

## NOTICE OF MEETING

# OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

**Tuesday, 6th July, 2021, 7.00 pm - Woodside Room George Meehan House - Outside Venue 294 High Rd, London N22 8JZ**

**This meeting will be webcast – view it [here](#)**

**Members:** Councillors Khaled Moyeed (Chair), Pippa Connor (Vice-Chair), Dana Carlin, Makbule Gunes and Matt White

**Co-optees/Non Voting Members:** Yvonne Denny (Co-opted Member - Church Representative (CofE)), Lourdes Keever (Co-opted Member - Church Representative (Catholic)), KanuPriya Jhunhunwala (Parent Governor representative) and Anita Jakhu (Parent Governor representative)

Quorum: 3

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

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

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

### **2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

To receive any apologies for absence.

### **3. URGENT BUSINESS**

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of urgent business. (Late items will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items will be dealt with at item 11 below).

### **4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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

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

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

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

### **5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

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

### **6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 10)**

To agree the minutes of the meeting on 8<sup>th</sup> June as a correct record.

### **7. MINUTES OF SCRUTINY PANEL MEETINGS (PAGES 11 - 54)**

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

Adults & Health Scrutiny Panel – 11<sup>th</sup> March 2021  
Children & Young People's Scrutiny Panel – 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021  
Environment & Community Safety Scrutiny Panel – 4<sup>th</sup> March 2021  
Housing & Regeneration Scrutiny Panel – 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2021

### **8. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS - CABINET MEMBER FOR CABINET MEMBER FOR HOUSE BUILDING, PLACE-MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT**

Verbal update

**9. STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY (PAGES 55 - 130)**

To consider the draft Statement of Gambling Policy.

**10. GOOD ECONOMY RECOVERY PLAN, HIGH STREETS RECOVERY ACTION PLAN AND THE EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS RECOVERY ACTION PLAN (PAGES 131 - 190)**

To receive an update on the delivery of the above named plans.

**11. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

**12. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE (PAGES 191 - 218)**

**13. FUTURE MEETINGS**

- 7 October 2021;
- 29 November 2021;
- 13 January 2022;
- 20 January 2022 (Budget); and
- 10 March 2022

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Monday 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021

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## **MINUTES OF MEETING Overview and Scrutiny Committee HELD ON Tuesday, 8th June, 2021, 7.00 - 9.30 pm**

### **PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Khaled Moyeed (Chair), Pippa Connor (Vice-Chair),  
Dana Carlin, Makbule Gunes, Matt White**

**ALSO ATTENDING: Yvonne Denny, Lourdes Keever, KanuPriya  
Jhunhunwala and Anita Jakhu**

### **44. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

### **45. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

None.

### **46. URGENT BUSINESS**

There were no Items of Urgent Business.

### **47. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

None.

### **48. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

None.

### **49. MINUTES**

The Committee commented that the response to an action from 15<sup>th</sup> March did not include reference to the request for ward Councillors to be able to access the full fire safety reviews for blocks in their wards. **(Action: Clerk).**

### **RESOLVED**

That the minutes of the meeting of 15<sup>th</sup> March 2021 were agreed as a correct record.

## 50. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS - THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL

Cllr Ahmet, the Leader of the Council gave a verbal overview to OSC on the priorities for the new administration in 2021-22. This was followed by a Q&A session with the Committee. The Chief Executive was also present for this agenda item. The Leader outlined her key priorities for the year:

- Boosting housing delivery, the number of council homes and the adoption of a whole communities approach in doing so, to ensure community friendly facilities and space. The Leader set out that homes needed to be built for different ages and family sizes and that her administration would be looking to open up construction contracts to local suppliers and to also ensure value for money.
- The value of cooperation and being a listening Council. This involved ensuring the voices of residents were acted upon and that Haringey was a Council that worked with residents, rather than for them. The key elements of this included building co-production and co-design models into the heart of everything the Council did. By way of an example, the Leader set out that the Section 20 consultation with Noel Park Leaseholders had been extended.
- Crime and Community Safety – keeping communities safe through working with residents to deliver a multi-agency public health approach to crime, safety and serious youth violence. A key focus within this was identified as the need to listen to the voices of young people, whilst recognising that they were not a homogenous group.
- Improving services for education and child care to allow children to get the best start in life. A new strategy would be developed for early years and under 5s and the Council would be looking to expand on the current offer for children's centres and child care centres.
- Renewing the commitment to the insourcing of Council services and giving residents more of a say in the services that they use. This would allow more money to be invested in those services. The Leader identified that the Council needed to coordinate the insourcing agenda better, including cross-borough insourcing as well as cross-service insourcing.
- The role of community organisations and improving Council services through strengthening partnerships with voluntary and community sector organisations. The need for closer working was recognised, particularly in light of the impact of the pandemic and the effect it had on the voluntary sector.
- Tackling the climate emergency with bold steps to protect the environment and protect the planet. This would involve improving walking and cycling access, increasing green space where possible, increasing the number of trees in the borough and bringing residents on board with the low traffic neighbourhoods. There was also a need to join up the Green Spaces Strategy with the Education Strategy, and to ask young people what they would like to see in our parks.
- Supporting small businesses and supporting the local economy. One of the key tasks going forwards was identified as working with small businesses and organisations such as the Wood Green Bid to support those businesses following the impact of the Covid pandemic. The Leader outlined that youth unemployment in Tottenham had reached some of the highest levels in the country and the furlough scheme was due to end in September. Local business would need to be at the heart of place making plans. The administration would

also be looking to support the community wealth building agenda, support local jobs and look at how the Council's procurement strategy could be used to support both of these.

In addition to these points, the Chief Executive emphasised the importance of supporting local businesses and the local economy in recovering from Covid-19 and the fact that Council services were adapting to the new models of working that people had come to expect, whilst also recognising the importance of face to face services. The impact of Covid on residents' mental and physical health was also an important area and ensuring that the council fully understood the impact of Covid on residents was a key task, along with ensuring that services were organised in the best way to support this.

The following points arose in discussion of this item:

- a. The Chair read out a question from a local resident, who sought assurances from the Leader about raising awareness of the consequences of institutionalised racism. In response the Leader set out that it was a difficult issue to overcome as it was systemic by its nature. However, it was suggested that a key facet in raising awareness was through constantly challenging it. The Council had rules and policies in place to prevent discrimination, such as its recruitment policies, for example. The Leader set out that there had been a number of meetings around how the Council could better design services and it was important that a diverse group of voices was represented around the table. As a result, the Council would be adopting co-design and co-production collaborative models of service design.
- b. The Chief Executive emphasised the importance of data in relation to tackling structural racism, in terms of understanding who was accessing services and understanding whether there were barriers to some groups accessing services. Furthermore, it was important that the Council and its staff reflected the people that lived in Haringey.
- c. In response to further questions from residents around action being taken to tackle the climate crisis, the Leader advised that the Council would be adopting a number of policies to alleviate the crisis, which included promoting cycling and walking, increasing green spaces and planting more trees. The Leader set out that a crucial element of this was the need for the voices of young people to be involved in these discussions. In response to a question which sought assurances about not closing libraries, the Leader advised that the Council had not closed any libraries and had no plans to do in the future.
- d. A co-opted Member raised concerns about chestnuts park and its accessibility in wet weather; with regular flooding causing blocked paths, the need for work around traffic and pedestrian crossings and a general lack of maintenance. In response, the Leader and Chief Executive agreed to come back with a written response on this. **(Action: Leader's Office)**.
- e. In response to a question around a report on Wards Corner and the involvement of stakeholders going forwards, the Leader set out that this was not a Council report and that it would not be appropriate to comment further on it.

- f. The Committee sought assurances about the end of the furlough scheme and what mitigations the Council could look at to support those who lost their jobs, the Chief Executive advised that this was a particular concern given the high numbers of people on furlough in Haringey. The Committee noted that some forecasts had suggested that unemployment in London would peak in spring next year. It was acknowledged the end of furlough would have a disproportionate effect on vulnerable groups, minorities and young people in general. The Council was working with the DWP and adapting its offer to those groups. The Council was also working closely with a variety of local government bodies to lobby the government in relation to its employment programme, to make sure that it was tackling the impact on the most vulnerable.
- g. In relation to a question around free school meals, the Leader advised that the offer had been expanded and within that offer there was a focus on specific priority groups. Cabinet agreed a paper in January 2021 which set out that the position in relation to future provision would come back for further decision prior to budget setting in April 2023. The Leader noted that under 5s would be a key priority group going forwards, particularly in light of Covid.
- h. The Committee sought assurances around adult social care, with a co-opted member suggesting that she did not believe that the redesign had worked, and it was questioned whether an independent reviewer could be brought in. In response, the Leader advised that she was open to a further discussion on this and directed the co-optee to meet with the relevant Cabinet Member, Cllr Das Neves on this issue. **(Action: Lourdes Keevner)**
- i. The Chair read out some further questions from residents. The Leader agreed to consider looking at new technology to remove recyclable waste from black bags. In relation to a question about pausing plans to enlarge the incinerator at Edmonton, the Chief Executive cautioned that the incinerator was managed by the North London Waste Authority, which involved seven different boroughs and had its own decision-making structures. As a result, this was not something the Leader could commit to on her own, even if she wanted to. In relation to a question around Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, the Leader agreed that she would be considering residents' concerns before going ahead.
- j. The Committee questioned whether the residential offer and Love Lane ballot was being deferred in light of the decision not coming to June Cabinet. Similarly, the Committee questioned why the planned purchase on 177 council home in Tottenham Hale had been dropped from the June agenda, along with a report around consulting with residents on HfH insourcing. In response, the Leader set out that it was the previous Cabinet that had deferred the residential offer and Love Lane Ballot to June and that was not a timescale she agreed to. The Leader commented that she was a new Leader with a new Cabinet and wanted to apply some fresh eyes to all of these schemes. No decision had been taken not to go ahead with any of these schemes. They would be coming back to Cabinet at a later date.
- k. In a follow-up, the Committee questioned what advice she had received about the implications of a deferral on the High Road West (HRW) scheme on the ability of the Council to draw down £90m of funding from the GLA. The

Committee also sought assurances about the implications on 200 residents living in Temporary Accommodation who had been promised secured tenancies through the homes built as part of HRW. In response the Leader advised that she had received advice and that she had taken this on board. In relation to the £90m of funding potentially being in jeopardy, she did not believe that this was the case. The Leader reiterated that no decision not to progress these schemes had been taken.

- i. The Committee queried what learning points the Leader had taken into her new role, having previously been the Chair of OSC. In response, the leader set out that one of her biggest reflections was around the collaboration and consultation agenda and how as a Committee, OSC were disappointed with how the Council engaged with its residents. The Leader set out that she would be putting residents' voices at the heart of what the Council did going forwards.
- m. The Committee also sought assurances around housing delivery and what the strategy was for building homes at social rents. In response, the Leader advised that this would fall under the Housing Delivery Plan. The Leader advised that she would be seeking to adopt a Place building approach that took into account the wider needs of the community, including the need for family sized homes. The Leader suggested that the Committee should refer to Cllr Gordon for further detail on the housing delivery plan, when she came to OSC.
- n. In relation to concerns around trees being cut down and feedback from residents about a lack of communication or consultation when this happened, the Leader agreed to come back to the committee with a written response.  
**(Action Cllr Ahmet/Clerk)**
- o. The Committee noted particular concerns around mental health in schools and whether, in light of successive waves of budget cuts in this area, partners were being engaged with to ensure that provision was being put back in schools. In response, the Chief Executive commented that the Council and its partners were aware that the pandemic had a significant impact on children and young people, both in terms of their learning and their mental health. However, it was suggested that although there would be an increase in demand for mental health services, it was not known what that increase in demand would be. The Chief Executive set out that the Council was working closely with mental health partners across NCL and that the Health & Wellbeing Board had been undertaking work on this issue. It was also acknowledged that resources in this area had been subject to funding cut backs. The Chief Executive highlighted the CAMHS trailblazers project by way of an example of the work that had been done on this issue.
- p. As a follow-up point the Committee emphasised the need to consider how best to advertise this across the system in relation to being clear that the school funded mental health provision had been subject to cuts in school budgets. The Council needed to give some further thought on how it coordinated this messaging.
- q. In relation to some further questions from residents, the leader set out that she did stand by the recommendations of the Scrutiny Review on leaseholders in Noel Park. The Leader set out that an extension to the consultation with leaseholders had been put in place and that she had committed to looking at

- the issue with fresh eyes. A report was coming back to Cabinet in June and the Leader commented that the Council would be looking to have another meeting with residents in the near future.
- r. In relation to HMOs, the Chief Executive set out that the council was looking to broaden its HMO licensing scheme. The Chief Executive acknowledged that she was aware of general concerns around issues such as littering and fly tipping but that, given some of the specific concerns raised in this question by the resident, she would come back with a written response. The Chief Executive also agreed to come back to the Committee on the concerns raised about staff using essential permits and the impact this had in particular areas on residents being able to park their cars. **(Action: Chief Executive/Clerk).**
  - s. The Committee raised concerns in relation to the pandemic and food security. In particular, the Committee was concerned by the loss of the food hub in the borough and the consequent inability to take ambient food that was on offer, as there was nowhere to store it. Instead this would now go to other boroughs. The Committee emphasised the need to find a large suitable site and it was suggested that being able to provide food supplies to those that needed it in the borough cut across other key strategic outcomes. The Committee also expressed concern that a decision had been taken recently to not have a specific food policy and that this would instead be wrapped up into a more general poverty policy. The Committee urged the Leader to look into this issue. In response, the Leader agreed to take this away and come back with a response. **(Action Cllr Ahmet/Clerk).**
  - t. As a follow-up point the Committee sought to emphasise the importance of the issue of food security and the impact it had on Children. This would likely be a particular concern going forwards with the end of furlough and as the economic impact of the pandemic began to trickle down.
  - u. Assurances were sought around utilising Equality Impact Assessments and how the Council would consider intersectional and cross-cutting issues such as housing, health and FSM going forwards. In response, the Leader acknowledged these concerns and commented on the need to look broadly when considering assessments and not just limit these to particular characteristics.
  - v. The Chair thanked the Leader and Chief Executive for coming along to scrutiny and answering questions. Cllr Moyeed also apologised to any residents whose questions he did not have time to ask. Cllr Moyeed noted that he would supply the Leader's office with any questions that were not asked for a written response. **(Action: Chair).**

## **RESOLVED**

That the update, and responses to questions were noted.

## **51. MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Committee considered a report which set out the Membership and Terms of Reference for Overview & Scrutiny Committee and the Scrutiny Panels. The report was introduced by Rob Mack, Principal Scrutiny Officer as set out in the agenda pack

at pages 13-48. The Committee nominated Cllr Moyeed and Connor as the Haringey representatives on the JHOSC for 2021/22.

## **RESOLVED**

The Committee:

- I. Noted the terms of reference (Appendix A) and Protocol (Appendix B) for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee;
- II. Endorsed the draft Protocol (Appendix C) for non-voting co-opted Members on scrutiny panels;
- III. Established the following Scrutiny Panels for 2021/22:
  - Adults and Health
  - Children and Young People
  - Environment and Community Safety
  - Housing and Regeneration;
- IV. Approved the terms of reference/policy areas and membership for each Scrutiny Panel for 2020/21 (Appendix D);
- V. Appointed Councillors Moyeed and Connor as the two Haringey representatives to the North Central London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee for 2021/22.

## **52. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HARINGEY**

The Committee received a report which provided an overview of the impacts of COVID-19 on the borough. The report also set out impacts by Borough Plan Priority Area and summarised key equalities implications arising from the most significant impacts. The report was accompanied by a detailed evidence pack which set out the latest data available at a borough level. The report and accompanying evidence pack were included in the second dispatch agenda pack at pages 3-56. The report was introduced by Jim Pomeroy and Eduardo Lopez Salas. Jean Taylor, Head of the Policy Team was also present. Dr Will Maimaris, Director Public Health and Denise Gandy, Director Housing Demand (HfH) we also present for this item.

