	803	6

We propose to award the Service Agreement to top ranked provider for Bundle C2.

2.3. **Bundle C3** – a total of 15 bids received, of which 5 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 3 bids failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 6 bids were assessed and their quality and price scores are as follow:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	290	600	890	1
Provider B	348	541	889	2
Provider C	**322**	**556**	**878**	**3**
Provider D	272	517	843	4
Provider E	254	517	825	5
Provider F	236	517	807	6

We propose to award the Service Agreement to 3rd ranked Provider for Bundle C3 (please see paragraph 6.26 of the main report).

2.4. **Bundle C4** – a total of 11 bids received, of which 5 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 1 bids failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 5 bids were assessed and their quality and price scores are as follow:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	340	600	**940**	**1**
Provider B	348	574	922	2
Provider C	306	574	880	3
Provider D	272	597	869	4
Provider E	254	597	851	5

We propose to award the Service Agreement to top ranked provider for Bundle C4.

3. West Haringey

3.1. **Bundle W1** – a total of 13 bids received, of which 4 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 2 bids failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 7 bids were assessed and their quality and price scores are as follow:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	**322**	**600**	**922**	1
Provider B	316	582	902	2
Provider C	348	551	899	3
Provider D	272	582	854	4
Provider E	254	599	853	5
Provider F	244	586	830	6
Provider G	242	569	811	7

We propose to award the Service Agreement to top ranked Provider for Bundle W1.

3.2. **Bundle W2** – a total of 9 bids received, of which 2 bids were eliminated during the compliance check and 1 bid failed to meet quality threshold. Remaining 6 bids were assessed and their quality and price scores are as follow:

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider A	348	554	902	1
Provider B	322	567	889	2
Provider C	**272**	**583**	**855**	**3**
Provider D	254	600	854	4

Bidder	Quality Scores (out of 400 points)	Price Scores (out of 600 points)	Total Scores (out of 1000 points)	Raking
Provider E	244	583	827	5
Provider F	254	567	821	6

We propose to award the Service Agreement to 3rd ranked Provider for Bundle W2 (please see paragraph 6.26 of the main report).

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Report for: Cabinet 9th February 2021

Item number:

Title: **Commercial Property Portfolio Review – Industrial Property Strategy and proposed acquisition of third party interests**

Report authorised by: Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning

Lead Officers: Christine Addison, Interim Assistant Director Capital Projects & Property

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non-Key Decision: Key

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1. The Council holds a significant commercial property portfolio with a budgeted income of £7.3m per annum. It was agreed as part of the Asset Management Plan that the commercial portfolio would be reviewed. This work has started with the industrial portfolio. This portfolio includes a range of industrial properties built or acquired by the Council over many years for general purposes, primarily for socio-economic purposes. Whilst the Council operates this portfolio largely on commercial lines, the portfolio has a significant economic and social impact and contributes to the Council's Borough Plan targets.

1.2. This review provides an opportunity for the Council to consider the future strategy for the industrial property portfolio to ensure that the emphasis is placed on how these properties are used to best effect to deliver Council priorities, including the Borough Plan priorities to support economic growth rather than purely focussing on achieving income to help the Council meet its budget requirements.

1.3. This report sets out the outcome of a detailed review of a number of industrial properties and makes recommendations about taking forward the process to seek to acquire any third party headlease or freehold interests. If successful, this would improve the ability to the Council to use these properties for economic growth and regeneration purposes as well as potentially improve the Council's income. If the Council is able to acquire full interests in these properties there are significant economic and planning benefits, including protecting employment and industrial uses, supporting the growth of SMEs as the Council will be in control of any future development in a way to protect business and employment space. This could be a very important step to take in the context of the Government policy on industrial land, new use classes, permitted development and the London Plan which will make it more difficult for the Council to protect important private employment and industrial space in future. It also gives the Council the ability and incentive over

time, where appropriate to invest in the portfolio to intensify uses and maximise the impact that these industrial properties can have on local business and employment especially where they are located in regeneration priority areas and in designated employment land.

1.4. This report sets out the outcome of the review of eight of the industrial properties held in the Council's commercial property portfolio where the Council does not hold 100% of the interest. The proposal in relation to these properties is to take steps to acquire headlease or freehold interests, subject to business case. If successful, this would allow the Council to protect uses, support economic growth as well as increase its commercial income. The Council could consider at a later time whether there is scope to invest in these properties with a view to maximising their economic impact, subject to the business case. The report sets out the case to proceed with acquisition if the Council's acquisition policy criteria are met and within financial limits set out in the exempt part of this report.

1.5. Six of the industrial properties to be potentially acquired are subject to headleases with long unexpired lease terms. The council has not got an automatic right to acquire interests in these properties and the proposals included in this report are subject to negotiation and agreement of the third parties. Should agreement be reached, on acquisition the headlease interests would be extinguished and the Council would then hold an unencumbered freehold giving full control of the industrial property investment. Further detail is provided in the exempt report.

1.6. The strategy included in the Asset Management Plan is to invest in the industrial portfolio, as long as opportunities are in line with the Council's Disposals and Acquisition policy. In addition, any acquisitions will need to meet the criteria around the Borough Plan and strategy contribution as well as having a sound financial business case. The strategy is also to review the portfolio for potential intensification in the future to support further economic growth. This is a consideration in proposing the acquisitions as it would give the Council the controlling interest making this more achievable.

1.7. Whilst the report is proposing that Cabinet agrees to seek to acquire as many of the interests in these properties as possible, it is important to note that this will need to be with the agreement of third parties, which if possible, will take time to secure. In addition, the report clarifies the basis for holding and acquiring these assets needs to be in line with its investment policy as laid out in the Treasury Strategy and this will be considered alongside the Asset Management Plan agreed acquisition policy criteria in assessing the potential acquisitions.

1.8. Further information is provided in the exempt part of this report.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. The Council has a large portfolio of commercial properties which support the economy of our Borough, helping local business to grow and supporting employment opportunities for residents. The portfolio also provides a good income to help support Council services. We have been reviewing the performance of the industrial portfolio and looking at ways to maximise its contribution to economic

growth and regeneration and the opportunity to increase our income where possible.

2.2. The first part of this review is related to the industrial portfolio, where we set out in our Asset Management Plan last year our ambition to grow and improve the portfolio where we can to support economic growth. Industrial properties are in short supply, so the market is very strong. We have a number of industrial properties in our portfolio, where we don't own the full interest and where we are keen, if the business case works and if the current owners agree, to acquire fully, so that we can protect and grow SMEs and protect our employment sites; and in doing so we will be able to increase the Council's income which helps us pay for vital services. This approach will strengthen our ability in the longer term to shape and protect the provision of employment space in the borough.