The following arose during the discussion of this item:

- a. The committee sought clarification on the figures for vaccine roll-out in the borough and queried what the current rates were. In response, the Director of Public Health responded that the latest figures for the percentage of adults who had received their first vaccine dose, broken down by age group were:
  - 85-89 – 89%
  - 79-84 – 88%
  - 75-79 - 87%
  - 69-75 – 85%
  - 65-69 – 81%
  - 60-65 – 76%

- The overall rate for over 30s on 1<sup>st</sup> June was 59%

The Director of Public Health advised that these figures were similar to other London boroughs. It was cautioned that although these figures were good, they did not reflect the equalities considerations underneath these figures and the disproportionate gaps with minority groups. It was suggested that Haringey had a lower level of vaccinated population than some other boroughs due to it having a younger population. The Director Public Health agreed to share the data slides with the Committee. **(Action: Dr Will Maimaris).**

- b. The Committee sought reassurance around the health inequalities between the east and west of the Borough and what was being done to tackle these during the pandemic. In response, the Director Public Health advised that vaccine roll-out had been targeted to areas in the east of the borough and that pop-up clinics had been set up for this. Some focused pieces of work had also been carried out in Northumberland Park, including door-knocking. In relation to some of the broader impacts, the Policy Team Manager advised that there were also wider pieces of work being undertaken to target employment support services to particular areas and to deliver them in localities to ensure they were accessible to residents. Employment navigators had also been established at Broadwater Farm and other locations. Officers advised that socio-demographic concerns fed into a body of work being undertaken by the council on how services were delivered and this included multi-dimensional and cross-cutting inequalities.
- c. The Committee queried when an update on the Fairness Commission would be coming to Cabinet, given the inequalities that it highlighted. In response, officers advised that a detailed appendix would be coming to Cabinet in July, which would set out the Fairness Commission recommendations and a progress report on the Borough Plan.
- d. In response to a query, the Director of Public Health agreed to provide further assurances to a co-opted member of the committee about what the guidelines said around healthcare workers not needing to wear gloves when administering the vaccine. **(Action: Dr Will Maimaris).**
- e. The Committee raised concerns about businesses complying with Covid-safety regulations such as keeping windows open in restaurants for ventilation, and sought assurances about what information the Council was providing to businesses on Covid-safety. The Director of Public Health agreed to check with the Communications team and come back to the Committee on this point. **(Action: Dr Will Maimaris).**

## RESOLVED

That the report and accompanying evidence pack were noted.

## 53. PERFORMANCE UPDATE

The Committee received a report which provided a progress update on the Borough Plan 2019-23 and accompanying performance framework, reflecting the end of year position as of March 2021. The report was introduced by Claire McCarthy, Assistant

Director of Strategy and Communications as set out in the agenda pack at pages 53-60. The following arose during the discussion of the report:

- a. The Committee noted that following a period of review, performance reporting had been moved to the corporate centre and that quarterly performance reporting would resume.
- b. The Committee sought clarification on the housing delivery test, which was referred to at page 51 of the report. Specifically, the Committee sought clarification that the 75% government threshold referred to the 2719 units delivered rather than the 7000 units that were in the pipeline. Officers advised that they believed this to be the case, but that they would check this with colleagues and provide a written response to the Committee if this was not accurate. **(Action: Claire McCarthy)**.
- c. The Committee sought clarification around whether the Council's commitment to deliver 1000 homes by 2022 would be at risk from particular decisions being delayed or re-thought, particularly in reference to the Section 106 purchase of 177 Council rent homes. Officers agreed to come back to the Committee with a written response. **(Action: Claire McCarthy)**.
- d. The Committee sought clarification around the housing section of the report and what the presumption in favour of sustainable development meant in layman's terms. This related to falling below the 75% threshold for the housing delivery test. Cllr White commented that in practice this related to only a small number of planning applications and that the presumption was one of a number of material considerations for the planning authority to consider. Officers agreed to contact planning colleagues and request a written response on this. **(Action: Claire McCarthy)**.
- e. The Committee noted with concern that the report suggested that the numbers of domestic abuse cases were down and that the RAG rating for this indicator should be changed to green, given conflicting accounts elsewhere and the widely reported increases due to Covid and lockdown. Officers acknowledged that this seemed slightly incongruous and that measures of recorded crimes did not necessarily reflect a true picture. Officers agreed to take this point away and give some further consideration on how best to describe performance levels for certain indicators. **(Action: Claire McCarthy)**.

## **RESOLVED**

That Overview and Scrutiny Committee noted the high-level progress made against the delivery of the strategic priorities and targets in the Borough Plan as at the end of March 2021.

## **54. OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AND SCRUTINY PANEL WORK PROGRAMME**

The Committee considered the Overview & Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Panel's work programmes for 2021/22.

Officers emphasised the fact that any reviews undertaken this year would need to have the evidence gathering process completed by Christmas in order that they could be agreed by OSC and then considered by Cabinet in time for the end of the municipal year and the start of Purdah.

The Chair advised that he would be contacting Members outside of the meeting to arrange the terms of reference for a Scrutiny Review on serious youth violence. **(Action: Chair).**

The Chair also noted that the Committee would be finishing off the Housing Panel's review on High Road West, with three evidence gathering sessions still outstanding.

The Committee noted concerns with the fact that the Children's Commissioner had criticised Haringey over how the Council had handled its Published Admissions Number (PAN). The Chair agreed to arrange a conversation offline between the Chair of the Children's Panel and concerned co-optees. **(Action: Chair).**

**RESOLVED**

That the work programmes for the main Committee and Scrutiny Panels, as set out in Appendix A of the report, were agreed.

**55. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

N/A

**56. FUTURE MEETINGS**

- 6 July 2021;
- 7 October 2021;
- 29 November 2021;
- 13 January 2022;
- 20 January 2022 (Budget); and
- 10 March 2022

CHAIR: Councillor Khaled Moyeed

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ADULTS & HEALTH  
SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON THURSDAY 11TH MARCH 2021,  
7.00 - 9.45pm**

**PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Pippa Connor (Chair), Patrick Berryman, Nick da Costa, Sheila Peacock, Daniel Stone, Lucia das Neves and Dana Carlin**

**Co-opted Members: Helena Kania**

**1. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

**2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies were received from Cllr Zena Brabazon, with Cllr Dana Carlin standing in at the meeting as a substitute.

**3. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

None.

**4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Cllr Pippa Connor declared an interest by virtue of her membership of the Royal College of Nursing.

Cllr Pippa Connor declared an interest by virtue of her sister working as a GP in Tottenham.

Cllr Nick da Costa declared an interest by virtue of his ownership of a company working with the NHS, medical providers and healthcare practitioners on a variety of projects, none of which, to his knowledge, work in Haringey Borough though they do work in surrounding areas and with service providers across London.

**5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/ PRESENTATIONS/ QUESTIONS**

None.

## 6. MINUTES

Cllr Connor provided an update on a previous action point which related to a more joined up approach with complex mental health-related casework of local Councillors. There had been some dialogue with Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEH-MHT) but more detail was required about how this would work in practice at a community level.

Cllr Connor also said that there had been discussion on the presentation of the budget, in particular there had been a request to senior finance officers for further updates on the capital spend.

**RESOLVED - The minutes of the previous meeting held on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2020 were approved as an accurate record.**

## 7. LOCALITY WORKING

Charlotte Pomery, Assistant Director for Commissioning, introduced a presentation on Locality Working in North Tottenham, supported by a number of colleagues from partner agencies.

### Background to Locality Working

Jonathan Gardner, Director of Strategy at Whittington Health, introduced the background section of the presentation, beginning with setting out what local partners were trying to achieve with residents. This vision had been defined as *“We want to work alongside residents to prevent issues arising and nip them in the bud early, through more integrated public services and more resilient local communities.”*

This vision required a simpler, more joined up system and integrated, multi-disciplinary teams tackling issues holistically by building relationships and looking at the root causes of problems such as debt or ill-health. This needed a workforce who feel connected to each other and able to work flexibly across organisations along with a partnership with the voluntary sector. The approach would be enabled by a person-centred approach to care and joined-up governance with a mature approach to finance across the local system.

Rachel Lissauer, Director of Integration at NCL CCG, said that the approach involved encouraging difference groups of people who work with residents and patients to feel that they are part of the same team and recognise when they are working with the same residents and patients. It was important to recognise that GP surgeries were often doing the care navigation for a patient and so the locality approach had been built around the geography that made sense to GPs. The shape of the three localities

of west, central and east Haringey had therefore been drawn to fit around the existing Primary Care Networks (PCNs). This also enables the identification of issues and priorities in different areas of the borough. In the west this included a higher proportion of older people and a risk of social isolation, the central area has higher levels of disability and food insecurity and the east has the highest level of deprivation.

Charlotte Pomery explained that a successful “test and learn” had been held in North Tottenham and would be used as a blueprint to roll out the localities model across Haringey. This was underpinned by being accessible and open to residents, being located within communities, working with people as early as possible and a commitment from the Borough Partnership to support frontline staff to work differently.

The approach would be supported by a number of Community Locality Hubs which would provide physical spaces to enable locality-based working and an Integrated Locality Centre within each locality which would focus on the integration of health and care services. Connected Communities would be part of the model, providing a bridge between residents and statutory services when issues are identified.

Responses were then provided to questions from the Panel:

- Helena Kania noted that a Locality Centre in the west was located at Hornsey neighbourhood health centre, though it had been acknowledged in the slides that transport links were poor. Charlotte Pomery acknowledge that the issue of transport links was a challenge but said that the presence of Community Locality Hubs helped to complement the Locality Centres by providing alternative spaces in different parts of each locality. Rachel Lissauer said the Hornsey centre had the most available space, so had the most potential uses. She added that there was no one place in the west locality that could easily serve everyone and the Hornsey centre was not intended to be the exclusive hub for the west of the borough.
- In response to a question from Helena Kania who commented that patient transport was becoming more difficult due to Low Traffic Neighbourhoods, Charlotte Pomery said that officers would take this point away to consider and provide a response at a later date. **(ACTION)**
- In response to a question from Cllr Connor, Rachel Lissauer said that a proposal was currently being worked up for the Locality Centre for the central locality in Wood Green but it was not yet confirmed. There wasn't currently an alternative site to be used but other aspects of the localities approach could be rolled out without the Locality Centre in the meantime. Cllr Connor requested that some further clarity be provided about how people in the central locality would be served until a Locality Centre was established. **(ACTION)**
- Asked by Helena Kania about the impact of crime and business viability on these areas, Charlotte Pomery said that they had tried to use the broadest

sweep of demographic data that affect health and wellbeing including crime and employment.

### Connected Communities

Florence Guppy, Strategic Lead for Community Enablement, introduced this section of the presentation with a map illustrating the areas covered by the eight Local Area Coordinators (LACs) that were now working in the borough and the hubs that they were operating from where different services work together. Due to the current Covid restrictions, the only premises currently being used for this were Wood Green and Marcus Garvey Libraries, Hornsey Health Centre, Northumberland Park Resource Centre and Commerce Road Resident Centre. It was hoped that further locations would be opened up from April onwards.

The areas covered and the hub placements had been designed to broadly correlate with the West, Central and East localities, though residents were free to access any hub of their choice irrespective of where they lived in the borough.

The response to the Covid pandemic had led to engagement with residents over issues such as claiming Statutory Sick Pay, self-isolation payments or connecting people with loneliness or well-being support.

Connected Communities had run a proactive campaign in the summer to identify people eligible for Pension Credit but not claiming it. This had increased residents' income by almost £90,000 a year overall. More proactive campaigns would be launched over the next year based on data and insight to identify areas where further support could be offered to residents and then measuring the impact and Social Return on Investment.

A case study was provided of a resident who had recently been discharged from the North Middlesex Hospital following treatment for Covid-19. While the regular follow up happened, such as an occupational therapy assessment, some financial challenges that the resident was experiencing were flagged to Connected Communities which was able to assist with their rent arrears and an attendance allowance claim. The resident was an army veteran and had also been a miner and so Connected Communities referred them to the Royal British Legion and a coal mining charity which had provided access to some grants and also social activities.

Richard Gourlay, Director of Strategic Development at North Middlesex Hospital, reported that Connected Communities had been working in the A&E unit at the hospital for around 18 months. While pick up had been slow to begin with, the pandemic had provided an opportunity to review what was provided and they had gradually been linked to other services, including the paediatric team and the oncology team, to provide support to those individuals as well as their families and carers when there may be social care or other problems. Connected Communities

was recognised as an important facet of moving forward, were part of the hospital's Keeping Healthy Board and the aim was to increase the number of referrals.

Responses were then provided to questions from the Panel:

- Cllr da Costa commented that he had received positive feedback about Connected Communities as a ward councillor. He asked if further data could be provided on the number of people engaged with, a breakdown on the type of issue and what support was provided as this would be more reliable than case studies. Florence Guppy said that this data was available and could be provided to the Panel. **(ACTION)** Cllr Carlin requested that any available social return on investment assessment data also be provided to the Panel. **(ACTION)**
- Cllr Carlin expressed concerns about the potential problem of LACs becoming overloaded. Charlotte Pomery said that part of the approach was about changing how existing workforces work together and so LACs were there to help provide connections rather than being responsible for everything. Florence Guppy added that LACs have different specialisms and are encouraged to consider whether they are the best person to help with a specific query or whether they need to refer them to another colleague or another part of the workforce.
- Asked by Cllr das Neves how best to enable people across the borough to benefit from the thematic specialisms in each hub area, Florence Guppy said the hope was that by being part of the wider Connected Communities team and the wider network of services across the borough, connections could be made and people could be introduced to the opportunities most relevant to them. She acknowledged that transport issues could be an obstacle and said that there would be scope to change things in future if they weren't working.
- Asked by Helena Kania about how the Mutual Aid groups fit in with the approach, Charlotte Pomery said that strong connections had been made and fortnightly meetings held with the Mutual Aid groups which was providing a strong resource. Cllr Connor commented that at a future update it would be useful to receive further details about how other community navigators (apart from the LACs) fit into the wider approach. Charlotte Pomery said that this was mapped out and could be presented to a future meeting if required. **(ACTION)**
- Asked by Cllr Connor about the financing of the locality approach, Charlotte Pomery confirmed that there were contributions from the CCG as well as North Middlesex and the Whittington acting as hosts. In terms of governance, a lot of work was being done to understand how money moves across the system. Cllr Connor suggested that more information could also be provided about the financial arrangement at the next update. **(ACTION)**

Localities working in practice and Leadership teams

Andrew Wright, Director of Planning & Partnerships at Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust, presented slides on how the localities approach works in practice. He described localities as the unit where integration and the delivery of joined-up services comes together and can support residents more holistically instead of separately addressing different aspects of their lives in silos. At every level this was about building relationships, bringing down boundaries and joint problem solving.

Chris Atherton, Principal Social Worker, spoke about the three Locality Leadership Teams which had been set up to ensure that the strategic vision of localities could be operationalised. The focus of the initial meetings was on the identification of appropriate estates from which to operate the hubs and also on the mobilisation of the workforce within communities. A decision had been made to merge the three leadership teams into one team in order to avoid things becoming disjointed and to ensure alignment and coordination during implementation. The team had an ambition aim to open a physical hub in each locality by August 2021.

Haringey was using a strengths-based working approach in its work with people across the borough called Head, Hands, Heart to focus on the strengths that people have rather than focusing on the problems and limitations that they have. A Champions Programme had been developed to promote the work across the borough. 'Champions' had been identified across the borough partnership including from the Locality Leadership Team.

Rachel Lissauer said that, in terms of the estate development in the east of the borough, Lordship Lane was being worked towards as the main Integrated Locality Centre but, as they were conscious about the need for good access and transport links, a multi-site model was also being considered. Sites could include the Northumberland Park Resource Centre, the Selby Centre and Broadwater Farm which already has a GP surgery on-site.