2.3. I am pleased to recommend that we take steps to buy back up to eight long lease and freehold interests, subject to further analysis to ensure that the properties meet the Council's Acquisitions Policy, including the financial criteria we have proposed.

3. Recommendations

3.1. It is recommended that Cabinet:

(i) Approves the strategy for the commercial industrial portfolio as set out in the open and the exempt report which aims to ensure the Council's industrial portfolio is aligned with the Council's economic plans as set out in the Good Economy Recovery Plan and the Borough Plan.

(ii) Approves that steps are taken to seek to buy-back 6 long leasehold interests as set out in the exempt report and two Freehold interests in a total of 8 industrial properties forming part of the Council's commercial property portfolio, subject to agreement with the third part interests, and subject to the disposals and acquisitions policy criteria being met. All potential acquisitions to also meet the Council's acquisition criteria set out in 6.12 below, and to be in accordance with the financial thresholds and further analysis required as set out in the Exempt report.

(iii) Notes that on provisionally agreeing terms to acquire each of the third party interests a full business case to be brought to Cabinet for approval to the acquisition within the agreed budgetary framework.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1. As part of the Council's Asset Management Plan the commercial portfolio is under review to ensure that it is performing well financially and to ensure that it is possible to maximise its impact on the socio-economic well-being of the Borough. The industrial portfolio includes some established industrial estates and properties. This review covers eight of the industrial properties where it may be possible to increase the Council's income and improve the Council's ability to use these properties to support future economic growth and achieve planning aims, in particular in the Tottenham area.

4.2. Haringey is an established location for small and medium scale manufacturing activities. There is a strong demand for industrial properties nationwide and this sector of the property market is set to continue to be buoyant. The industrial property market in Haringey reflects this strong performance. This supports business growth and employment in the Borough.

4.3. Occupation of the Council's industrial properties is mainly by independent businesses in relatively small spaces. This nature of occupation with relatively small unit sizes and high number of independent operators has been identified as a key advantage for the Haringey industrial property market. Another key advantage that makes Haringey a good location for industrial properties is the trunk road connections within the borough, which combines with its good public transport network.

4.4. The Council pays a significant amount of rent to its direct landlords as ground rent. The proposal to acquire the freehold interests in the industrial properties represents an opportunity for the Council to acquire full control of the properties and deploy the additional rental income into its Medium Term Financial Strategy. Acquiring freehold interests and intermediate headleases would mean the Council would no longer pay ground rent.

4.5. Subject to further review, it may be possible for the Council to refurbish or significantly remodel and further develop some of the properties in future to increase the supply of industrial properties in the Borough and improve the quality of available stock. That level of investment may be difficult to make without holding the freehold interests.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. The alternative option to the proposed acquisition is for the Council to continue with the current position i.e., not purchasing the freehold and intermediate headlease interests. This option is the default position for the properties should it not be possible to acquire by agreement. It is not preferred, for the following reasons.

- The acquisitions would give the Council more control over these properties which will enable the Council to protect the employment and industrial uses as well as give the Council the ability to invest in future to increase the industrial and its quality within the borough.

- The proposed acquisitions meet the Council's acquisition criteria and is considered financially viable.

- The additional revenue income from ground rent savings has been included in the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy.

- Lost opportunity for greater economic, planning and regeneration through future investment opportunities if the Council does not have full ownership of its portfolio.

5.2. However, the acquisition programme is subject to both negotiations and meeting the financial criteria and should this result in the inability of the Council to proceed with any individual acquisition, this option will need to be the default position and the Council would then need to work with the other interests to see whether the portfolio can be improved to support the Council's economic growth and regeneration strategies.

5.3. Further information on the options is set out in the exempt part of this report.

6. Background information

6.1. The refresh of the Council's Asset Management Plan 2020-25 is included elsewhere on this agenda. It includes an update of the review on the Council's commercial portfolio which was headlined in the current plan. This includes clarification about the basis of the Council's commercial portfolio holdings and confirms that Council's property holdings are based on holding property for socio-economic purposes to support the Council's functions in that respect and that they operate commercially to provide an income to the Council in order to support its services and Borough Plan implementation.

6.2. Whilst the portfolio is operated commercially and is included in the MTFS and budget strategy due to its income contribution to the Council's overall finances, its impact is much broader in terms of meeting the Council Borough Plan targets and ambitions. In considering investment in assets, including the commercial portfolio there are some criteria included in the Acquisitions Policy, which is updated in the Asset Management Plan to clarify that any proposed acquisitions need to be in line with the Council's investment policy as laid out in the Treasury Strategy.

6.3. The Council's commercial property portfolio comprises almost 900 leased non-operational assets producing an annual income of £7.3m a year. This comprises industrial, retail, office and various other assets located through the Borough. Industrial properties account for 50% of the income and 46% of the portfolio. All the industrial properties included in the exempt part of this report are located within the Borough of Haringey.

6.4. The industrial portfolio is the strongest performing asset and makes a significant contribution to the Borough Plan outcomes relating to economy and community wealth building. Industrial take-up remains buoyant, and industrial land values increased sharply in 2018, by an average of 8.2% across the UK. Pressure on land is strongest in London/M25 and land values rose by nearly 23%. This trend has continued with further rental growth notwithstanding the pandemic and the Council's industrial property is set to continue performing well.

6.5. Pressure on industrial and employment land is likely to continue. Over time it may be more difficult for the Council to prevent the loss of employment uses on private land through the planning system, increasing the importance of the Council controlling employment uses on its own land. Nationally the government has introduced reformed 'use classes' and is expanding 'permitted development rights' which allow more changes of use to occur from business uses to other uses without the need for planning permission. At a London level, the government has required the Mayor of London to remove policies in the emerging new London Plan which

sought “no net loss of industrial floorspace capacity”, meaning that planning policy protection of private industrial land is weaker than it would have otherwise been.

6.6. The Council’s commercial property portfolio is made up of mainly industrial properties. Other property types within the portfolio include offices, retail and land. It is important that the commercial property portfolio aligns with the Council’s future economic and financial vision. Therefore, a report was commissioned to review the commercial portfolio and there were specific recommendations regarding the improvement of the industrial portfolio.

6.7. According to the report, the industrial property market in the Borough of Haringey remains strong. The report identified a severe shortage of well-located sites for distribution use and urban locations that are suitable for the last mile delivery to shops and directly to customers. Most urban sites do have to compete with higher value residential uses.

6.8. There is a general improvement in the industrial market nationally, as retail online demand grows with resulting increase in warehouses to service this increased demand. Online sales reached 21.5% of total retail sales in 2018, up from 15.58% in 2015. According to the Office of National Statistics, online sales as a proportion of total retail in April 2020 stood at 30.7%. Market sentiment is for the industrial property market to maintain its strong position.

6.9. According to Carter Jonas, who run their own prime industrial rental index, London industrial properties saw a growth of 4.3% in 2018. CPI inflation grew at a rate of 2.1% in the same period. By the same token, industrial land values increased by an average of 8.2% in the same period. In the current pandemic situation, there has been further growth. According to the Office of National Statistics, online sales as a proportion of total retail in April 2020 stands at 30.7%. Market sentiment is for the industrial property market to maintain its strong position.

6.10. It is proposed the Council should engage with the landlords of selected industrial estates, where the Council is tenant, to purchase the headlease or freehold interests in order for the Council to maximise its control to increase rental income and optimise future development potential to meet regeneration, planning and economic development objectives. In some instances, the Council is currently receiving only 25% of the occupational rental income, and therefore the increased income on acquisition to 100% of rental income would directly contribute to MTFS savings, net of servicing the borrowing the cost of acquisition and any non-recoverable outgoings, details of which are set out in the exempt report.

6.11. Acquiring the interests in these properties will give the council greater control over the protection of employment space following recent changes to Permitted Development Rights and to the planning system with regards to Change of Use Classes. This will not only protect employment space and ensure any changes are in line with council planning policy but will also protect jobs located in that employment space. The resilience of economic activity and subsequent employment is reliant on the provision of suitable, affordable employment space.

6.12. Following acquisition, and as units become available, a review of new tenants will be undertaken to prioritise businesses that provide job density and jobs that meet

the council's vision of a Good Economy by delivering Good Work (pay London Living Wage and provide security). The Council having freehold interests in commercial property will help it have a long term ability to shape the look and feel of employment space available in the borough, prioritise businesses and sectors that meet the Good Economy vision, and help retain businesses looking for larger premises as their businesses grow.

6.13. This report evaluates 8 industrial estates (listed in the exempt part of this report) in the Council's commercial portfolio for potential acquisition of headleases in respect of 6 properties and Freehold interests in respect of the remaining two. The full analysis including return on investment is set out in the exempt part of this report. How the programme meets appropriate parts of the Council's acquisitions policy as set out in the Asset Management Plan is as follows:

Acquisitions Supported

- As part of a programme to invest directly or attract investment in changes to places, especially at this time to regeneration areas such as Tottenham and Wood Green, which support a growing Economy.
- Acquisition of sites or buildings which will improve the business case of an existing proposal.
- Acquisitions of land or properties which are within formally agreed Regeneration areas or designated employment land, or nearby and having a significant potential impact on the regeneration area, where this supports the land assembly which will deliver agreed investment programmes and Borough Plan outcomes.
- Acquisitions of property for commercial purposes to support the Council's MTFS targets will be supported if there is a strong case linked to delivering the Borough Plan and Local Plan – including increasing or protecting employment space, the scope to intensify industrial or employment uses in target areas, or for meanwhile commercial purposes pending a redevelopment which the Council has agreed to take control of directly rather than leaving the delivery outcomes an timescale in the hands of private sector operators or developers.
- Acquisitions for Planning or other purposes which support the delivery of the Council's strategic aims and Borough Plan objectives including by CPO as necessary or acquisitions at nil or less than cost via the planning process.
- The Council has a strong preference for developing its own land
- Any proposal to dispose or acquire must be deliverable and in line with the Council's budget strategy, including any commitment to increase income, the Asset Management Plan, the Capital Strategy and in conformity to the CIPFA Prudential Property Investment Guidance.

6.14. The policy is used to help support decisions about acquisitions, alongside the MTFS and the need to balance aspirations with budget availability and affordability addressed in business cases. The business case consideration of acquisitions in particular will be key to this and may rule in or out acquisitions

6.15. In addition to the assessment above, the Council will take into account current condition and repair requirements of these properties. However, in all cases the Council has responsibility for external repairs and overall compliance.

6.16. Subject to Cabinet agreement the next steps will be for officers to negotiate acquisitions and terms with the headlease holders/ freeholders concerned, and within financial limits as set out in the exempt part of this report, the final terms to be delegated to the Director of Housing Regeneration and Planning.

6.17. Additional information is provided in the exempt part to this report.

7. Consultation with Tenants

7.1. It is not a requirement that the Council consults with tenants about any proposed commercial acquisitions as it will not affect tenants' position in relation to their leases which will remain the same. Clearly the Council will need to consult the tenants before any major repair or refurbishment works are carried out.

8. Contribution to strategic outcomes

8.1. This proposal provides a balance of focus on the Council's priority 4 within its current Borough Plan by focusing on the economy that will support the other priorities being delivered with other projects such as housing, skills and employment priorities.

8.2. If these proposed acquisitions are implemented, they will contribute towards maximising the Council's investment within the borough and in the various local areas. It will contribute towards Haringey as a growing economy and towards thriving local businesses.

8.3. The acquisitions will better enable the Council to fulfil its obligations to tenants by becoming their direct landlord rather than an intermediary landlord.

8.4. This Council investment in its local area will contribute towards the ease with which people can do business in Haringey by increasing future supply of good quality business space, with further Council investment in improving and extending some of the exiting stock.

8.5. It will further strengthen the local capacity to attract further public and private investment and encourage businesses to establish and grow in the borough.

8.6. The Borough Plan Priority 4 Economy Outcome 13 seeks "A growing economy and thriving local businesses, supported by a community wealth-building approach". Objective d) is to "Secure the delivery of a range of workspaces to meet the needs of a modern economy" which includes an action to "Ensure the delivery of the right mix of employment spaces through the planning process" and "Seek to maximise employment intensity in Haringey's industrial estates, leading by example through the use of Council land".

8.7. The Borough Plan Year 2 Delivery Plan includes an objective to "Ensure Local Plan plans for the right amount of employment space, of the right type, in the right places to maximise jobs and the economy in Haringey". Existing adopted Local Plan (2017) Policy SP8 Employment states that "The Council will secure a strong economy in Haringey and protect the Borough's hierarchy of employment land" including through protection and intensification of existing sites. The Development Management Policies document (2017) sets out the requirement that "new uses will not prejudice the continuation of industrial and commercial activities". The New Local Plan First Steps consultation document (2020) states "The New Local Plan will also look at ways to make more effective use of employment land" and "will also need to identify and determine where we should cluster industrial uses that are incompatible with other uses".

9. Risk

9.1. The acquisition programme is subject to both negotiations and meeting the financial criteria and should this result in the inability of the Council to proceed with any individual acquisition, the status quo would continue, and the Council would then need to engage with the existing headlease holders or freeholder as appropriate to see whether the portfolio can be improved to support the Council's economic growth, planning and regeneration strategies.