Responses were then provided to questions from the Panel:

- Cllr da Costa asked about the governance required to bring many different organisations together. Charlotte Pomery responded that, from the beginning, the aim was for the governance culture to be empowering and enabling one that would not block a bottom-up approach. Beverley Tarka added that this concept had been introduced to senior executive group of the Borough Partnership some time ago and they received training from Research In Practice. This had been important to enable buy-in for the bottom-up approach. Andrew Wright stressed that the leadership and commitment of all of the partner organisations was clearly important to make it stick and that all had explicitly supported this approach. Chris Atherton said that the experience of the pandemic had demonstrated that local partners can work together incredibly well and the support for this approach had been very positive. Cllr

Connor said that it would be useful for the Panel to receive more information in future about the detail of the governance structure. **(ACTION)**

- Asked by Cllr Connor about Research In Practice, Chris Atherton said that the Council had starting working with them a few years ago when the Chief Social Worker visited the Borough and had recommended them as a way of implementing change. This had built momentum and they had recently been working with the Borough Partnership. Cllr Connor said that it would be useful for the Panel to receive more information in future about the work that Research In Practice had been doing in Haringey. **(ACTION)**
- Asked by Cllr Connor about the Champions Programme, Chris Atherton said that these were drawn from across the workforce including DWP, social services, Whittington Health, North Middlesex and Connected Communities.

### Working in North Tottenham

Charlotte Pomery presented some details about the locality approach in North Tottenham where the Locality Hub was based at the Northumberland Park Neighbourhood Resource Centre. The Centre was a large building with office space for hire that had previously been occupied by various local services but was currently underutilised so there was potential for the space to be used to bring local partners together. The hub would have three primary functions:

- As a Locality Centre to deliver a range of services from the Council and partners with both office space and an area to meet clients.
- As a Community Hub with space available for local groups and organisations.
- For office space available with for rent or as in-kind support.

Geoffrey Ocen, Chief Executive of the Bridge Renewal Trust, set out the background to this, noting that the need for multi-agency centres had been identified a couple of years previously. Hassan Bala, a senior practitioner within the Tottenham strength-based team, explained how the six practitioners in the team worked with residents with a focus on what outcomes people want to achieve and enabling them to find the best solution drawing on their own strengths and the community resources. The assets in the local community had been mapped, enabling people to access resources through one place and help to build more independent lives. Juliet Chard, a community connector with Reach and Connect, explained that she and a colleague had been attending the hub since it opened last December. The benefits of this had included being able to build relationships with other partner organisations in a quicker way, on a regular consistent basis, space to develop ideas and solve problems together and better engagement with residents.

Responses were then provided to questions from the Panel:

- Asked by Cllr Connor how this could be rolled out elsewhere in the Borough, Charlotte Pomery said that there was both a strategic vision and an aim to build

from the bottom-up and to help spread this practice across the borough. The Champions network would also help in developing this elsewhere in the borough.

- Cllr Connor suggested that arranging a site visit would be useful when Covid restrictions were lifted. **(ACTION)**
- Asked by Cllr Connor whether capital funding would be made available to enhance the facilities at the Centre, Charlotte Pomery said that a feasibility study was underway and some capital money had been set aside but the outcome of this was being awaited.

Cllr Connor thanked officers and external partners for their presentations and all the information that had been provided and suggested that the Panel consider this and the additional information requested in order to provide comments and feedback in due course.

## 8. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS

Cllr Sarah James, Cabinet Member for Adults & Health, reported that the number of Covid-19 infections, hospitalisations and deaths in the borough were continuing to decline as a result of the lockdown and the vaccination programme. The vaccine roll-out had been taking place from primary care centres at Lordship Lane Health Centre, Bounds Green Medical Centre, Hornsey Central Health Centre and West Green Pharmacy. Several vaccination outreach events had also been held or were planned to take place shortly and a lot of communications were ongoing to promote take-up of the vaccine.

Cllr James also reported that the new delivery model for day opportunities for adult learning disabilities had just been approved by the Cabinet. This would include a new centre for excellence for residents with profound/multiple learning disabilities and medical conditions based at Ermine Road and a new service for people with autism at a new hub at the Chad Gordon Autism Campus at Waltheof Gardens.

Cllr James said that the award of the construction works for the refurbishment of Canning Crescent was also expected to be considered by Cabinet shortly. That would bring together the work of Clarendon College, the Safe Haven crisis café run by Mind and the respite crisis accommodation run by BEH-MHT. The award of the contract for the redevelopment of Osborne Grove Nursing Home would also be considered by Cabinet at the same meeting. The project would involve the development of 70-bed nursing provision, 20 one and two-bedroom flats and 10 studio extra care apartments.

Cllr James also spoke about the situation with AT Medics and the takeover of GP practice by Operose Health. On 18<sup>th</sup> February she had spoken at the NCL CCG Primary Care Commissioning committee to raise concerns about the decision-making process (which had been devolved to individual CCGs) on behalf of the Lead

Members of all the five NCL boroughs. AT Medics had previously had the contract for the St Ann's practice as well as several practices in Camden borough. The Secretary of State had been written to about this and a response was being awaited.

Cllr James also informed the Panel that the government had published a White Paper on integrated care systems (ICSs), which included some positives but also some areas of concern which would need to be monitored.

Cllr James then responded to questions from the Panel:

- Helena Kania raised concerns about NCL CCG's decision to agree to the AT Medics takeover, which she said was not transparent or fully informed and asked how the decision-making could be challenged. Cllr James said that the Lead Members had made clear representations on this issue and felt that she decision should have been made by the Secretary of State rather than the individual CCGs. She noted that the NCL CCG had been more transparent than some other CCGs in London though she was still critical of what had happened.
- Helena Kania referred to the change in regulations for care home visits from 8<sup>th</sup> March and asked for reassurance that care homes in Haringey were not interpreting the rules as allowing only one visit per day for the whole care home. Cllr James emphasised the need for a compassionate approach to this and supported the point being made. Charlotte Pomery said that the guidance had just been published and that the Council had met with care home providers to discuss this. She was not aware of any care homes interpreting the rules in this way but said that she would be happy to take up any concerns about practices in specific care homes.
- Cllr da Costa asked what the Council was doing to support care home residents and staff at the Mary Feilding Guild Home in Highgate that was expected to close in May. Cllr James said that she had been concerned about the short notice for the closure of the home and that officers would be supporting the residents, including by looking at relocation options. Officers would also attempt to contact the new owners of the home to negotiate a more reasonable approach.
- Asked by Cllr Berryman about the expected opening date for autism/learning disability services at Waltheof Gardens, Cllr James said that the service provider, Centre 404, was already working with some clients. However, the building works had been delayed due to Covid and so clients were unlikely to be on site until late April/early May, subject to Covid restrictions being lifted.
- In response to a question from Cllr Berryman, Cllr James said that she was confident that care workers in the borough were receiving the London Living Wage.

- Cllr das Neves asked about access to the Covid vaccine for people not eligible for NHS treatment. Will Maimaris, Director for Public Health, said that people without an NHS number could still get a vaccine but the gap was in being able to communicate with them. There was some ongoing outreach work, for example in asylum seeker accommodation and further communications work would be needed. Cllr das Neves asked if further information about how unregistered people can access the vaccine could be circulated to Councillors so that they can disseminate this advice when encounter cases like this in the community. **(ACTION)**
- Asked by Cllr das Neves about the take up of vaccines by care staff, Will Maimaris said that figures were not as high as the Council would like. This was a common concern across London, not just in Haringey, and so there was a lot of work going on to promote the vaccine to care staff.
- Asked by Cllr Connor about Covid restrictions on visiting for people living in sheltered housing, Charlotte Pomery said that the Council had guidance on this which could be circulated to the Panel. The vaccination rates were slightly lower for people in those settings and the Council was working with supported living providers on how to support their residents, for example with those who are anxious about leaving their homes.
- Asked by Cllr da Costa about the variance tracing in Haringey, Will Maimaris said that NHS Test and Trace nationally which had done some testing but this information was not available yet. However, from local analysis not relating to variants, there were around 30 home tests that were positive in the Tottenham Hale area which was around 1% of the tests carried out. The Council had not been notified of any variants of concerns since carrying out the testing.

## 9. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE

Cllr Connor provided an update on upcoming issues, noting that the NCL Joint Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee (JHOSC) would be looking at Integrated Care Systems (ICS) and the takeover of services run by AT Medics at its next meeting on 19<sup>th</sup> March.

Cllr Connor also reported that the Panel's Commissioning Scrutiny Review had been restarted with evidence sessions being held later in the month.

She added that the work programme for 2021/22 would be developed shortly. The first Panel meeting of 2021/22 would take place in June and was scheduled to include an update from the CQC on services in Haringey and a response from the Council to the recommendations of the Joint Partnership Board's Living Through Lockdown report.

Dominic O'Brien, Scrutiny Officer, said that the items in the new Work Programme would comprise of:

- Items of interest remaining from the 2020/21 work programme.

- Issues suggested by residents through the online scrutiny survey.
- Issues suggested by residents through a consultation meeting that would be taking place later in the month.

Cllr das Neves suggested that an item about mental health and how to support individuals and build the community's resilience would be an important item to include in the new work programme.

Cllr Connor reiterated the Panel's intention to carry out a short Scrutiny Review early in 2021/22 on providing health and social care support for people living in sheltered housing. This would include looking at the recent pilot project that had involved different groups moving into sheltered accommodation run by Homes for Haringey and what the outcomes for this were.

Cllr Connor noted that there was a lot of additional information requested by the Panel following the Locality Working item heard earlier in the meeting and so this would need to be included in the work programme.

**10. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

Dates of Panel meetings in 2021/22 to be determined.

CHAIR: Councillor Pippa Connor

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

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## **MINUTES OF MEETING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON MONDAY 8TH MARCH 2021**

### **PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Erdal Dogan (Chair), Dana Carlin, James Chiriyankandath, Josh Dixon, Tammy Palmer, Anne Stennett and Elin Weston**

**Co-opted Members: Yvonne Denny and Lourdes Keever (Church representatives) and KanuPriya Jhunhunwala (Parent Governor representative)**

### **27. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

### **28. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

An apology for absence was received from Ms Jakhu.

### **29. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

None.

### **30. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

None.

### **31. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

None.

### **32. MINUTES**

#### **AGREED:**

That the minutes of the meeting of 17 December 2020 be approved.

### **33. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS - CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

Councillor Kaushika Amin, the Cabinet Member for Children and Families, reported on key developments within her portfolio as follows;

- Children had returned to school following the recent lockdown. Schools had still been open during lockdown to accommodate vulnerable children, those without access to IT and children of key workers but now all other children were returning.

She had not yet received attendance figures but it was likely that they would follow a similar pattern to previous returns to school after lockdown, with attendance lower initially but picking up once parents and carers felt more confident;

- Work had been undertaken to look different ways of providing IT support to enable children and families to better access remote learning. A hardship fund had been developed to fund the purchase of laptops and the amount of equipment was slowly being built up. Haringey Giving had contributed £24,000 of funding to this.

In answer to a question regarding SEND provision and parent and carer involvement, she reported that an organisation called Amaze had undertaken a review and its report had been published in July last year and shared with parent carers. There were three key areas where improvements were recommended:

- Closer working relationships needed to be developed between professionals and parents and carers;
- A new parent/carer forum needed to be established; and
- The new parent/carer forum needed to be able to provide information, guidance and support.

Engagement had taken place with parents and carers following the publication of the report by Amaze, facilitated by an independent chair. Parents and carers had been very supportive of the proposals and opportunities had been provided for them to participate and contribute to their development. This included helping to design the new arrangements and developing the service specification. Co-production had also taken place on the design of a new after school club for SEND children between 5 and 8 years old. In addition, work was taking place to develop residential and non-residential respite for parents and carers.

In answer to a question regarding school funding, she stated that individual schools made their own arrangements for raising additional amounts and the Council was not party to information on how much they raised. She would investigate what figures were available on total income and expenditure of schools and whether it was possible to calculate expenditure per pupil based on this. Panel Members commented that the ability to raise additional funds was not equal. Some schools had access to large top ups to their funding whilst others did not and this impacted on the educational experience of children in individual schools. The Cabinet Member acknowledged that there was inequality between schools. Some were very good at raising additional money. The ways in which they raised and spent money varied. Money from fund raising was normally used to purchase things that schools would not otherwise receive. She would raise the issue with the Assistant Director for Schools and Learning and Headteachers and provide a written response to the Panel in due course.

In answer to a question regarding the reduction in school rolls, she stated that this was an issue across London. The birth rate had been falling for some time and a lot of families had also moved out of London since the start of the pandemic. A number of options were currently being considered to address the situation and efforts being made to avoid any school closures. Panel Members commented that current proposals involved seven schools and there had been very little engagement regarding them. Getting schools to reduce the number of forms would not necessarily resolve the matter. The Cabinet Member stated that this was not

something that the Council could resolve on its own and it was necessary to find an approach that worked for schools. Efforts were being made to ensure that what was proposed was sustainable.

A Panel Member reported that when some clinically extremely vulnerable parents had raised concerns about the rapid increase in Covid infection rates during the autumn, they had been informed that they should either send their children to school or withdraw them as they could otherwise face prosecution. Most parents who had subsequently withdrawn their children had since been vaccinated but had now been told that they would need to re-apply for school places and would not be given any priority. If their school was oversubscribed, they were unlikely to get a place. The Cabinet Member stated that home schooling had increased during the pandemic but was now going down. She agreed to look into this issue and respond to the Panel.

In respect of safeguarding, a Panel Member reported that Whittington Health had stated in a recent letter on how services were changing due to the pandemic that families who were reluctant to have a healthcare professional visit them at home or attend an appointment would not be seen face-to-face. Whilst it was important that children and families were kept safe, it was possible that some safeguarding concerns would escape scrutiny and this was therefore a matter of concern.

The Cabinet Member stated that she was very worried that not all children were currently being seen, especially the very young. She had asked for data relating to this but the extent of engagement by health services with parents and families that had taken place had not been entirely clear from this. She had asked for a report on health services for children and families to come to the Health and Well-Being Board and would share this with the Panel when it was available. She understood the concerns and welcomed them being raised by the Panel.

Panel Members welcomed the Cabinet Member's response. It was felt that the response to the pandemic had led to an increase in risk levels for some children from their families. The lack of access to education and a safe place for children to disclose safeguarding matters could have serious long term implications. It was important that the report to the Health and Well-Being Board did not only cover what health services were currently doing but also looked at where there were risks and contained details of children who had not been seen and why.

In answer to a question regarding how children and young people would be able to catch up on education that had been lost during lockdowns, the Cabinet Member reported that plans were being developed and discussions taking place with headteachers and trade unions. The government had suggested that longer school terms could be used to enable children to catch up. This would need to be subject to negotiation though and an approach was required that worked for children and schools. One option that could be considered was the use of supplementary schools, which had been active in many communities. She agreed to report back to the Panel when plans had been developed.

**AGREED:**

1. That the Cabinet Member be requested to provide a written response to the Panel to the question regarding the total amount of income and expenditure of schools across the borough, including that from fund raising activities, and how this may impact on per pupil expenditure;
2. That the Cabinet Member be requested to report back to the Panel on the issue of children of clinically extremely vulnerable parents who had withdrawn their children from school due to the pandemic and were now being required to re-apply for school places;
3. That the concerns of the Panel regarding the safeguarding implications of the reduced face-to-face contact between children at risk and healthcare professionals be noted and that the Cabinet Member be requested to share the forthcoming report to the Health and Well-Being Board on health services for children with Panel Members; and
4. That a report be submitted to the Panel on plans to enable children and young people to catch up on education missed due to the pandemic once these have been further developed.

#### **34. HARINGEY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S PARTNERSHIP**

David Archibald, Independent Chair of Haringey Safeguarding Partnership, reported that its first annual report was due in June 2021 and would cover the first 18 months of the new arrangements, which had begun in September 2019. The key aspect of the new arrangements was the joint and equal responsibility of the three statutory partners, which were the Council, the Clinical Commissioning Group and the Police.