10. Statutory Officers comments

Finance

10.1. The recommendation of the report is to authorise the acquisition of 6 long leasehold interests and 2 freehold interests. The approved capital programme currently includes budget provision as set out below:

2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
£10m	£10m	£12m	£32m

Cabinet at its meeting of 14 July agreed to seek to acquire the freehold interest in Munro Works. This means that, of the above budget an element has been committed and that the available budget for acquisitions is less. The exact amount of available budget is set out in the exempt section.

Procurement

10.2 The Corporate Procurement Unit notes the recommendations in this report and that there is no input from procurement required

Legal

10.3 This report seeks authority to acquire the superior interests in 8 Industrial Sites which the Council holds on leaseholds basis. The Council has the power to acquire

under section 120 of the Local Government Act 1972 to acquire by agreement properties for the purposes of any of its functions, or (b) the benefit, improvement or development of its area. The properties are already held within the Council's commercial portfolio and the General Fund.

Legal advice will be required prior to any acquisition so the Council's legal interest is protected. Members should note that there are no obligations on any of the Council's landlords to dispose their interests to the Council at this stage

Equality

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

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

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

The proposed decisions are to approve the strategy for the commercial industrial portfolio in order to ensure that it is aligned with the Council's economic plans as set out in the Good Economy Recovery Plan and the Borough Plan, and to approve steps to be taken regarding leasehold and freehold interests of certain commercial properties. The effects of the proposed decisions would be to protect employment and industrial space and support the growth of SMEs.

The objectives of the Borough Plan and the Good Economy Recovery Plan, including those to increase employment opportunities and support businesses, have been designed with an overarching objective of increasing equality in Haringey. As such, to the extent that the proposed decisions enable the Council to make progress towards the Borough Plan and Good Economy Recovery Plan objectives, they may be considered measures to address known inequalities and advance equality of opportunity.

11. Use of Appendices

Exempt Appendix

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

a. This report contains exempt and non-exempt information. Exempt information is contained within Part B and **is not for publication.** The exempt information is under the following category (identified in amended schedule 12A of the

Local Government Act 1972): S. (3) Information relating to financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

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Report for:	**Cabinet 9th February 2021**
Title:	**Approval of housing construction contract at Antill Road N15**
Report Authorised by	**David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning**
Lead Officer:	**Robbie Erbmann, Assistant Director for Housing**
Ward(s) affected:	**Tottenham Green**
Report for Key/ Non Key Decision:	**Key Decision**

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report seeks Cabinet's approval, in light of consultation with local residents, to build a new three-bedroom Council home for Council rent on Council land that is currently in use for car parking.

1.2 In order to achieve this, Cabinet is being asked to agree that the Council should appropriate the land, first for planning purposes and then on completion for housing purposes; and in light of a formal tender process to award a construction contract to a locally-based firm, Cuttle Construction Limited.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1. I'm pleased to recommend that Cabinet approves building another new Council home. With that approval, building work will be underway by the end of this month on 363 Council homes right across the borough, on 17 sites in ten different wards.

2.2. At a time when Covid is exposing the deep harm that poor housing inflicts, this new three-bedroom Council home will provide a secure future for a Haringey family.

2.3. This scheme demonstrates our commitment to building a new generation of Haringey Council homes that are designed to the highest standards. This house is a contemporary interpretation of the neighbouring houses, and it uses high quality, durable materials that will stand the test of time.

3. Recommendation

3.1. It is recommended that Cabinet:

3.1.1 Considers the responses to the consultation carried out on this proposed scheme in line with section 105 of the Housing Act 1985, as set out in paragraphs 6.5 to 6.8 of this report.

3.1.2 Approves the appointment of Cuttle Construction Limited to undertake the new build works to provide a total of one Council rented home at Antill Road for a total contract sum of £274,202 and to approve the client contingency sum set out in the exempt part of the report.

3.1.3 Approves the appropriation of the land at Antill Road (edged red in the plans attached at Appendix 1) from housing purposes to planning purposes under Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 as it is no longer required for the purpose which it is currently held, and for the purpose of carrying out development as set out in part 6 of this report.

3.1.4 Approves the use of the Council's powers under Section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 to override easements and other rights of neighbouring properties infringed upon by the Antill Road development, under planning

permission Ref: HGY/2020/1480.

3.1.5 Delegates to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning, after consultation with the Director of Finance and the Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal, authority to make payments of compensation as a result of any infringement arising from the development and the recommendation 3.1.3, within the existing scheme of delegation.

3.1.6 Approves the appropriation of the land at Antill Road (edged red in the plans attached at Appendix 1) from planning purposes back to housing purposes under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1985, after practical completion of the development.

4. Reasons for decisions

4.1. The land at Antill Road was approved by Cabinet in July 2019 to be included in the Council's housing delivery programme. The scheme has subsequently been granted planning consent and is ready to progress to construction. This report therefore marks the third, and final, Members' decision to develop on this site.

4.2. Cuttle Construction Limited has been identified by a formal tender process to undertake these works.

4.3. The appropriation of the site for planning purposes is required as it will allow the Council to use the powers contained in Section 203 to override easements and other rights of neighbouring properties and will prevent injunctions that could delay or prevent the Council's proposed development. Section 203 converts the right to seek an injunction into a right to compensation. The site will need to be appropriated back from planning purposes to housing purposes on completion of the development to enable the Council to use the land for housing and let one new Council home at Council rent.

4.4. The site proposal will improve security for new and existing residents and alleviate potential anti-social behaviour attracted to the site by an open unsecured car park.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1. It would be possible not to develop this site for housing purposes. However, this option was rejected as it does not support the Council's commitment to deliver a new generation of Council homes.

5.2. This opportunity was procured via a competitive tender through the Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) JCT Design & Build 2016 amendments, the recommended route for a contract of this value. An alternative option would have been to do a direct appointment, but this option was rejected due to the estimated contract value of the scheme and to give opportunities for local small to medium size contractors to submit a tender.

5.3. The Council could continue with the scheme without appropriating the site for planning purposes, but this would risk the proposed development being delayed or stopped by potential third-party claims. By utilising the powers under Section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (HPA 2016), those who benefit from third party rights will not be able to seek an injunction since those rights or easements that are overridden are converted into a claim for compensation only. The Council recognises the potential rights of third parties and will pay compensation where a legal basis for such payments is established. The housing delivery team actively engaged with local residents about the development of this site as they proceeded through the feasibility and design stages and any comments or objections raised were taken into consideration by Planning Committee in reaching its decision.

5.4. The Council could decide not to appropriate the land for housing purposes upon practical completion of the building works. This option was rejected because it could prevent the Council from being able to offer up these homes for occupation as social housing thereby not supporting the delivery of much needed affordable homes.