Strategic partners met regularly. The Safeguarding Board had been retained but was now called the Leadership Group. This was working well and partnership working had improved. Due to the pandemic, there had been more regular meetings of the Leadership Group to enable partners to update each other on matters such as staff absences, temporary measures, managing demand and referral sources. The partnership was keen to ensure that safeguarding remained effective despite the impact of the pandemic. There had been a particular focus on unseen children and a lot of work undertaken on monitoring.

The partnership included a number of sub-groups and efforts had been made to keep these going during the pandemic as they made an important contribution. Business continuity plans of partners had been shared and the partnership had developed its own overall plan. Partners had written to all front line staff emphasising the importance of continuity and of seeing children. Training had been moved on-line and Section 11 audits had been completed as required. He felt that a good balance had been achieved between business as usual and responding to the challenges of the pandemic. There was an expectation that there would be additional demand coming out of lockdown. The effectiveness of the new safeguarding arrangements was being reviewed by the government and he felt that the partnership would be in a good position to respond to any recommendations. It had a strong action plan and continued to work effectively.

In answer to a question, Mr Archibald stated that safeguarding partners everywhere were concerned about the impact of lockdown on unseen children. The Safeguarding Partnership had been able to respond rapidly to the changing circumstances and make suitable adjustments. There had been some positives that had come from the use of virtual meeting technology though. The relaxing of lockdown restrictions provided an opportunity not only to resume many things that had not been possible but to also keep the best parts of what had worked during lockdown. It was likely that interactions would take place both face-to-face and virtually in the future.

### **35. HARINGEY COMMUNITY GOLD; PROGRESS AND EVALUATION**

Eduardo Araujo, Senior Tottenham Community Safety Manager, reported on progress with the Haringey Community Gold initiative.

Addressing youth violence and reducing the number of young people entering the criminal justice system were key parts of the Borough Plan and the Young People at Risk strategy. The initiative had received approval for grant funding from the Greater London Authority in November 2018. It supported young people at risk of exclusion and those involved in or on the periphery of criminality. The programme aimed to create a network of community organisations, support existing schemes and promote new initiatives. There was a tailor made dedicated outreach service and a range of community based agencies that aimed to engage disenfranchised youth in a range of settings. The strengths based approach aimed to create practical pathways and maximise opportunities for young people to achieve their potential.

Performance in 2020 had proven to be reasonably successful. There had been a target of 2000 for engagement and 2119 had been achieved. 809 individuals had completed activities against a target of 500. 209 young people had completed employability training. There had been an increase in demand for mental health support, with the number of young people accessing services increasing from 14 to 41. 18 young people had become involved in the Youth Advisory Board, who was now meeting virtually and on a weekly basis. Three quarters of young people that the initiative had engaged with were young black males between the ages of 14 and 18. They came from all wards of the borough, with the largest number coming from Northumberland Park. Some participants had also come from other boroughs due to the work that had taken place with the College of North East London (CoNEL), with the largest percentage coming from Enfield. Referrals came from a wide range of sources and included several looked after children.

Moving forward, the initiative was looking to refresh its look and provide a clearer image. Much of the work had moved on-line during the pandemic and there was a need to ensure that the initiative caught the attention of young people. The programme had originally been designed to operate on a face-to-face basis and work had continued with schools during lockdown as well as outreach. Evaluation of the first year of the initiative had given it bronze status and it was intended to achieve silver status for future years.

In answer to a question, Eubert Malcolm (Assistant Director for Safer and Stronger Communities) stated that the Council's Young People at Risk strategy sought to keep young people safe and out of criminality. This was through early intervention and

diversionary activities. A whole systems approach was being adopted and initiatives involved working with community groups, parents and young people. The causes of serious youth violence were complex though and there were no easy answers. Criminality had dropped by 14% in Haringey in the last year, which was one of the biggest reductions in London. This included robbery and violent crimes. A careful eye was kept on statistics. Discussions had taken place across the Council and with partners on how this could be maintained. Despite the progress that had been made, there had still been some sad and unfortunate incidents though.

In answer to a question regarding involvement of girls and young women in Haringey Gold initiatives, Mr. Araujo reported that the first year of the initiative had been male dominated but action had been taken since then to address this. This included workshops for girls that had been organised through Exodus. The initiative was currently in the process of re-entering primary schools and would be undertaking work with children in Year 6. The focus of work would be on the transition to secondary school and developing healthy relationships. Data on disability was picked up and, in particular, special educational needs.

In answer to another question, he stated that the initiative was happy to work with groups of young people from eastern Europe. In addition, they had already been working with young refugees. Consideration was being given to extending provision for children with disabilities. The 193 young people who had improved well-being came from two projects. 629 had improved behaviour and attainment at school. 37 young people had gained employment. 450 had stated that they wanted help with finding a job though and the support that had been provided had focussed on improving their confidence. Support had been provided to enable the 41 young people that had requested help to access mental health services. Mr Malcolm commented that support for young people who had gained employment needed to be ongoing to ensure that they stayed in work.

**36. HARINGEY CHILD & ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19**

The Panel received a presentation on child and adolescent mental health from:

- Kathryn Collin, Head of Children's Commissioning, Haringey, North Central London (NCL) Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG);
- Michele Guimarin, Joint Commissioning Manager for Vulnerable Children, LBH and NCL CCG; and
- Andrew Smith, Project Manager for Children's Mental Health, Haringey, NCL CCG.

Ms Collin reported that CAMHS delivered a wide variety of services that ranged from universal to targeted and specialist interventions. The Trailblazer project was very important as it filled a gap in early help. The prevalence of mental ill health was growing. Services had remained open during lockdowns and the needs of the most vulnerable had been prioritised. There had been a need to undertake work virtually and services had done their best to adapt. Inequalities in access had nevertheless become apparent. Trailblazer staff had been redeployed and worked on a new mental health and well-being help line for families that operated during the day from Monday to Friday.

A One Stop Shop for help and advice had been created. This included a web page covering the SEND Local Offer that had everything in one place. There had been 428 webpage hits in September 2020 and an average of 250 hits per month. Kooth was a national digital support service that had been commissioned in Haringey. There had been wider promotion of it in the borough and this had led to a large increase in young people accessing the service. It had a key role in providing support for children not accessing support through traditional therapy services and was especially well used by boys.

There had been a number of training exercises and events, including bereavement training. Schools were being supported, including through the provision of a “one-stop” referrals. There had been increased one-off investment into Educational Psychology, Hope in Tottenham and Open Door counselling to make sure there was an expanded offer to meet growing demand. There had also been investment in mental health crisis and liaison support at the North Middlesex Hospital. There was also now a 24/7 crisis helpline for professionals as well as a Crisis Line for families and Out-of-Hours nursing support. Unnecessary hospital admissions had been reduced by 75%.

Services were working towards a four week waiting time and there was an Access Team providing triage and a single point of entry. There was now a need to monitor waiting time for interventions and treatments after referral. Most referrals were from professionals but self-referral was also possible. Waiting times had reduced considerably, with Open Door seeing 75% of referrals within four weeks and Haringey CAMHS increasing the number it saw within four weeks from 25% to 55%. People were currently more likely to keep appointments. Demand for services was greatest in the most deprived areas of the borough. 52% of CAMHS service users were BAME and 75% of those who used the Trailblazer service. 88% of those who used the Crisis Service and 100% of Trailblazer service users had stated that they would recommend it.

Ms. Guimarin reported on progress with the Trailblazer initiative. It was part of a national pilot scheme and involved 34 schools in the east of the borough. The initiative was a partnership between the CCG, Council and a range of partners. Schools also had significant input. The pandemic had made it necessary to transfer most work on-line, with only the most vulnerable children being seen face-to-face. Work had been undertaken directly with parents and children. Schools has asked for additional support and efforts had been made to respond to this. It had been a very challenging time and the number of children supported in the second quarter of the year had dropped significantly. Interventions were delivered using a range of methods, including evidence-based workshops/interventions, whole school systemic work and the provision of advice for children, young people and their families. Priorities for next year included improving joint working, extending the Trailblazer initiative to cover the whole of the borough, stabilising and sustaining the crisis pathway, improving access to support for eating disorders and developing further the all age autism strategic plan.

In answer to a question regarding challenges for the forthcoming year, Ms. Guimarin stated that working closely with schools to address Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) was the priority. Approximately one in six children now had a mental health need. Thought needed to be given to how to support children returning to

school and to build their resilience. Some children had flourished during the period when they were not in school due to the absence of peer pressure and bullying but others had struggled.

In answer to a question regarding virtual appointments, Ms. Collin stated that quick progress had been made with its introduction. Lots of young people were very IT literate and not all wanted face-to-face appointments. However, virtual appointments did not suit everyone. Staff also found them more tiring and they could also be adversely affected by technical issues. Face-to-face appointments were still wanted by many people and worked better for some sorts of intervention. The learning from working virtually would be considered but the intention was to revert back to face-to-face working as much as possible. In respect of eating disorders, Ms. Guimarin commented that a lot of parent education could be undertaken effectively on-line with small groups. Training and professional development could be delivered this way and at a time that was convenient for professionals.

In respect of autism, Ms. Collin stated that there was a borough wide strategic plan as well as specific services that supported young people and adults and suggested that a specific discussion on this be arranged for a future meeting of the Panel. Investment had been expanded and additional needs were being identified so that support could be provided. Particular efforts were being made to keep people in the borough but this could be difficult past the age of 18. Some young people with autism could fall through the net though and there had been a number of admissions to CAMHS tier 4 services. It was agreed that a visit be arranged to the Grove School for children with autism be arranged for the Panel once lockdown restrictions are relaxed.

Ms. Guimarin reported that the Council's language and autism team had undertaken specific support work with the Tottenham Hotspur Foundation. In addition, the Trailblazer initiative was working with children in schools through the provision of after school youth services. Work had also been undertaken with staff in CAMHS and the Eating Disorder service to develop a better understanding of autism amongst them.

In answer to a question, Ms. Guimarin reported that the CAMHS workforce was very diverse with over 50% coming from BAME backgrounds, including many team leaders. Success was measured through a number of different ways, including outcome measures, strength and difficult questionnaires and benchmarking against comparable services elsewhere. Satisfaction levels with Open Door were currently average compared against similar services but it aspired to be a top performer.

**RESOLVED:**

1. That an item on the all age Autism Strategic Plan be submitted to a future meeting of the Panel; and
2. That a visit be arranged for Panel Members to the Grove School when the relaxation of Covid restrictions allow.

### **37. EARLY YEARS, CHILDCARE AND EDUCATION; KEY CURRENT ISSUES**

Ngozi Anuforo, Head of Strategic Commissioning for Early Help and Culture, reported on current issues affecting early years education and childcare in the borough. Local provision was diverse. The sector had remained stable and had not suffered many closures following Covid so far. There had been a greater reliance on childminders to provide the necessary provision in the earlier part of last year.

The Council had a statutory duty to ensure that there was enough childcare in the borough and required to undertake a childcare sufficiency assessment every three years, with an update provided to the Cabinet Member each year. The impact of the pandemic on the sector had been huge. During 2020, the importance of childcare provision had been highlighted through its prioritisation for re-opening. Funding to local authorities for free early education had continued and this was expected to be passed on by the Council to providers in the sector. Provision had continued to be available during the summer for children of key workers and of those who were vulnerable. During the autumn, the expectation had been that all provision would be open but it was recognised that there were likely to be fewer children attending than normal due to parental concerns and the re-opening of schools. A stocktake had been undertaken to gain an understanding of the impact of Covid on the sector and there was also an ongoing conversation taking place with providers. It was known that there were less children participating in the free early education offer. Providers had also highlighted a decrease in the demand for paid for provision. It appeared that there had been a change in the profile and needs of parents and that greater flexibility was now required.

Many providers were concerned about the economic viability of their businesses. They had needed to make adaptations in order ensure safety. Their capacity had shrunk to meet social distancing requirements, which had a financial impact on them. There had also been staffing impacts due to sickness, self-isolation or vulnerability. Providers who were maintained or voluntary or community sector did not meet the necessary profile to access government support. A number had needed to close for periods or reduce capacity and had struggled to find the resources to pay for agency staff.

Some parents were reluctant to take up nursery places and this was more common in the disadvantaged areas of the community so could therefore include some of the children that the Council most wanted to support. There was a need to build confidence amongst parents and alleviate their fears. Some parents were now asking for funded provision only and not paid for services. This was linked to changing work patterns, furlough and redundancies. There was a particular challenge in provision for children with SEND, where there had been a significant reduction in access. The Council was looking to increase SEND capacity across the borough. There was a clear need for more flexible childcare to respond to changing work patterns. It was also important to gain an understanding of where the most vulnerable children in the borough were located. There had been changes in demographics as well, which needed to be taken into consideration. Work was planned to address the drop in

participation levels and this would be particularly focussed on younger children, especially two year olds. Targeted work was planned to support providers most at risk of failure. This would look at their viability and stability as well as market model. There was a specific need to ensure that there were sufficient places in area of deprivation. Consideration would need to be given to how providers in such areas could best be supported, including access to government help. There were two categories of provider where there were particular concerns:

- There were three maintained nursery schools in the borough. These were not funded in the same way as schools with nurseries and had been significantly impacted by Covid. Details regarding the Department for Education's long term funding plans for them were awaited; and
- There were twelve community providers. These tended to charge lower rates and attract a higher proportion of children taking up free provision. They had suffered from limited access to government support.

Work would be undertaken with both of categories of providers to ensure that the Council was able to maintain a diverse range of provision.

### **38. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE**

The Panel noted that the meeting was the last scheduled one of the current year. The Panel's review on schools required completion though and an informal meeting would be arranged to consider appropriate conclusions and recommendations. The workplan for 2021/22 was currently under development. A consultation meeting with representatives of the local community would be taking place on 16<sup>th</sup> March to obtain their views, including on what the Panel's priorities should be and the suggestions that had so far been received. Following this, an informal Panel meeting would be arranged with officers from the Children and Young People's Service to obtain their input. Specific consideration would need to be given to items for the first Panel meeting of 2021/22 and to the selection of a suitable issue to undertake an in-depth review.

It was noted that inspections by OFSTED had not taken place during lockdown. An adapted methodology had been adopted when they had resumed in the autumn in order to address the challenges posed by Covid. Inspection reports for individual schools and the local authority were available on the Ofsted website and a link to this would be circulated to Panel Members.

#### **RESOLVED:**

That the Panel notes the work programme for 2020-21 and the process for developing the work plan for 2021-22.

CHAIR: Councillor Erdal Dogan

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

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## **MINUTES OF MEETING Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel HELD ON Thursday, 4th March, 2021, 6.30 pm**

### **PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Barbara Blake, Scott Emery, Julia Ogiehor, Sygrave,  
Dana Carlin, Mike Hakata and Khaled Moyeed (Chair)**

### **ALSO ATTENDING:**

#### **63. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

#### **64. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies were received from Cllr Davies.

#### **65. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

None.

#### **66. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

#### **67. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

None.

#### **68. MINUTES**

In regards to a previous action, the Chair advised that he had spoken to the Leader of the Council regarding the Parks Neighbourhood Watch Coordinator post and he had been advised that the Council fully funding the post will be looked at as part of next year's budget setting process.

### **RESOLVED**

That the minutes of the previous meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> December were agreed as a correct record.