6. Background information

Antill Road development site

6.1. As shown in the plan in Appendix 1, the site lies between Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale Stations. It is located at the southern end of Antill Road, between Hanover Road and Cunningham Road, and between the junctions with Tynemouth Toad and Broad Lane. Antill Road is a predominantly residential street with a mix of traditional Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses. The only variations are new three-storey residential blocks to the north eastern and southern ends of Antill Road, The Holy Trinity Church at the junction with Springfield Road, and the Transport for London Victoria Line ventilation duct infrastructure at the junction with Antill Road and Tynemouth Road.

6.2. This land is Council-owned land held in the HRA.

6.3. In July 2019, Cabinet approved the inclusion of Antill Road into the Council's housing delivery programme to determine its feasibility and capacity for the delivery of new homes and then, if appropriate, their progression through to planning consent.

6.4. Designs have been developed and approved that will deliver one three-bedroom, five persons house for Council rent at Antill Road.

Engagement and Consultation

6.5. An initial resident engagement event was held on 17th February 2020 at 1-39 Sophia House N15. The proposals were positively received by Members and some residents. Some residents raised concerns about loss of parking stating that public parking is limited in the area.

6.6. Obligations to consult in line with section 105 of the Housing Act 1985 were applicable for this site. The section 105 consultation period commenced on 31st January 2020 and ran until 8th March 2020. Of the 40 homes that received the section 105 pack inviting responses, six households formally responded. Of those six responses, four households stated that they used the car park and two that they did not use it. Of the four household who stated that they use the parking spaces, two use it daily, one uses it occasionally, and another household stated that family, friends and carers use it when visiting.

6.7. Whilst the loss of parking at Antill Road will have some limited impact on parking provision locally, it should be noted that the site is very accessible to local services and amenities including public transport. The site has a rating of PTAL 6a and shops are within walking distance.

6.8. The scheme was submitted to planning on 18th June 2020 and residents were again formally consulted as part of this process. Planning approval of the scheme was granted after considering responses to that consultation on the 17th September 2020.

The Build Contract

6.9. This report is seeking final approval of the construction contract to enable the new build works to commence.

6.10. The housing scheme at Antill Road has been designed up to stage 3 of the Royal Institute

of British Architects (RIBA) Plan of Works 2019. Since planning approval has been granted, a contractor is now needed to undertake detailed technical design and new build works. It is currently anticipated that the contract period will be 12 months.

6.11. The project tender process involved conducting an expression of interest exercise via the DPS framework in October 2020. Due to the number of interests received from several build contractors, a competitive tender was considered the preferred route for the appointment of a principle contractor.

6.12. Bidders were asked to respond to a 60% quality 40% price assessment. The wining contractor, Cuttle Construction responded with their proposal on 25 November 2020. A value for money report of the recommended winning tender was carried out by the Employer's Agent's quantity surveyor. Details of works cost received from all bidders has been provided in Appendix 2, which is exempt from publication due to the commercially sensitive nature of this information.

6.13. The quality questions were evaluated by Haringey's project team and the architect that designed out the scheme to stage 3 of RIBA Plan of Works 2019. The project team's Employers Agent have been assigned to independently evaluate the cost to ensure value for money in line with current market trends.

6.14. Cuttle Construction Limited's contract sum is £274,202. Considering the size, scope, complexity, and abnormalities specific to this project, the Project Cost Consultant has concluded that this offers value for money in the current market.

6.15. The recommendation is therefore to award the contract to Cuttle Construction Limited as set out in the exempt report Appendix 2.

6.16. The contract is to be awarded to include new build works, site establishments, design works, site enabling, management costs, overheads and profits and there is a defects liability period of 12 months.

6.17. The tender assumes signing of the contract and site possession by 26th February 2021, to allow start on site by Q4 2020 as the tender offer remains open for 13 weeks from the return date.

Appropriation of land

6.18. This report seeks approval to appropriate the site, Antill Road (outlined in the plans attached at Appendix 1), for planning purposes pursuant to Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 as it is no longer required for the purposes for which it is currently held.

6.19. The site is a noticeable gap in a well-established street. The initial assessment of the site recommended a single dwelling house will best respond to the surrounding constraints and the existing streetscape. The challenge is to introduce a new structure that will be sympathetic to the existing streetscape. The appropriation of the land and the subsequent development will enable the Council to develop much needed housing in the London Borough of Haringey.

6.20. This report also seeks Cabinet approval to use the Council's powers under Section 203 of the HPA 2016 to override easements and other rights of neighbouring properties infringed upon by the Antill Road development. The types of rights that can be overridden by Section 203 of the HPA 2016 are any easements, liberty, privilege, right or advantage annexed to land and adversely affecting other land. An easement is a right of light, or right of way or interest in land which entitles a neighbouring landowner to enjoy such rights over the adjoining site. Any development which interferes with that right may entitle the owner of that right to seek an injunction preventing the development going ahead or damages for the effect on value of the right lost because of the interference. The Council

recognises the potential rights of third parties and will pay compensation where a legal basis for such payments is established.

6.21. It is not believed that the potential infringement of the third-party rights outlined here over the Site is a breach of human rights, being rights to private and family life. The right of light on adjoining and neighbouring properties will be managed through rights to light insurance to protect developers from the risk of possible future claims resulting from infringements of a right of light. The engagement events on 17th February 2020, which is the formal planning consultation process, did not raise any concerns that there were possible infringements of third-party rights, including rights of light. Furthermore, if an injunction is sought by a third party for breach of a right, then if successfully claimed, the right will be converted into a right of compensation for loss of that right.

6.22. Based on the feedback following the public consultation event, there have not been any claims that any third-party rights would be infringed by the development.

6.23. Regarding the value of potential compensation for the loss of third-party rights of access and or enjoyment, having undertaken the necessary checks against neighbouring properties, none have easements in relation to the site. Furthermore, no neighbouring properties have come forward asserting any rights of access or enjoyment. Based on these circumstances, it is unlikely that there will be any claims, but the level of compensation is unquantifiable until such a claim is made although it is not likely to be so significant as to impact on the scheme's viability.

7. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

7.1. The recommendations in this report will support the delivery of the Housing Priority in the new Borough Plan, which sets out in its first outcome that *"We will work together to deliver the new homes Haringey needs, especially new affordable homes".* Within this outcome, the Borough Plan sets the aim to *"Ensure that new developments provide affordable homes with the right mix of tenures to meet the wide range of needs across the borough, prioritising new social rented homes".*

7.2. In particular, the recommendations in this report are explicitly about delivering the aim *"to deliver 1,000 new council homes at council rents by 2022".* The proposals in this report contribute directly to the strategic outcomes on new housing supply that are at the core of the aims of the Council as expressed in the Borough Plan.

8. Statutory Officers comments

Legal

Appropriation under Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972

8.1. The Council 'holds' the Site for housing purposes. In order to override any third-party rights affecting the Site, the Council will need to rely on section 203 of HPA 2016 but must first appropriating the Sites for planning purposes. The Council may appropriate land from housing purposes to planning purposes under Section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972. Under Section 122

The council may appropriate for any purpose for which the council is authorised by statue to acquire land by agreement any land which belongs to it and is no longer required for the purpose for which it is held immediately before the appropriation.

8.2. Section 122 LGA 1972 also provides that the Council may not appropriate land constituting or forming part of an 'open space' or land forming part of a common (unless it is common or fuel or field garden allotment of less than 250 square yards unless they first advertise their intention to do so under the section.

8.3. The Council can appropriate under Section 122 LGA 1972 as:

a) the Site is Council owned land;
b) the Site is no longer required for housing purposes; and
c) the Council is seeking to appropriate the land for the statutory purpose of planning.

8.4. The Site does not contain open space.

Section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016

8.5. By appropriating the land for planning purposes under Section 122 of the LGA 1972, the Council is therefore able to engage the powers contained in Section 203 of the HPA 2016.

8.6. Section 203 states a person may carry out building or maintenance work even it involves (a) Interfering with a relevant right or interest (b) breaching a restriction as to use of land. This applies to building work where: -

a) there is planning consent,
b) the work is on land for the purpose for which the land was vested, acquired, or appropriated for planning purposes under section s.246(1) of the Town and Country Act 1990;
c) the authority could acquire the land compulsorily for the purpose of the building work.

8.7. The Council satisfies the requirements of Section 203 for the following reasons,

a) planning permission has been granted for the Development on 17th September 2020.
b) it is recommended in 2.1 (i) of this report that the land be appropriated for planning purposes under the Section 122 of the LGA 1972;
c) the Council could acquire the land compulsorily for the purposes of the building work under Section 226(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This provides that the Council can do so if it *'..thinks that the acquisition will facilitate the carrying out the development, re-development on or in relation to the land' or 'required for a purpose which is necessary to achieve the proper planning of an area in which the land is situated'.* The Council considers that the development will lead to an improvement in the economic, social, or environmental wellbeing of the areas as outlined in this report.

8.8. The Council will be seeking to appropriate the Site following practical completion of the development back for housing purposes into the HRA. The Council can under Section 19 (1) of the Housing Act 1985 may appropriate for housing purposes any land for the time being vested in them and at their disposal. This appropriation is necessary as the new build units will be used for social housing by the Council and therefore must be held in the HRA.

8.9. The contract which this report relates to has been procured under the DPS (Dynamic Purchasing System).

8.10. The Framework was procured in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (as amended).

8.11. The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) sees no legal reasons preventing Cabinet from approving the recommendations in the report.

Procurement

8.12. Strategic Procurement award this contract in compliance with section 3.0 (b) of the contract standings

8.13. Strategic Procurement notes the update on the Housing Delivery Programme and recommendations within section 3.1 (3.1.2-3.1.5) of this report; however, comments are not applicable for property and land transactions as they sit outside of the Procurement Contract Regulations.

8.14. Strategic Procurement supports the Contract award of £274,202 exclusive of VAT as allowed under SCO 9.07.01 following the successful tender on DPS. Contractor A being the successful supplier.

Finance

8.15. The Antill road site will deliver a one three-bed family size home for social rent at a total construction value of £274,202.

8.16. The award of contract to the appointed contractor went through appropriate tendering process, compliant with the Council's procurement policy.

8.17. This scheme is contained in the current HRA financial plan and MTFS, and the estimated spend in the current year will be met from the approved new build capital budget.

8.18. Further finance comments are contained in the exempt report.

Equality

8.19. 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.

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

8.21. The proposed decision relates to new build works to provide one new Council rented home at Antill Road, N15. The decision will increase the supply of Council rented homes which are genuinely affordable to local residents. This is likely to have a positive impact on individuals in temporary accommodation as well as those who are vulnerable to homelessness. Data held by the council suggests that women, young people, and BAME communities are over-represented among those living in temporary accommodation. Furthermore, individuals with these protected characteristics, as well as those who identify as LGBT+ and individuals with disabilities are known to be vulnerable to homelessness, as detailed in the Equalities Impact Assessment of the council's Draft Homelessness Strategy. As such, it is reasonable to anticipate a positive impact on residents with these protected characteristics.

8.22. As an organisation carrying out a public function on behalf of a public body, the contractor will be obliged to have due regard for the need to achieve the three aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty as stated above.

9. Use of appendices

Appendix 1 – Red line boundaries, CGI Floor Plans - Antill Road.

Appendix 2- Exempt – financial information

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10.1. Appendix 2 is NOT FOR PUBLICATION by virtue of paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 in that they contain information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

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Appendix 1

Antill Road Road – Red Line Boundary – CGI of propsed new development and floor layout

The plan below illustrates the red line boundary plan for Antill Road development site. The site sits between two mid terrace house.

The land marked red will be redeveloped to provide one, three bedroom, five persons house.



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(Land between 39 - 41)

Antill Road
N15

Red verging - Site Boundary

Deed packet no. :

Title no. :

Overlay : Hss - Misc

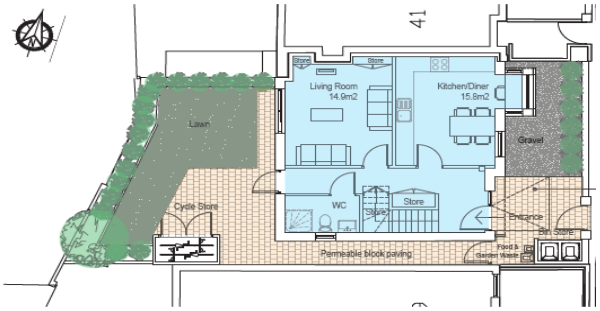
Plan produced by Sean Purcell on 29/05/2019

Scale 1:500

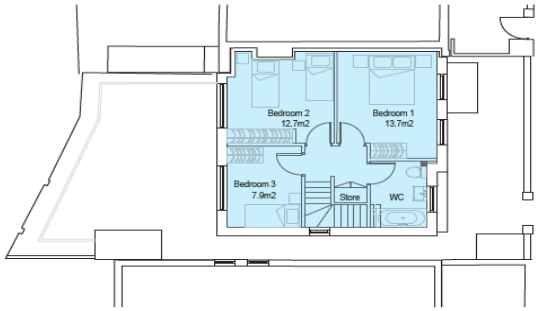
Drawing No. BVES A4 Misc

Antill Road – Planning Approved Design and floor Layout





14.1 Ground Floor Plan



14.2 First Floor Plan

MINUTES OF URGENT CABINET MEMBER SIGNING MEETING HELD ON FRIDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 2021, 11.00 - 11.15 AM.

PRESENT: Councillor Kaushika Amin, Cabinet Member for Children, Education, and Families.