**69. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS: CABINET MEMBER FOR TRANSFORMATION AND PUBLIC REALM INVESTMENT**

The Committee undertook a verbal question and answer session with the Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment. The Cabinet Member gave a short verbal update on her portfolio:

- a. The Committee was advised that following the Scrutiny Review on Disabled Parking Services, most of the recommendations were accepted by Cabinet and a further Disabled Parking Action Plan was due to be agreed by Cabinet next week. Part of this involved £200k capital funding to expand the size of disabled bays and the introduction of a grace period for Blue Badge users who live in an area with a CPZ and had their badge stolen.
- b. Cabinet had agreed a £9m investment in Highways for the following financial year. Also, as part of the new contract, a Direct Labour Organisation was being developed to bring specific elements of the contract back in-house.
- c. A £6m drainage bid had been submitted to DEFRA in partnership with some local groups.
- d. There continued to be significant investment in street lighting.
- e. The walking element of the Cycling & Walking Action Plan was continuing to be developed and a number of new pedestrian crossings were being put in place.
- f. The waste service had been realigned to bring the waste management and waste enforcement functions together, and managed by one Assistant Director. A new waste enforcement team had been established and had issued nearly 1500 fixed penalty notices in the last 12 months.
- g. Further rollout of the black box scheme would continue this year, following a successful trial orientated to better management of waste from flats above shops.
- h. The Council was undertaking a piece of research in conjunction with Birbeck University on HMO's and how levels of recycling from these premises could be improved.
- i. The Cleaner Haringey Strategy was going to Cabinet the following week.
- j. The Council had agreed with Veolia for them to undertake additional waste collection services for Passover.
- k. The Cabinet Member outlined the Access First project which was aimed at improving the relevant sections of the website in order to make it easier for people to access information, report a problem and so that they received feedback on problems reported. This project was halfway through the improvement process and work was ongoing.

The following matters arose from the discussion of this item:

- a. The Committee noted that the recycling rate had decreased slightly for the fourth year in a row and queried whether large-scale changes were needed or smaller more incremental reforms, in order to meet the Mayor's target of 38%. In response, the Cabinet Member acknowledged the scale of the challenge to meet that target and cautioned that none of the seven boroughs in North London had met the target. Haringey ranked 4th out of seven. The Cabinet Member advised that part of the problem with falling recycling rates were much more exacting rules around what could and couldn't be recycled and very strict tolerances around contamination of waste. Another issue identified was that companies were increasingly investing in lighter and lighter packaging, which

affected recycling rates as they were based on tonnages. The Cabinet Member also set out that there was a challenge around needing to adapt to emerging trends including the impact of lockdown and increased home deliveries. It was hoped that the work with Birbeck would provide a basis for making improvements.

- b. In response to a query around different possible strategies for dealing with waste, the Cabinet Member acknowledged that there was a lot of investment into looking at how to tackle waste and recycling nationally and that the best way forward was to perhaps set up a meeting with Cllr Bull to look at funding options for different groups in the borough.
- c. The Panel raised concerns about plans to invest in a new incinerator for waste and commented that this seemed to be contrary to the Council's carbon reduction strategy. In response the Cabinet Member advised that the current incinerator was very old and inefficient and that a new one would be far more efficient and would also be able to generate power to heat people's homes. The plans also included the setting up of an eco-park which was welcomed by the Cabinet Member. The Panel were advised that a financial analysis of whether this was still the right decision was undertaken in 2018.
- d. The Panel raised concerns about the Council's website and it not being user friendly. The Panel questioned whether electronic visitor permits could be introduced like in Islington, which were instantaneous.
- e. In regards to a question as to the Cabinet Member's assessment of Veolia's performance and whether the Council were getting value for money, the Cabinet Member contended that Veolia provided a huge array of services for the Council and that on the whole she thought they did a good job. The Cabinet Member acknowledged that the authority had got street sweeping wrong and that a more targeted approach was the right outcome. The Panel were advised that Veolia collected waste from 90k households and the vast majority of the time they got this right but that there would always be areas in which performance could be approved.
- f. A member of the Panel raised concerns about a local business that had been issued with an FPN due to waste caused by people rifling through their bin. The Cabinet Member declined to comment on a particular case where the Council had taken enforcement action, but advised that there was an appeal process available for people to use. It was suggested that security measures would need to be arranged with the private waste contractor involved.
- g. In response to a question about the wall of shame campaign and whether this was continuing, the Cabinet Member advised that it was felt that this scheme had been hugely successful and had even resulted in one case where an individual turned themselves in for flytipping. From the following week, the campaign would be being rolled out with added impetus.
- h. In response to a question around the Direct Labour Organisation, the Cabinet Member advised that Marlborough Highways had been awarded a contract in 2019 for street lighting and highways but that part of that contract included provision for the Council to bring some of those services back in-house as and when it was feasible. After carrying out an assessment it had been determined that it would not be cost effective to bring street lighting back in-house, however reactive footway maintenance would be brought back in-house. It was hoped that having a dedicated in-house resource would help the Council improve the

very poor condition of footways in the borough and that a £9 million investment had been made to support this.

## **RESOLVED**

That the update and responses to questions were noted.

### **70. UPDATE ON PLANNED AND REACTIVE HIGHWAYS MAINTENANCE**

The Panel received a report which provided an update on the planned and reactive highways maintenance programmes, as set out in the agenda pack. The report was introduced by Peter Boddy, Highways & Traffic Manager. The following arose from the discussion of the report:

- a. Significant investment was required to counteract the historical underspend on the planned maintenance of highways and footways in the borough. The administration had invested significant additional funding in this area. The investment was around £19m over the last five years. It was noted that 59% of the borough's footways required structural maintenance and that this was towards the bottom of scores across London boroughs. Highways were in a better shape but still required significant maintenance.
- b. Highways maintenance was outsourced to Ringway Jacobs through the TfL LOHAC contract from 2013-2019 but from 2019 a new contractor had been appointed, Marlborough Highways. As part of the contract Marlborough agreed to the creation of a Direct Service Offer (DSO). Officers were developing a full business case for the creation of the Direct Service Offer and a decision would come to Cabinet in due course. The depot at Sedge Road would also be upgraded to support the development of the in-house footways maintenance team.
- c. In response to a question, officers advised that due to the scale and range of works undertaken as part of the contract there was no intention to bring the whole contract back in-house as it would not be cost effective. The focus of the DSO was reactive footways works due to the need to improve their condition.
- d. In relation to a follow-up, it was estimated that the average score for footway defects in London was around 30-40%. With continued investment over a 10 year period, it was hoped that Haringey would achieve a similar figure. This would represent a 1-2% improvement year on year and was considered achievable.
- e. In relation to a question around coordination with Low Traffic Neighbourhood schemes, officers advised that there would always be some coordination and joining up of investment but it was cautioned that the funding available for LTN's was minimal in comparison to the scale and cost of planned maintenance works required across of all of the boroughs roads.
- f. The Panel welcomed the investment in highways and footways but also made a plea for additional resources to be targeted towards drains and gullies as blocked drains had a significant effect in terms of undermining highways, and it was suggested that this could save the Council money long-term. In response, officers advised that there had been a significant capital investment in this area

over the past 12-18 months, but it was acknowledged that this had also been an area of historical underinvestment.

**RESOLVED**

That the update was noted.

**71. WASTE, RECYCLING & STREET CLEANING PERFORMANCE**

The Panel received a report for information, which provided an update on the borough's waste, recycling and street cleansing performance. The report was introduced by Beth Waltzer, Interim Head of Waste as set out in the agenda pack at pages 17-32. The following arose from the discussion of the report:

- a. In response to a question, officers advised that the review into missed collections was being undertaken as part of the Veolia plan which was wrapped up in the contract improvement plan and looked into what type of information was received by the crews compared to managers, compared to staff at the depot. An audit of complaints was being undertaken and was due to be completed in the following week. It was estimated that the contract improvement plan should be in place in the next one to two months' time.
- b. The Panel questioned why the recycling target remained the same over a ten year period and queried whether the authority should be seeking an improved rate over time. In response, officers advised that the target of 62% was the contractual target with Veolia but that Veolia were aware that the Council would like to see an over achievement in performance.
- c. In response to a question, The Cabinet Member confirmed that consultation with community groups around the proactive graffiti response would take place from March 29<sup>th</sup> and would be done on a rolling ward-by-ward basis. Panel Members welcomed the work being undertaken to tackle graffiti and expressed a desire to see the roll-out take place in their respective wards.
- d. The Panel raised concerns about the impact of HMOs on waste and fly tipping, which was a particular problem in the borough due to the demographics. The Cabinet Member acknowledged that benchmarking work was being undertaken with similar boroughs.
- e. In relation to the recycling target, the Panel was advised that future targets in that regard would be looked at in the context of the Reduction & Recycling Plan, the Veolia Recycling Action Plan and the Borough Plan Refresh and that increasing recycling participation was a priority.

**RESOLVED**

- I. That Members were asked to note the content of the report and provide officers with any comments regarding their experience, or reports they have received relating to the waste, recycling and street cleaning services.

- II. The Members note that a review of the borough's Reduction and Recycling Plan is still in progress

## 72. UPDATE ON THE FLY TIPPING STRATEGY

The Panel received a report which provided an update to Scrutiny Members on progress against Borough Plan commitments for waste and street cleansing, and specifically on the work to reduce fly-tipping in the borough. The report was introduced by Beth Waltzer, Interim Waste Manager as set out in the agenda pack at pages 33-46. The following arose during the discussion of the report:

- a. In response to a question, the Panel was advised that the introduction of the litter and waste enforcement team had resulted in significant improvements to fly-tipping and general cleanliness levels. Officers agreed to provide a written response on the improvements since the introduction of the litter & waste enforcement team. **(Action: Beth Waltzer).**
- b. The Panel queried some of the figures around Fixed Penalty notices and sought clarification on volumes. In response, officers advise that 540 FPNs were issued to residents in the period from April 2020 to the report being compiled and 330 FPNs issued to businesses in the same timeframe.
- c. Officers agreed to feedback to the Committee a breakdown of all waste related FPNs (not just litter) as well as a breakdown of how many of these had been paid. **(Action: Beth Waltzer).**
- d. The Panel also sought assurances around the hotspot locations referred to in the report, officers advised that these were spread across the borough with 10 in east, 10 in the west and 10 in the centre of the borough. Officers would come back with the specific locations of these hotspots. **(Action: Beth Waltzer).**
- e. The Panel questioned whether officers had found that the current use of black boxes had attracted dumping. In response, the Panel were advised that they had not found them to be a magnet for dumping and that the waste was contained more effectively than having it just sat on the street. Officers set out that there had been a general improvement in street cleanliness as a result and their rollout was considered to be a success in that regard.

### RESOLVED

That the Panel noted performance to date and comments on progress against Borough plan objectives.

## 73. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE

### RESOLVED

That the Panel agreed the Work Plan and any changes contained therein.

## 74. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

N/A

**75. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

It was noted that this was the last meeting of the municipal year.

CHAIR: Councillor Khaled Moyeed

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

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## **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE HOUSING AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON TUESDAY 2<sup>ND</sup> MARCH 2021, 6.30pm - 9.35pm**

### **PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Ruth Gordon (Chair), Dawn Barnes, Zena Brabazon, Isidoros Diakides, Makbule Gunes, Bob Hare and Yvonne Say**

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

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

#### **2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Cllr Makbule Gunes gave apologies for partial absence from the meeting, noting that she would need to temporarily leave shortly after the beginning of the meeting but would return after approximately 20 minutes.

#### **3. URGENT BUSINESS**

None.

#### **4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

None.

#### **5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

None.

#### **6. MINUTES**

Cllr Brabazon requested updates on two matters referred to in the minutes of the previous meeting:

- What further progress had been made on reducing the savings gap (as outlined on page 5 of the agenda papers).
- For more detail on budget proposals on incentives for private sector landlords (as outlined on page 8 of the agenda papers).

David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning said that he would update the Panel on both these points in writing. **(ACTION)**

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2020 were approved as an accurate record.

## 7. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS - PLANNING

Cllr Matt White, Cabinet Member for Planning and Corporate Services, responded to questions from the Panel on issues relating to the Planning part of his portfolio:

- Cllr Say asked about the housing delivery test which the Council had failed meaning that central Government now required a presumption in favour of sustainable development in the Borough. Cllr White said that the housing delivery test is set on housing completions over a three-year period and, given that the flow of housing completions has large variations from year to year, several local authorities had failed the test. However, the Council would significantly exceed these levels in other years. The consequences of failing the test did not have a major impact as the presumption in favour of sustainable development would only be likely to impact a small percentage of borderline planning cases where this may tip the balance in favour of approval. In response to a follow up question, Cllr White said that a judicial review of this penalty would not be possible because, although the rules were unfair in his view, they had been applied correctly. Cllr Diakides added that a lot of planning approvals had been made but that sometimes private developers failed to deliver the completions. Cllr White agreed on this point and said that it highlighted the unfairness of the housing delivery test.
- Asked by Cllr Brabazon about his role in the development of the Local Plan, Cllr White said that the Local Plan is a Cabinet-level decision but also goes to the Regulatory Committee for comments. He had not yet had any meetings with the Chair of the Planning Committee on this issue.
- Cllr Brabazon suggested that the Covid-19 pandemic meant that some aspects of housing policy needed reconsideration, particularly in relation to families and children such as the need for more open space. Cllr White said that the current document available was for consultation/policy background and that there was no draft Local Plan available as yet. The input through this process would be followed by an impact analysis. He agreed with the comments about the need for more open space and a less dense environment for children and these factors would need to be carefully considered in addition to the need to deliver more housing completions and affordable housing.
- Cllr Barnes asked about the impact of the low traffic neighbourhood in Enfield and the impact on Haringey residents who were concerned that traffic was being pushed from Bowes to Bounds Green. Cllr White said he was aware of the concerns of residents about this and he and the officers were working with

their counterparts in Enfield towards a cross-borough solution, including through a public meeting the previous week.

- Cllr Hare asked about the loss of green spaces that would result from a proposal to build flats on the corner of Seven Sisters Road and St Ann's Road and another similar proposal in Highgate. Cllr White said that retaining and expanding green space would be an important part of the new Local Plan and he was keen to coordinate policies on green spaces with other Cabinet Member.
- Cllr Gordon asked about concerns raised because of a reference to possible intensification of housing in the regeneration of Council Estates in the Local Plan document. Cllr White said that it was necessary to look at opportunities to build more housing that was needed but that there were no current plans to intensify any particular Council estate. He said that he would take on board the concerns about the wording in the consultation document and look at how this could be improved in the draft Local Plan.
- Cllr Gordon asked about co-living schemes, often aimed at young professionals which include some communal areas, which she felt could undermine space standards, were not suitable for long-term living and should not be supported in Haringey through the new Local Plan. Cllr White said that he agreed with her views on co-living and space standards. A new policy on co-living would be needed in the new Local Plan and it might prove necessary to accept some co-living but in a controlled way.
- Cllr Gordon referred the site allocations in new Local Plan and concerns about developers buying up small parts of that land (sometimes referred to as 'ransom strips') to force the Council into making a deal in order to complete the land assembly. Cllr White acknowledged the concerns and said that this would be taken on board in the development process for the new Local Plan.

Cllr Gordon said that the Panel may wish to submit written proposals towards the new Local Plan consultation process. Cllr White noted that there was a working group of Councillors that provided a lot of input into the first steps document and would continue to do so. Cllr Gordon proposed that any supplementary questions that the Panel Members had should be provided to her or the scrutiny officer which could then be fed in to the working group.

## **8. HOUSING DELIVERY PROGRAMME**

This item covered two separate reports, one on the size of homes in the Housing Delivery Programme and one on the Cranwood Housing Development Site.

### Size of Homes in the Housing Delivery Programme

Robbie Erbmman, Assistant Director for Housing, introduced the report on the size of homes in the Housing Delivery Programme, noting at the outset that while family sized

housing was required, there was also a desperate need for Council housing of all sizes. The housing register showed that, of the 581 households in the most urgent need, 364 needed a one-bedroom home and 130 needed a two-bedroom home. Of the 11,300 households on the housing register, 73% required a one or two bedroom home.

Of the 475 Council homes in the programme that already have planning permission 22% were three-bedroom homes and 2% were four-bedroom homes. At this early stage of the programme there was a high proportion of Council homes being delivered through acquisitions which meant that the bedroom mix was constrained. However, across the whole programme 31% of properties would have three or more bedrooms. The site at Ashley Road was expected to deliver around 150 Council homes, 65% of which will have three or four bedrooms.

There were also financial challenges involved with building family sized Council homes because of the rent generated. The revenue on a one-bedroom Council home exceeded the cost of interest in year one, and it would take 20 years to pay off the loan required to build it. However, revenue for a four-bedroom home in the same scheme would not exceed the cost of interest until year 30, and it would take 80 years to pay off its loan. This was why the Council was working with the GLA to make the case for increased investment for family-sized homes in the next funding programme. This would help to improve the proportion of family-sized housing in future and, while the family housing target may not have been met in the first 1,000 homes delivered, it was hoped that the target could be met in the next 1,000.

Robbie Erbmann, Anna Blandford, Head of Housing Development, and Cllr Ibrahim, Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal, then responded to questions from the Panel:

- Cllr Barnes asked how many of the remaining 525 homes (i.e. the 1,000 target minus the 475 identified in the report) in the current phase would be acquisitions and how many would be direct delivery. Robbie Erbmann said that there were actually around 800 homes identified for the rest of the phase, approximately 250 of which were expected to be acquisitions. More precise figures could be provided in writing. **(ACTION)** Cllr Ibrahim said that Council housing stock may be increased through different mechanisms, including through acquisitions, and that it was important to ensure that this was the kind of housing that was needed and that the Council was not paying over the odds for it. Robbie Erbmann added that internal financial controls would prevent over the odds payments in any case.
- Asked by Cllr Barnes for further details about the next phase of 1,000 housing deliveries, Robbie Erbmann said that, of the projects that were in the early stages of feasibility, there were around 2,300 homes. New sites and

opportunities for acquisitions were being identified from time to time to add to the programme.

- In response to a question from Cllr Say about scaling up direct delivery, Robbie Erbmans said that it was incumbent on the Council to look at all opportunities to increase its housing stock and to scale up both direct delivery and acquisitions from developers given the level of housing need in the borough. The direct delivery programme was now large with over 70 sites in the borough, while the size of the Council's delivery team had been doubled since he had joined the Council.
- Cllr Say asked whether the business plan for the programme could be provided. Robbie Erbmans and Cllr Ibrahim referred to the regular updates provided to the Cabinet which were publicly available and said that any specific information could be circulated to the Panel on request.
- Asked by Cllr Diakides for further details on the attempts to obtain increased GLA funding, Robbie Erbmans and Anna Blandford said that two bids were being prepared for submission in about a month's time. One was a bolt-on to the existing Building Council Homes for Londoners Programme which runs until 2023, the other was the Council's future affordable housing programme for 2021-26. It was hoped that the funding would be more flexible with higher grants for larger units (the current tariff provided a fixed grant per home) but clarification on this was still being sought. Asked by Cllr Brabazon about the implications of the new GLA guidance which did not favour demolition, Robbie Erbmans said that the bids were not yet complete but that he would be happy to update the Panel when the outcomes were known.
- Asked by Cllr Diakides about the Chocolate Factory development, Robbie Erbmans and Anna Blandford said that the Council was currently in the process of finalising the acquisition of the site. Delivery was expected to be in two phases, the first involving about 80 homes for social rent while proposals for the second phase were still being developed, though was likely to include some properties for private sale.
- Asked by Cllr Brabazon for further details on the Ashley Road development, which was expected to deliver 150 Council homes, Anna Blandford said that there would be around 300 homes in total with 50% for private sale. The focus was on family-sized Council homes and so the private sale units were required to finance the scheme. Detailed plans on the development were not yet available but would be taken through consultation and the planning process in due course.
- Asked by Cllr Say about the current Right to Buy rates, Robbie Erbmans said that the assumption in the Council's business plan was that 50 homes would be sold under Right to Buy per year. However, around 100 former Right to Buy homes were being purchased each year for the Haringey CBS (Community Benefit Society). Cllr Ibrahim added that she did not think that concerns about new Council homes being lost through Right to Buy would be a significant

problem in practice. People who had been on the waiting list for a long period were unlikely to be in a position to exercise Right to Buy for a number of years and also it was not possible for Councils to sell a property under Right to Buy for less than it cost to build it.

- Asked by Cllr Say for further details about the Neighbourhood Move Schemes highlighted in paragraph 3.14 of the report, Robbie Erbmann said that having new build properties available for secure tenants significantly impacts on whether people in underoccupied properties are prepared to move so it was hoped that this would free up more family-sized homes.
- In response to a question from Cllr Say about why building was planned at Waltheof Gardens despite there being a conservation area, Anna Blandford said that Cabinet approval had been given for this to enter the programme and, as it was at a very early stage, the feasibility work had not yet been completed.
- In response to a point from Cllr Gordon that, in the context of the 1,000 new homes target, the size of those homes was also an important factor, Cllr Ibrahim agreed that more family-sized housing was needed. However, she said that 1-bed and 2-bed homes were also needed, for example for young care leavers or for people who were currently under-occupying larger homes.
- Asked by Cllr Gordon for an update on the recent audit report on the department, Robbie Erbmann said that the actions had been progressed, that there was monthly reporting to the Council Housing Delivery Board and he believed that the level of project control and governance was now strong.
- Asked by Cllr Gordon for an update on the Clarendon Road site, Robbie Erbmann said that the intention was to pursue a Council-led scheme although he was unable to comment on the conversations between the Council and the various parties that had ownership positions on the site.

### Cranwood Housing Development Site

Robbie Erbmann, Assistant Director for Housing, introduced the report regarding the site of the former Cranwood Care Home. The negotiations that had taken place over the site had predated his appointment to his role at Haringey Council. Robbie Erbmann explained that the site had been included in the portfolio of sites for development under the Haringey Development Vehicle (HDV). These proposals and the subsequent HDV designs for a scheme of 62 homes presupposed the demolition of the adjoining terrace of eight three-bedroom houses at 102 to 116 Woodside Avenue. The Council was the landlord of six of the homes but the freeholds of 104 and 106 Woodside Avenue had been sold under the Right to Buy.

The demolition of these houses was desirable for two reasons:

- This would increase the footprint of the site by 50% and the developable area by up to 100%.
- The Local Plan includes the whole site within the Site Allocations DPD.

In July 2018, the Council had decided to end the HDV in favour of a programme of direct Council housing delivery. At the same time a private developer was negotiating with the owners of 104 & 106 Woodside Avenue in an attempt to create a ransom position in the site. The Council therefore aimed to make offers that were attractive enough to incentivise the freeholders to sell to the Council rather than to the developer.

In September 2018, the Cabinet agreed to acquire 106 Woodside Avenue for £2.15m and 104 Woodside Avenue on terms delegated to the then Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning and the Director of Finance. The reasons that this was felt, at the time, to be worth doing was that by unlocking these two homes the whole site could be unlocked and 98 new homes could potentially be built rather than only 40 and that 20 of the new properties would be for private sale thereby bringing substantial additional funds into the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

The Council had also been in discussion with the four secure tenants at Woodside Avenue who said that they wanted to remain in their homes. In June 2019, the Council had decided to respect their wishes to remain and terminated the negotiations to acquire 104 Woodside Avenue. As a consequence, a smaller development scheme was now being pursued by the Council of 41 homes on the site, of which 32 would be for social rent and nine for private sale. The terrace of eight house would remain with four being occupied by the secure Council tenants, three being used by the Council to provide homes for homeless families and one occupied by the remaining freeholder. The proposals would be submitted to Planning shortly with the aim of being on site by November 2021.

Robbie Erbmann then responded to questions from the Panel:

- Cllr Barnes asked whether the new development would include separate entrances for social tenants and private tenants. Robbie Erbmann said that, while different blocks would have separate entrances, the properties would be of exactly the same quality and that the bulk of the common space would be open amenity space for all residents. He added that for management purposes and to keep services charges low, it is better to have ownership of a whole block as a freeholder. Cllr Barnes said that there were advantages to mixed housing and that it was disappointing to see separation of private and social tenants in Haringey. Robbie Erbmann said there was only a small amount of private housing proposed in the development and so it could not be compared to cases involving large blocks of private housing with a small proportion of social tenants being marginalised. Cllr Gordon said that the separation of tenants was a recurring issue in the Borough and suggested that further consideration could be given to the overall issue in more detail at a future meeting. **(ACTION)** Cllr Brabazon said that her understanding was that

segregated housing was not supported by the new London Plan and queried why integrated housing was not being implemented in Haringey. Cllr Ibrahim said that she agreed with the Panel Members on their general views about housing segregation and understood their concerns but did not think that this was necessarily an issue in relation to this specific small scheme. She suggested that further written information about the layout of scheme could be provided to the Panel. **(ACTION)**

- Cllr Barnes asked whether the difficulties in building on the site due to the water mains pipes were known prior to the purchase of 106 Woodside Avenue for an above-market price. Robbie Erbmman said that this had not been a factor as, while the pipes do create problems with building, they are in a different part of the site to the Woodside Avenue homes.
- Cllr Gordon asked why the development could not simply have been built around the two houses that the Council did not own. Robbie Erbmman said this wouldn't have worked from a development point of view and that the whole terrace would have needed to be cleared. It may not have been suitable for large block to overlook two houses for example.
- Asked by Cllr Gordon who the private developer involved in the negotiation was, Robbie Erbmman said that this was a small local developer but that he was not able to divulge the name of this developer for reasons of commercial confidentiality. To be informed on a confidential basis, the scrutiny panel would need to submit a request demonstrating their need to know.
- Asked by Cllr Hare why a CPO process was not pursued as an alternative to the option of above market value purchases, Robbie Erbmman said that, while he wasn't at Haringey Council at the time, his understanding was that the advice received was that a CPO would be legal and technical difficulties with that option on this site. Cllr Hare and Cllr Diakides asked whether this advice could be made available to the Panel. Cllr Diakides suggested that the matter could be referred to the Corporate Committee for further examination.
- Cllr Diakides asked how many private houses were being built on Council land, Robbie Erbmman estimated that there were about 400 private homes out of the 1,600 that were being built through the first phase of the housing delivery programme. He added that this 75% social to 25% private sale position had improved from a 60%-40% split in the previous business plan. Cllr Ibrahim, Cabinet Member for Housing and Estate Renewal, said that the building of homes for private sale was necessary to be able to cross-subsidise the social housing in the developments. Robbie Erbmman added that the housing delivery programme would need to modestly grow its income through private sales in

order to continue to invest at a rate of 250 new homes per year. Cllr Diakides said that the Panel should be provided with the figures and calculations to demonstrate that this was necessary. Robbie Erbmann replied that he would be happy to run a session for the Panel on the HRA Business Plan though there would be difficulties in providing costs for individual schemes as this could put the Council in a poor position in terms of being able to secure competitive build contracts. Cllr Gordon said that a discussion on the financing of a housing programme was a useful suggestion to be added to the Panel's Work Programme. **(ACTION)**

- Cllr Brabazon said that, if there was no other way of establishing what had happened regarding the Woodside Avenue properties, then the matter should be referred for a value for money audit of the purchase of 106 Woodside Avenue from internal auditors and possibly an external auditor as well.

Cllr Ibrahim then made further observations on the Woodside Avenue purchase. She said that an early commitment of the administration was to build Council homes at the Cranwood site and that, following engagement with the residents, it was felt that the scheme should be changed. A lot of campaigning had taken place and the Council had listened to concerns meaning that plans considered earlier in the scheme were no longer judged to be suitable. Cllr Ibrahim said that it had been important to listen to secure tenants whose homes would have been demolished under the original proposals.

However, earlier on at the time of the purchase of 106 Woodside Avenue, the investment had been considered necessary to unlock the rest of the site, generating a larger return and more homes but the situation then changed. Cllr Ibrahim said that Cllr Brabazon would have had access to the exempt information at the time as part of the same Cabinet that collectively took that decision. She concluded that a decision had been taken which was subsequently changed but that there was nothing to hide in terms of the finances.

Cllr Gordon said that a question mark remained over the decision not to pursue the CPO route. Cllr Brabazon said that the project should be looked at with hindsight and that a value for money look at the matter would help the Council in the future. Cllr Hare added that the additional information that he had asked for on the advice received against using a CPO should be provided to the Panel.

#### **RESOLVED –**

That the Panel refers the Cabinet decision to acquire 104 & 106 Woodside Avenue to internal auditors, with oversight from the Corporate Committee.

That the advice provided to senior officers and the Cabinet on the potential legal and technical difficulties of using a CPO to acquire the properties be made available to the Panel and, if required, to the Corporate Committee.

## 9. ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY UPDATE

Cllr Charles Adje, Cabinet Member for Finance and Strategic Regeneration and Christine Addison, Interim Assistant Director for Capital Projects and Property, introduced the report on the accommodation strategy.

A report on the corporate buildings in Wood Green had been considered and agreed by the Cabinet in September 2020, followed by the approval of a report in December 2020 about the future use of the Civic Centre. The Cabinet had then approved an update to the Asset Management Plan in February 2021 to include the strategic thinking from those two reports.

The priorities for the next 12 months which were:

- moving forward with the Civic Centre project and deciding how and when the car park element could be developed;
- reviewing the use of George Meehan House to ensure that its use is optimised and works well with the refurbished and expanded Civic Centre spaces;
- reviewing and outlining best steps for other Council buildings in Wood Green.

Cllr Adje and Christine Addison then responded to questions from the Panel:

- Cllr Hare asked about the impact of the Covid pandemic on the strategic approach to Alexandra House. Cllr Adje said that the use of a number of premises, including Alexandra House, were currently subject to review and while the impact of the pandemic would clearly be an important factor, it was not yet possible to say what the future premises use would be. An update report was expected to be provided to the Cabinet before the end of the year.
- The report noted that the consolidation of Council accommodation to a smaller number of buildings over a 5-7 year period. In response to a comment from Cllr Hare that the process appeared to be quite slow, Cllr Adje said that, while he shared the concern, the buildings were still occupied and that it would take some considerable time to relocate people.
- Cllr Brabazon said that the investment in the Civic Centre would result in a surplus of office accommodation. She also noted that Alexandra House, which she said had been bought at a high price, and River Park House were currently mainly empty because of staff working from home. She questioned the thinking behind this process and asked for more information about the review including the terms of reference. Cllr Adje said that everything was set out in Asset Management Plan which had recently been updated and approved by the Cabinet. He added that there were a number of reviews being carried out by officers who would be assisted by external partners if required.

- Cllr Diakides questioned the use of external consultants to support the process. Cllr Adje said that he was not aware of external consultants being used at the present time but that external partners would be engaged if required.
- Cllr Diakides asked about the impact of the uncertainty about the use of Council buildings that would result from this process, with particular reference to the future of the Library. Cllr Adje said that the Library project was being paused and the concentration would be on the Civic Centre. However, it would be necessary to maintain the Library to make sure that it was fit for purpose to provide a service to the public.
- Cllr Gordon asked how much the Council had been paid for Alexandra House and how much would need to be spent on repairs. She also noted that the business case for the purchase was for additional office accommodation which appeared now not to be needed. Cllr Adje said that he did not believe that it was a mistake to purchase Alexandra House, which had been acquired for £15.5m through a collective decision. He said that it was not unusual for organisations to spend money on necessary changes and repairs to buildings that they acquire. He did not have specific figures available about this, but there was a maintenance budget for the corporate estate as a whole. Christine Addison said that further details on this could be provided to the Panel in writing. **(ACTION)**
- In response to questions suggesting that the overall cost of acquiring Alexandra House may have exceeded £15.5m due to issues associated with a company being set up, Cllr Adje said that this figure was provided in Part 1 of the report on this matter and that he could not disclose information included in Part 2 of the report which was exempt. Cllr Brabazon said that the company in question was referred to in the Council's accounts which was in the public domain.
- In response to a question from Cllr Brabazon about the status of other buildings including Cumberland Road and 48 Station Road, Cllr Adje confirmed that all of the Council-owned properties in the area would be included in the review process.
- In response to a question from Cllr Brabazon about whether rent was received by the Council for Greenside House, Christine Addison said that this she thought it likely to only be ground rent but would confirm the full details in writing. **(ACTION)**

Cllr Brabazon proposed that the review process for this issue be monitored further by the Panel, possibly through a future progress report to include further details including the terms of reference and timetable. **(ACTION)**

## 10. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

Dates of Panel meetings in 2021/22 to be determined.