In attendance: Eveleen Riordan, Assistant Director for Schools and Learning Service; Ali Muhammad, Principal Accountant; Kristian Bugnosen, Principal Accountant; and Fiona Rae, Principal Committee Co-ordinator.

20. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

21. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no apologies for absence.

22. HARINGEY COUNCIL'S LOCAL SCHOOLS FUNDING FORMULA FOR THE 2021-22 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Cabinet Member for Children, Education, and Families considered the report which sought approval for changes to the Council's local schools funding formula for the 2021-22 financial year in line with the Schools National Funding Formula set out by the Department for Education (DfE).

Haringey's Schools' Forum met on 14 January 2021 to consider the funding formula for 2021-22. Following approval by the Cabinet Member, the funding allocation for 2021-22 was required to be submitted to the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) via the Authority Proforma Tool by 21 January 2021.

Kristian Bugnosen, Principal Accountant, explained that the Schools' Forum had considered the proposals at its meeting on 14 January 2021 and had agreed with the proposals. As such, there were no changes to report. It was explained that the changes required approval by the Council in line with its local scheme of delegation to complete the Authority Proforma Tool, as required by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). It was noted that this approval could be given on behalf of the Council by the Cabinet Member.

The Cabinet Member for Children, Education, and Families noted that there had been consultation with schools and, importantly, that the Schools' Forum was content with the proposals.

RESOLVED

To agree the changes to the Schools funding formula for 2021/22.

The agreement of changes is based on consultation with Schools' Forum. See Appendix A of the Cabinet Member Signing agenda for Individual Schools allocations for 2021-22 in comparison with 2020-21.

Schools were consulted on local factors of the 2021-22 school funding formula in December 2020, the results of the consultation are detailed in Table A, below. This details the most supported local factors:

Table A – Consultation Results:

Consultation Question	**Results (Highest total votes)**	**Affect to 2021-22 APT (Schools)**
Growth: To set Growth Funding Budget at £1.100m (Indicative Budget is £1.199m) * as stated in December School Forum. £99k will be put back through the formula to protect Tiverton School uptake due to the closure of Stamford Hill	Growth Budget to be set at £1.100M.	Through the APT tool the Growth Budget is set at £1.100M with any difference being routed through the main APT. All primary and secondary schools have access to the growth fund. Any remaining balances at Year End – will be presented to School Forum to decide distribution.
High Needs Block Transfer: To set a %age of High Needs Block transfer from DSG Allocation.	There will be a 0% transfer of Schools Block Funding into the High Needs Block.	The Schools Block will not be contributing to the High Needs Block for 2021-22.
Education Welfare: Block transfer of £122,000 for Education Welfare Service budget to Central Block to ensure all schools and academies have contributed a fair amount to fund the services for the financial year 2021-22	£122k will be top sliced from the Schools Block to support the Education Welfare Service.	The arrangement for top slicing a contribution from Schools Block to support the Education Welfare Service will continue for 2021-22.
Nursery Split Sites: Nursery Split Site funding of £60k for	£60k has been agreed to support the split	This will be top sliced from Schools Block to support the Nursery in question to ensure parity across

one Nursery School to be continued for 2021-22	site Nursery.	the Borough.
De-Delegated Factors: De-delegated factors within the APT remain the same as 2020-21 APT: including A: Schools in Financial Difficulty £179,000: LA Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools contributing £7.70 per AWPU and B:Trade Union Representation £135,739: LA Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools contributing £5.80 per AWPU.	No to A (Schools in Financial Difficulty), Yes to B (Trade Union Representation).	There is no Schools in Financial Difficulty Fund for 2021-22. The de-delegation pot has reduced when compared to 2020-21. There is a larger share to be distributed directly to Schools through the main formula funding route. The Trade Union funding has been agreed for 2021-22. The rates will continue at the same amount as previous years.

The local authority has recommended to Schools Forum that that the results of the survey are applied to the 2021-22 Schools APT formula funding. Schools Forum make the decision and the LA requires sign off from Councillors to conclude the budget setting process.

The conclusion of the consultation has meant the capping and MFG factors are as follows:

1. +1.98% MFG*
2. +2.00% cap with 100% scaling

**The minimum funding guarantee is a protection for schools against significant year-on-year changes in pupil-led funding. It is a mechanism directed by government to ensure that no school loses a significant amount of funding due to pupil led changes which are beyond its control.*

Reasons for decision

The Council is legally required to set the local schools funding formula and must submit this to the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) by 21 January 2021.

The recommended changes to the local funding formula follow:

(a) Consultation with schools on their preferred option (based on initial modelling from ESFA, which has since been revised) in December 2020.
(b) Discussion at Schools Forum on 14 January 2021, where the principles underpinning how the funding formula should operate were agreed and minuted in light of the response to the consultation.
(c) The final school budget allocations are presented to the Schools Forum on 14 January 2021 for their approval.

Alternative options considered

Following consultation with the Schools Forum on 7 December 2020, all schools in Haringey were consulted on the proposed changes for 2021-22 to the Council's Schools Funding Formula via e-survey. The consultation started on 7 December 2020, with a deadline of 17 December 2020 for responses from Head teachers and Chairs of Governors.

The following table B shows options available and total responses received for all options:

Table B:

Haringey Schools APT 2021-22 Survey Results

Survey Questions	Answers	Maintained Responses		Academies Responses	
		Head teacher Votes	Chair of Governors Votes	Head teacher Votes	Chair of Governors Votes
Growth: To set Growth Funding Budget budget at £1.100m (Indicative Budget is £1.199m)* as stated in December School Forum. £99k will be put back through the formula to protect Tiverton School uptake due to the closure of Stamford Hill	Yes	24	16	1	1
	No	4	1	1	0
	Skipped	0	0	0	0
High Needs Block Transfer: To set a %age of High Needs Block transfer from DSG Allocation.	0%	26	15	1	1
	0.25%	1	2	1	0
	Skipped	1	0	0	0
Education Welfare: Block transfer of £122,000 for Education Welfare Service budget to Central Block to ensure all schools and academies have contributed a fair amount to fund the services for the finanacial year 2021-22	Yes	20	13	1	1
	No	8	4	1	0
	Skipped	0	0	0	0
Nursery Split Sites: Nursery Split Site funding of £60k for one Nursery School to be continued for 2021-22	Yes	18	11	2	1
	No	10	6	0	0
	Skipped	0	0	0	0
De-Delgated Factors: De-delgated factors within the APT remain the same as 2020-21 APT: including **A: Schools in Financial Difficulty £179,000**: LA Maintained Primary and Seconday Schools contributing £7.70 per AWPU and **B:Trade Union Representation £135,739**: LA Maintained Primary and Seconday Schools contributing £5.80 per AWPU.	Yes to A & B	6	7	0	0
	Yes to A, No to B	1	0	0	0
	No to A, yes to B	20	10	0	0
	Skipped	1	0	2	1
	Total Voters	**28**	**17**	**2**	**1**
	Grand Total	**48**			

The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny has agreed that the call-in procedure shall not apply to this urgent decision. This is because the decision is urgent and time critical and any delay in implementation caused by the call-in procedure would seriously prejudice the Council's or the public's interests. The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee has agreed that the decision is both reasonable in all circumstances and that it should be treated as a matter of urgency. This is in accordance with Part 4, Section H, and Paragraph 18 (a) and (b) of the Council Constitution.