CHAIR: Councillor Ruth Gordon

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

**Report for:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee – 6 July 2021

**Title:** Consultation on draft Statement of Gambling Policy

**Report authorised by:** Stephen McDonnell, Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods

**Lead Officer:** Daliah Barrett, 020 8489 8232, [daliah.barrett@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:daliah.barrett@haringey.gov.uk)

**Ward(s) affected:** All

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

## 1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 It is a requirement to regularly review the Council's Statement of Gambling Policy. The current policy was adopted in January 2019 and is therefore due for review this year, to be published in January 2022.
- 1.2 The Gambling Policy is part of the Council's Policy framework and therefore has to be reviewed by Overview & Scrutiny Committee. This report seeks to consult O&S on the draft Statement of Gambling Policy and Local Area Profile.

## 2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 The Council has a duty to consult on the proposed policy and officers have sought approval from cabinet to conduct the consultation, which is underway. Following consultation, a further report will be presented to the Cabinet in November 2021 to consider the results of the consultation and, in light of the consultation, to recommend approval of the Statement of Gambling Policy for Full Council in December 2021.
- 2.2 Whilst gambling is legal it has the potential to cause harm to both individuals and wider society, resulting in unemployment, debt, crime, relationship problems and physical or mental health conditions. This presents a challenge as it involves a range of services such as licensing, community safety, children and families and housing/homelessness and therefore cannot be tackled by interventions aimed solely at individuals.
- 2.3 Problem gambling disproportionately affects certain groups, including ethnic minorities, young people, those in the criminal justice system and homeless people. Research estimates that the social cost of gambling to the UK economy could be up to £1.2 billion.
- 2.4 Whilst Local Area Profiles have been in use for some years, it is clear that they do not give Councils sufficient power to declare areas of saturation of gambling premises. To this end Haringey has presented a response on the government's review of the Gambling Act 2005 – 'Call for Evidence', in which we are asking

for a stronger commitment to empower Councils to listen to the concerns of the local community by removing the 'aim to permit' requirement. A copy of the response is attached at Appendix 3.

### **3. Recommendations**

3.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked:

- (a) To note that, following consultation, a further report will be presented to Cabinet to recommend the Statement of Gambling Policy to Full Council for final adoption.
- (b) To consider the draft Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-25, set out in Appendix 1 of the report, and the draft Local Area Profile, set out in Appendix 2 of the report, and make any comments or proposed recommendations to Cabinet.

### **4. Reasons for decision**

4.1 To comply with the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005 the Council must prepare and consult on a Statement of Gambling Policy for the period 2022-2025.

4.2 To obtain the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the proposed Statement of Gambling Policy.

### **5. Alternative options considered**

5.1 No alternatives were considered. It is a statutory requirement that the policy be reviewed at least every three years and a constitutional requirement that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee be consulted. If the Council did not have a policy, it would be acting ultra vires with regards to any decisions it makes when determining gambling premises licences.

### **6. Background information**

6.1 The Council is the Licensing Authority for the purposes of the Gambling Act 2005 and is required to prepare a Statement of Gambling Policy that it proposes to apply in exercising its function under the Act.

6.2 The policy sets out the general approach the Council will take when carrying out its regulatory role under the Act and promoting the three licensing objectives:

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

6.3 Local Licensing Authorities have had ongoing concerns that, due to the “aim to permit” direction, insufficient consideration has been given to local context and circumstances within licensing decisions. This had, led to: -

- concerns within local Licensing Authorities over lack of discretion;
- an increase in betting shops in high street locations in the most deprived areas, there has been a slight decline since the changes to the stakes permitted on fixed odds betting terminals (FOBTs);
- concerns that vulnerable people could be targeted or and exploited; and
- concerns that children could be exposed to gambling and becoming normalised to gambling.

6.4 The Act was designed to be ‘light touch’ legislation covering a wide range of licensable activities such as betting premises, track betting and adult gaming centres as well as casinos. The issues of betting shop clustering and concern over fixed odd betting terminals (FOBT) have been slightly mitigated with the change in the stakes now reduced to £2. As a result of this there has been a reduction in betting shops in general in the borough but we are seeing these vacated premises being replaced by Adult Gaming Centres. The requirement for local risk assessments in relation to gambling premises licences since April 2016 means local authorities can set out their expectations within their Statements of Gambling Policy.

6.5 The Gambling Commission made some key changes to the standard Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) which all licensed Operators must comply with under their Operators’ Licence. The Social Responsibility Code, which forms part of the LCCP, requires prospective and current operators to have regard within their business operations to risk assessments, including any set out in the Local Authority Statement of Gambling Policy. This has provided an opportunity for local issues to be considered within licence application determinations.

6.6 The Local Area Profile acts as a guide which gambling operators can use when undertaking and preparing their local premises risk assessments.

The benefits are:

- it enables licensing authorities to better serve their local community, by better reflecting the community and the risks within it;
- greater clarity for operators as to the relevant factors in licensing authority decision making, will lead to improved premises licence applications, with the operator already incorporating controls and measures to mitigate risk in their application;
- it enables licensing authorities to make robust but fair decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge; and
- it encourages a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced compliance and enforcement action.

6.7 The Local Area Profile looks at the objective of the protection of children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling. Within

the Haringey Statement of Gambling Policy, we state that the east of the borough carries higher deprivation and social economic imbalances and therefore should have special consideration given to it in relation to the proximity of gambling premises to:

- an educational establishment, including colleges and universities, youth clubs, recreational establishments;
- close to a centre dealing with vulnerable people, including housing, clinics, recovery centre, food banks;
- situated in an area of high crime;
- situated in an area of deprivation;
- close to the location of services for children such as libraries and leisure centres;
- Places of worship, community facilities or public buildings;
- Areas where there is considered to be an over concentration of similar existing licensed operations; and
- close to the location of businesses providing instant access to cash such as payday loans, pawn shops.

6.8 The Act specifies that Local Authorities should 'aim to permit' gambling, provided it is in accordance with the code of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission (GC), reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with the Statement of Gambling Policy. The effect of this duty is that Licensing Authorities must approach their functions in a way that seeks to regulate gambling by using powers to promote the licensing objectives rather than attempting to restrict them from the outset.

6.9 Call for Evidence – The Government recently undertook a consultation exercise with the following aims:

- Examine whether changes are needed to the system of gambling
- regulation in Great Britain to reflect changes to the gambling landscape since 2005, particularly due to technological advances.
- Ensure there is an appropriate balance between consumer freedoms and choice on the one hand, and prevention of harm to vulnerable groups and wider communities on the other.
- Make sure customers are suitably protected whenever and wherever they are gambling, and that there is an equitable approach to the regulation of the online and the land based industries.

6.10 The Review is led by Ministers at the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, with engagement from across government, the Gambling Commission, the industry, health and charitable sector, those with lived experience of gambling harm, and other stakeholders. After this initial 16 week call for evidence, the government will assess the evidence presented, alongside other data, with the aim of setting out conclusions and any proposals for reform in a white paper later this year.

6.11 Haringey's response to the consultation is attached at Appendix 3 and summarised as follows:

We believe the legislation should be altered and the Act could be strengthened by the following changes:

- That Licensing Authorities should be permitted to determine saturation policies based on impact and have the ability to create cumulative impact policies written into the legislation.
- Inserting a 'need test' into the Gambling Act 2005, similar to the previous Gaming Act 1968 that is based on community need would also support and provide councils dealing with applications in deprived areas the powers to tackle problems and respond to their residents' concerns and fears.
- That Licensing Authorities should have discretion to refuse where there is a proliferation of gambling premises and the "aim to permit" requirement should be repealed and the emphasis placed on the applicant as to both the need and any control measures that are required to be put in place.
- We need to ensure the concerns of residents are effectively considered when a new gambling premises arises in the area, especially highlighting how a new gambling premises may negatively impact their health and wellbeing. We recommend a future legislation around planning and licensing allows the voice of the residents to be considered including education and health establishments and community groups.

## **7. Proposed changes**

- 7.1 The outcome of the Government consultation is not expected until after the 2022-2025 Gambling Policy is due to be adopted, however given the requirement to keep the policy under review, if any further changes to the policy are required these can be made after the new policy is adopted.
- 7.2 There are no major changes to the proposed policy at this time. The draft revised policy and the Local Area Profile Supplementary document highlights the impact high street gambling premises has on the most vulnerable and 'at risk' areas of the borough. The Council considers that it is necessary to manage the impact that facilities for gambling have in areas where its most vulnerable residents may be placed at increasing risk from gambling harm. The Council seeks to regulate gambling activities under its control and provide a framework for consistent decision-making.
- 7.3 The Local Area Profile has been updated to include the 2011 Census data (the 2021 census data will not be available until after the policy is adopted). The latest data showing Indices of Deprivation 2019 has also been updated in the area profile.
- 7.4 Whilst we have detailed information in the Local Area Profile it is possible to consider a specific detailed research into gambling harm in the borough. In order to undertake such an exercise, we would need to commission an outside organisation or suitable body able to carry out the type of social research required. This would require financial resources (unfunded at present) and it is

important to note that the overriding aim to permit would still the overriding principal in applications and decision making on gambling matters.

## 8. Consultation

8.1 The policy will be subject to consultation with stakeholders, with any comments received on the draft presented to Cabinet later in the year. Consultation is required to ensure any changes to the Statement of Gambling Policy is clear and transparent for businesses, responsible authorities and the public.

8.2 The Gambling Act 2005 contains details of the consultees that must be consulted as part of the review of the policy. These are:

- The Chief Officer of Police for the authority's area;
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area;
- One of more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Act;
- The general public; and
- All the Responsible Authorities.

8.3 Additionally, the following will be included in the consultation:

- Holders of licences issued under the Gambling Act 2005;
- Trade Associations representing the gambling industry;
- Haringey Social Services;
- Haringey Public Health Directorate;
- Residents Associations; and
- The Citizen Panel.

8.4 Responses provided will be analysed, and any changes considered appropriate to the draft policy will be included in a further report presented to Cabinet in November 2021.

### 8.5 Timeline and adoption route:

Report taken to Cabinet to seek approval to start consultation/	15 June 2021
Consultation started	July 2021
Report taken to Regulatory Services/Cabinet and Overview and Scrutiny for noting and making comments that will be taken to Cabinet.	Licensing Committee - 21 June 2021 O&S - 6 July 2021
Consultation ends	September 2021
Report to Cabinet with outcome of consultation and final version to ask for recommendation to Full Council to adopt	9 November 2021
Report to Full Council for adoption	22 November 2021
4 weeks public notice period.	1 December 2021

## 9. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 9.1 The Statement of Gambling Act policy 2022-2025 will contribute to our fundamental themes and priorities in The Borough Plan 2019-23 which sets out a four-year vision to make Haringey one of London's greatest boroughs where families can thrive and succeed. The Haringey Council Community Wealth Building approach will create an economy that is rooted in the community.
- 9.2 Priority-2 People – *'Our vision is a Haringey where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential.'* The protection of children and the vulnerable from harm within the licensing objective will contribute to this priority.
- 9.3 Priority-3 Place – *'Our vision is 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. As the borough continues to grow, becomes better connected and continues to be a destination for many Londoners, we will need to ensure Haringey remains a safe and pleasant environment for all. We want to work with partners and the local community to achieve this and to define and shape how the borough looks and feels, both now and in the future.'* Residents engaging in the licensing process will contribute to this priority and allow them to have a say in how premises operate. The expectations set out the Policy will inform applicants for licences of the kind of best practice and responsible management expected for well-run premises in the borough.
- 9.4 Heath & Wellbeing Strategy – Poor mental health has been shown to play a significant part in peoples gambling habits People with gambling problems often experience a range of negative effects, including health issues, relationship breakdown, and difficulties with debt. In more severe cases gambling problems can lead to crime, thoughts of suicide or suicide itself. Haringey has the sixth highest rate of domestic abuse with injury in London, money problems within the home may be a contributing factor to this. Because of this, there are increasing calls for gambling to be recognised as a public health issue, where the enjoyment of the many should be balanced against the protection of the few. The gambling industry is increasingly being called upon to do more to protect participants and prevent problem gambling from occurring, and the National Responsible Gambling Strategy emphasises the need for joint action between industry, government, healthcare providers and other public bodies to tackle gambling-related harm.
- 9.5 Community Safety Strategy – The Community Safety Strategy presents Haringey's approach and priorities to achieving a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour in Haringey up to 2023. The strategy is supported by a comprehensive strategic assessment that draws on data from across the partnership to identify trends, patterns, and drivers relating to crime and anti-social behaviour. The Local Area Profile within the Gambling policy will draw on data from this Strategy. Crime data in relation to gambling premises and the operation of Betwatch will feed into the Strategy.
- 9.6 The above priorities and objectives are underpinned by a number of cross – cutting principles namely:

- Prevention and early intervention – preventing poor outcomes for young people and intervening early when help and support is needed.
- A fair and equal borough – tackling the barriers facing the most disadvantaged and enabling them to reach their potential;
- Working together with our communities – building resilient communities where people are able to help themselves and support each other.
- Customer focus – placing our customers’ needs at the centre of what we do.

9.7 Licensing is about regulating the carrying on of licensable activities within the terms of the Act. The Statement of Gambling Policy should make it clear that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals at these locations. The operators risk assessment and management of the Licensing Codes of Practice will be a key aspect of such control and should always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the premises. It is therefore desirable that the SGP is in line with the Council’s wider objectives and consistent with other policies.

**10. Statutory Officers comments Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Head of Legal and Governance, Equalities)**

10.1 The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted in the preparation of this report and comments as follows.

10.2 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

10.3 As the Gambling Policy is a policy framework document, Overview and Scrutiny are consulted on the policy so that they may make their views known to Cabinet before the Policy is adopted by Full Council, as set out in the Council’s Constitution at Part Four, Section E, paragraph 2.2.

**11. Finance**

11.1 The cost of the public consultation on the draft new Statement of Gambling Policy will be met from existing budgets. There are no other financial implications.

**12. Procurement**

12.1 There are no procurement related issues in relation to the content of this report.

**13. Equality**

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

- tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;

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

13.2 When framing its policy on the licensing of gambling premises, the Council must work within the statutory parameters of the Gambling Act, which includes a general 'aim to permit'.

13.3 The Council is required to review its gambling policy every three years and as part of that review it consults with the public. An Equalities screening tool has been completed and further data will be collected as part of the public consultation with a view to completing a full Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA).

13.4 The Council will include the draft Local Area Profile in the package of documents available to the public to assist the consultation. The Local Area Profile will sit alongside the policy and will strengthen the risk assessments completed by betting operators. Any feedback from consultees, where appropriate, will feed into the final report taken to the Council post-consultation.

#### **14. Planning Powers**

14.1 Betting shops were removed from their previous A2 use class and made a 'sui generis' use. As such planning permission is now required to change the use from any other use to a betting shop. This has meant that there is slightly more control under planning legislation to control the growth of Betting Shops.

14.2 Planning powers cannot control existing betting shops if they have already opened up under a permitted change of use (i.e. before the recent changes to the use class order moving betting shops from A2 to 'sui generis'), however any further change of use applications for a betting shop would be subject to a planning application. As part of the determination of the application, issues such as the number of betting shops in the surrounding area could be a consideration if the area was becoming saturated with betting shops.

#### **15. Use of Appendices**

Appendix 1 – Haringey Draft Statement of Licensing Policy for the Gambling Act 2022-2025.

Appendix 2 – Draft Local Area Profile.

Appendix 3 – Haringey response to 'Call for evidence'.

#### **16. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

Gambling Commission Guidance for Licensing Authorities, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.

Gambling Commission Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice, October 2017.