CABINET MEMBER: Cllr Kaushika Amin

Signed by Cabinet Member … ……

Date …15 January 2021……..

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Agenda Item 23

Report for: **Cabinet 9 February 2021**

Title: Delegated Decisions and Significant Actions

Report authorised by : Zina Etheridge, Chief Executive

John Jones Interim Monitoring Officer

Lead Officer: **Ayshe Simsek**

Ward(s) affected: **Non applicable**

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

Not applicable

3. Recommendations

That the report be noted.

4. Reasons for decision

Part Three, Section E of the Constitution – Responsibility for Functions, Scheme of Delegations to Officers - contains an obligation on officers to keep Members properly informed of activity arising within the scope of these delegations, and to ensure a proper record of such activity is kept and available to Members and the public in accordance with legislation. Therefore, each Director must ensure that there is a system in place within his/her business unit which records any decisions made under delegated powers.

Paragraph 3.03 of the scheme requires that Regular reports (monthly or as near as possible) shall be presented to the Cabinet Meeting, in the case of executive functions, and to the responsible Member body, in the case of non executive functions, recording the number and type of all decisions taken under officers' delegated powers. Decisions of particular significance shall be reported individually.
Paragraph 3.04 of the scheme goes on to state that a decision of "particular significance", to be reported individually by officers, shall mean a matter not

Haringey LONDON

within the scope of a decision previously agreed at Member level which falls within one or both of the following:

(a) It is a spending or saving of £100,000 or more, or
(b) It is significant or sensitive for any other reason and the Director and Cabinet Member have agreed to report it.

5. Alternative options considered

Not applicable

6. Background information

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions) decisions involving expenditure of more than (£100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

Officer Delegated decisions are published on the following web pagehttp://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/mgDelegatedDecisions.aspx?bcr=1

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

Apart from being a constitutional requirement, the recording and publishing of executive and non executive officer delegated decisions is in line with the Council's transparency agenda.

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

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

9. Use of Appendices

The appendices to the report set out by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions
(Decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Background Papers

The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report;

Delegated Decisions and Significant Action Forms
Those marked with ♦ contain exempt information and are not available for public inspection. These are exempt in the following category (identified in amended schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (3)):

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

The background papers are located at River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ.

To inspect them or to discuss this report further, please contact Ayshe Simsek on 020 8489 2929.

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DIRECTOR OF (Customers Transformation and Resources)

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
	4 July 20	**Gatenby Sanderson**	Delegated decision to award recruitment – AD Planning and Sustainability
	28 August 20	**Floyd and Sons**	Contract – mortuaries
	9 November 20	Hays Contract Variation – 19 June 20	Signed Variation to Hays Agreement of 3 April 2017
	30 November 2020	Award of Contract for the provision of a Dynamic Procurement Solution	Decision to award contract using the Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation Commissioning Solutions Framework.
	21 December 2020	**Extension of OHMS Managed Service Contract**	Contract extension to continue use of OHMS until March 2021 while new system procured expected to go live February 2021
	21 December 2020	Award of contract –Media Partner	Delegated Authority – award of contract for specialist recruitment media services to support inhouse recruitment

Director/Assistant Director Signature..... Date.....21 January 2021.....

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DIRECTOR OF Housing, Regeneration and Planning

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on 9th February 2021

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	**18.01.2021**	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme for lease to the Haringey CBS, N22 ♦	Acquisition of Property as part of Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme at N22 ♦
2.	**18.01.2021**	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme for lease to the Haringey CBS, N17 ♦	Acquisition of Property as part of Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme at N17 ♦
3.	**18.01.2021**	The acquisition of properties to assist with the delivery of the wider regeneration scheme, N17 ♦	Acquisition of Property to assist with wider regeneration scheme at N17 ♦
4.	**21.01.2021**	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme for lease to the Haringey CBS, N15 ♦	Acquisition of Property as part of Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme at N15 ♦
5.	**21.01.2021**	The acquisition of properties under the Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme for lease to the Haringey CBS, N15 ♦	Acquisition of Property as part of Council's Right to Buy acquisition programme at N15 ♦
6.	**27.01.2021**	Authority to proceed to make and serve the London Borough of Haringey (Tangmere and Northolt) Compulsory Purchase Order. ♦	Approval to proceed to make and serve the London Borough of Haringey (Tangmere and Northolt) Compulsory Purchase Order. ♦

DIRECTOR OF Housing, Regeneration and Planning

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on 9th February 2021

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
7.	**29.01.2021**	To approve a collaboration agreement with LB of Barking and Dagenham regarding BEIS Social Housing Decarbonisation Demonstrator Funding	Approval to enter into a collaboration with other Local Authorities to open the opportunity for the council to receive BEIS Social Housing Decarbonisation Demonstrator Funding

Delegated Action

Type	Number

Director/Assistant Director Signature .. David T Joyce ..... Date.....01.02.2021.....

DIRECTOR OF Environment and Neighbourhoods

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on 9 Feb January 2021

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
2.	**16/10/2020**	Granting of leases for car park vehicle charging.	Grant of two leases to Chargemaster Ltd, a Rapid Electric Vehicle Charging Point provider and operator who will install and maintain Rapid EV Charging apparatus in off street car parks
3.	**04/11/2020**	**Covid Community Support to the Bridge Renewal Trust**	Waive CSOs and Award of contract for the provision of Covid Community Support to The Bridge Renewal Trust
4.	**25/11/2020**	Award of Feminine Hygiene contract	Seeking authority to award contract for two years, up to a total value of £49,500k under CSO 8.03 as allowed under CSO 9.7.1C
	01/12/2020	**Award of Water coolers, Hot water boilers and consumables contract.**	Seeking authority to award Water coolers, Hot water boilers and consumables contract. contract for three years from the 7th December 2020, up to a total value of £49,500k under CSO 8.03 as allowed under CSO 9.7.1C
	December 2020	**Award of contract to appoint a Payment Service Provider to facilitate payments at contactless card payment terminal units in existing pay and display machines in the borough.**	Approval sought for the award of a contract.

Delegated Action

Type	Number

Director/Assistant Director Signature ..... Mark Stevens ..... Date 1st February 2021

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3, 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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