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# HARINGEY

## Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-2025

Gambling Policy and Local Area Profile on locations likely to be at risk from gambling harm



## **Foreword – Cllr Bevan (Cabinet Member)**

The UK has one of the most accessible gambling markets, with opportunities to gamble available on most high streets and, with the increase in online gambling, in virtually every home. Most people in the UK have gambled at some point and most of those who gamble have no issues with keeping their gambling within sensible and manageable limits, but it is not the same for all.

Some gambling can be problematic, affecting a person's ability to live and work. People with gambling problems often experience a range of negative effects, including health issues, relationship breakdown and difficulties with debt. In more severe cases, gambling problems can lead to crime, thoughts of suicide or suicide itself.

When the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act) came into force in late 2007, it brought in a new, comprehensive system for gambling regulation in Great Britain. The Act established a dedicated national regulator in the form of the Gambling Commission and recognised the potential local impact and importance of gambling. It thus created many local regulators in line with local circumstances. Those regulators are the 380 licensing authorities across the UK.

The regulatory environment in Great Britain is changing, becoming more focused on risk. Licensing authorities are expected to take the lead on local regulation of gambling. As such, policy is becoming more focused on understanding and mitigating gambling-related harm rather than focusing on problem gambling alone.

Haringey is an exciting, vibrant borough with a wide range of leisure and cultural opportunities. This includes gambling, a legal entertainment activity that brings enjoyment to many Haringey residents. The Council's policy is that residents should have the opportunity to enjoy gambling in a safe, controlled way, free from harm. Integral to this has been the analysis of gambling related harm which informs this policy. The analysis explores local area-based vulnerability to gambling related harm and, as such, provides context to both this policy and the 'local area profile'. This enables consideration to be given to local issues that must be addressed by local operators and to the extent to which any further development of a gambling offer within the borough may be appropriate. This is only possible if the specific risks associated with gambling in Haringey are understood by all, if the Council takes a strong approach to licensing and if gambling operators show genuine responsibility in the steps they take to respond to risks.

This Gambling Policy lays out the risks associated with gambling that we face in Haringey and what the Council expects of gambling operators in terms of their response to those risks. The risks we are concerned about include those covered by the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005 – crime and disorder and the harm/exploitation of children and other vulnerable persons. There are also Haringey-specific risks – we are particularly concerned about the clustering of betting shops in Haringey's most deprived communities, where there is also a higher incidence of crime, mental health conditions and demand for debt advice. Haringey is particularly concerned about the health impacts of problem gambling. In particular, significantly higher risks are associated with gaming machines and gambling addictions and the associated harm to health and wellbeing.

We welcome the requirement for licensees to assess and respond to the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at their premises. We will work to ensure that the local risk assessments produced by gambling operators are meaningful and reflective of the real risks in Haringey. This policy lays out the evidence for

what those local risks are, identifies the particular wards in which risks are most manifest and crucially clearly defines what sort of policies, procedures or control measures we expect gambling operators to put in place to mitigate the risks.

Considering local risks is only part of the overall approach needed to control gambling. We are still reliant on gambling operators demonstrating genuine social responsibility and responding to the spirit, not just the letter, of their responsibilities around local risk assessments. We work with operators to strive to meet expectations in full and put in place policies, procedures and control measures that make a genuine difference in reducing the risk of gambling related harms. In particular, we call on operators to respond to our concerns about the addictive nature of gaming machines through policies that promote verified accounts and enable problem gambling to be identified early in a way that triggers effective interventions. The borough has seen some betting shops close due to the new rules around Fixed Odds Betting Terminals. However, these locations are quickly re-occupied by Adult Gaming Centre type operations, which offer a variety of gaming machines and are accessible to the public 24 hours a day.

For these reasons, this Authority has set out to establish a gambling licensing policy which recognises good industry practice and intends to support responsible operators, but also sets out to offer adequate protections to our local community.

The clarity of our expectations and our commitment to working in a constructive partnership with operators means there is no excuse for inadequate risk assessments or policy proposals from operators. We will continue to monitor the impact of gambling on our communities in detail and listen to the views of our residents, public sector partners and the voluntary sector. Whilst self-regulation is important, if operators consistently fail to respond to Haringey's specific risks and exercise social responsibility and governance, we will not hesitate to lead the call for greater licensing powers to be granted to Local Authorities.

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## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the Statement of Gambling Policy, for the London Borough of Haringey Under section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 (the Act), the Council is required to publish a Statement of Principles which it proposes to apply when exercising its functions under the Act. The form of the Statement of Gambling Policy is set out in The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006. The Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities (5th Edition) (Commission's Guidance) contains further detail on the form of the council's Statement of Principles.

In producing this Statement of Gambling Policy, the Licensing Authority has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, and any responses received from those consulted upon the policy.

- 1.2 The main function of the Council as a Licensing Authority, through its licensing committee, will be to licence premises where gambling is to take place and issue a range of licences, permits and authorisations for gambling in its area. The Licensing Authority will also have power to impose conditions and review licences.
- 1.3 The Council will be empowered by the Act to take enforcement action when an offence under the legislation has been committed. Offences include when premises or activities are unlicensed, or licence conditions are not complied with; to support this enforcement there are powers of entry and inspection.
- 1.4 This policy refers to the Gambling Commission, which has wider functions under the Act and with whom the Council will work alongside as a dual regulator. However, it does not discuss the role and responsibilities of the Commission and any references in this policy will only be insofar as it impacts on, or clarifies, this Authority's functions. For example, the Commission is exclusively responsible for issuing operator and personal licences, which is a necessity before the Council can consider an application for a premises licence.
- 1.5 The Gambling Commission is mentioned in this policy as being responsible for issuing Codes of Practice and Guidance to licensing authorities regarding the manner in which they are to exercise their functions. This policy endorses the principles set out in the Gambling Commission Guidance and key licensing objectives and confirms that the Council will take account of all such guidance. This statement must be published at least every three years. The statement must also be reviewed from "time to time" and any amended parts re-consulted upon. The policy must then be re-published.

### 1.6 Consultation

- 1.7 Haringey Council consulted widely upon this Policy statement before finalising and publishing. A list of those persons consulted is provided below, in line with the Act and the Gambling Commission's Guidance.
- The Chief Officer of Police;
  - The Fire Authority
  - One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area;

- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.
- Services within the Council with an interest in the gambling process (Responsible Authorities)
- Local Safeguarding Children Board
- Councillors
- H.M Revenue and Customs
- Other organisations that appear to be affected by licensing matters covered in the Policy.
- Neighbouring boroughs.
- Local resident's association/General public

1.8 Our consultation took place between TBC and TBC and we followed the HM Government Code of Practice on Consultation (published July 2012).

1.9 The full list of comments made and the consideration by the Council of those comments is available/will be available by request to: [Licensing@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:Licensing@haringey.gov.uk) / via the Council's website at: [www.haringey.gov.uk/licensing](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/licensing)

1.10 The policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on (TBC) and was published via our website on. Copies were placed in the public libraries of the area as well as being available in the Civic Centre.

1.11 Should you have any comments as regards this policy statement please send them via e-mail or letter to the following contact:

**Licensing Team**  
**Level 1 River Park House**  
**225 High Road, Wood Green**  
**London**  
**N22 8GH**  
[licensing@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@haringey.gov.uk)

1.12 It should be noted that this statement of licensing policy will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005. The council acknowledges that it may need to depart from this policy and from the guidance issued under the Act in individual and exceptional circumstances, and where the case merits such a decision in the interest of the promotion of the licensing objectives. Any such decision will be taken in consultation with the appropriate legal advisors for the Licensing Authority, and the reasons for any such departure will be fully recorded.

1.13 **Local Area Profile**

- 1.14 The national body for regulating gambling in the UK, the Gambling Commission, advises that local authorities, acting as licensing authorities under the Gambling Act 2005, complete a Local Area Profile. Haringey has produced a Local Area Profile (LAP). The Haringey LAP assesses locations' vulnerability to gambling-related harm, by taking into account the latest data on deprivation, public health risks and current locations of gambling establishments.

Effective LAPs enable the Gambling Commission, licensing authorities and applicants to have a better awareness of the local area and any risks. Applicants are required to take into account the information in the LAP in their risk assessments and set out how they will address these in any new licence application or in an application to vary a licence. Although not a statutory requirement, the benefits of the inclusion of the Local Area Profile within the Policy include:

- Greater clarity on the relevant factors the Council, acting as the Licensing Authority under the Gambling Act 2005, will take into account when making decisions;
- Applicants are aware of the factors and risks that they will need to address within any applications and are required to set out controls and measures to address these;
- The Licensing Authority can make robust and fair decisions with reference to the published, clear LAP (therefore decisions are less likely to be challenged); and
- It encourages a proactive approach to risk that is less likely to result in reduced compliance.

The Local Area Profile is attached at Appendix 1 within this Statement of Gambling Policy.

## 1.15 Areas of Vulnerability

- 1.16 The Local Area Profile (LAP) identifies the areas in the borough which are the most vulnerable in terms of gambling-related harm. These areas are considered to be at risk for vulnerable in terms of the potential from gambling harm. Under the Gambling Act, each case (e.g. application) is determined on its own merits by the Licensing Authority, however operators are required to address the specific increased risks of harm posed from an existing or potential premises being located within one of these identified areas. Research shows that higher problem gambling risk prevalence rates exist where there are high concentrations of Gambling premises in the same locality.

- 1.17 The Local Area Profile (LAP) has identified several clusters of gambling premise (where three or more are located within 400m of each other) within Haringey. These are in:

- Noel Park Ward
- Woodside Ward
- Bruce Grove Ward
- Tottenham Hale Ward
- West Green Ward
- Tottenham Green Ward
- Northumberland Park Ward
- White Hart Lane Ward

- 1.18 Existing and potential operators will be expected to bear these specific clusters in mind in setting out how they will mitigate risks, manage their gambling operation, design the

layout of any new premises and how relevant appropriate control measure will be put in place.

### **1.19 No Casinos resolution**

1.20 Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 enables the Council, as the Licensing Authority under the Act, to issue a resolution not to issue casino licences for the duration of the document, and to consult on this proposal via the public consultation exercise. There are currently no casinos within the borough. This resolution continues into the revised policy.

## **Part 1 – General Principles**

1.1 The Licensing Authority in carrying out its functions under s153 of the Gambling Act 2005 ('the Act') will aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it:

- a) in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- b) in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- c) reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- d) in accordance with the Authority's Statement of Principles

1.2 It should be noted that this policy statement will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Act. The sole exception to this rule is for Casino premises licences – as the borough has adopted a 'no- casino' resolution, the Authority will not consider any application for a new casino premises licence.

## **The Licensing Objectives**

1.3 In exercising our functions under the Act, the Authority must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in the Act. These licensing objectives are:

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

1.4 The objectives do not include considerations in relation to public safety or public nuisance, while the requirement in relation to children and vulnerable persons is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling, rather than from more general forms of harm or exploitation. In its guidance to licensing authorities, the Commission advises that this will involve "preventing them from taking part in gambling and for there to be restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at children or advertised in such a way that makes them particularly attractive to children, excepting Category D gaming machines.

## **Responsible Authorities**

1.5 Responsible authorities are bodies that must be notified of applications, and that are entitled to make representations in relation to applications for, and in relation to premises licences. The responsible authorities are:

- the Licensing Authority in whose area the premises is situated
- the Gambling Commission
- the Metropolitan Police
- the London Fire Brigade
- Planning Service
- HM Revenue and Customs.
- Children's Safeguarding Board

## Interested Parties

1.6 Interested parties are people or businesses who can make representations about premises licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. They are defined in s158 of the Act as:

- a) living sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
- b) having business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities  
or
- c) representing persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b)

1.7 The Licensing Authority is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the Gambling Act 2005 to determine whether a person is an interested party. Each case will be decided upon its merits, and the Licensing Authority will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of relevant factors provided in the Gambling Commission's guidance to licensing authorities.

1.8 In considering whether a person lives 'sufficiently close to the premises', the following factors will be taken into account:

- the size of the premises;
- the nature of the premises;
- the distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation;
- the potential impact of the premises (number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the establishment); and
- the circumstances of the person and nature of their interests, which may be relevant to the distance from the premises.

1.9 For example, it could be reasonable for an Authority to conclude that "sufficiently close to be likely to be affected" could have a different meaning for (a) a private resident (b) a residential school with children who have poor school attendance and (c) a residential hostel for vulnerable adults.

1.10 When determining whether a person has business interests that be may be affected the Commission suggest that factors that are likely to be relevant are:

- the size of the premises;
- the 'catchment' area of the premises (i.e. how far people travel to visit); and

- whether the person making the representation has business interests in that catchment area that might be affected.
- 1.11 It will also consider the Gambling Commission's guidance that "business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices. Trade associations, trade unions, residents and tenants' associations will normally only be viewed as interested parties if they have a member who can be classed as an interested party – i.e. who lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by activities being applied for.
- 1.12 Persons whose business interests are within the same gambling sector as the subject of their representation (or review application) will be expected to satisfy the Licensing Authority that their representation (or application) is not made with the intent of limiting competition to their own business, particularly given that the Act does not replicate the previous requirement for satisfaction of a 'demand test'. The Licensing Authority will disregard representations that are thought to be vexatious, frivolous, or that will not influence the determination of the application.
- 1.13 Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and Members of Parliament (MPs). No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the Councillor / MP represents the ward likely to be affected. Other than these however, this Authority will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate or relative) 'represents' someone who is an interested party. Members who are asked by an interested party to represent them should not sit on the Sub-Committee considering that application.

## Licensing Authority Functions

1.14 Licensing authorities have responsibilities under the Act for:

- the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place, through the issuing of Premises Licences;
- the preliminary approval of proposed premises for gambling activities, through the issue of Provisional Statements;
- the regulation of members' clubs, commercial clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities, through Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits;
- the receipt of notifications and the issue of permits for the provision of gaming machines at premises licensed to supply alcohol for consumption on the premises, under the Licensing Act 2003;
- the regulation of family entertainment centre premises providing gaming machines;
- the regulation of prize gaming through the issue of permits;
- the receipt and endorsement of Temporary Use Notices, for infrequent gaming activities;
- the receipt of Occasional Use Notices, for infrequent betting activities;
- the registration of non-commercial societies for the provision of small society lotteries;
- the exchange of information with the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences, permits and notices and enforcement issues (see section below on 'exchange of information'); and the maintenance of registers of the applications, licences, permits and notices received and issued by the Authority

- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions

1.15 The Licensing Authority will not involve itself in any matters relating to the regulation of remote gambling (for example, telephone betting or internet casino gaming), the responsibility for which lies with the Gambling Commission.

1.16 Duplication of other regulatory regimes, such as health and safety or fire safety, will be avoided in so far as is possible. This Authority will not consider whether a premise that is the subject of a licensing application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval, in its consideration of that application.

### **1.17 Exchange of Information**

1.18 The Licensing Authority will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information, which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 2018 will not be contravened. The Licensing Authority will also have regard to any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on this matter when it is published, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

1.19 Where required by law applicants will receive copies of any representations made in respect of their application, although sensitive or personal information not required to be disclosed will be redacted.

### **1.20 Enforcement**

1.21 The Licensing Authority's enforcement principles will be guided by the Gambling Commission's guidance to licensing authorities in respect of the inspection of premises and the powers to institute criminal proceedings. The Licensing Authority will endeavour to be:

- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary: remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
- Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
- Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
- Transparent: regulators should be open, and keep regulations simple and user friendly;
- Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects
- Within the principles of the Regulators Code issued by the Better Regulation Delivery Office of the Department for Business Innovation and Skills

a. The Licensing Authority may arrange for the inspection of premises, both licensed or otherwise, in response to specific complaints about those premises and the provision of unauthorised gambling activities therein. Should officers witness offences or breaches of an authorisation, appropriate action will be taken in accordance with our enforcement policy.

b. The main enforcement and compliance role for this Licensing Authority in terms of the Act will be to ensure compliance with the premises licences and the other permissions that it issues. The Gambling Commission will be the lead enforcement

body for operating and personal licences. It is also noted that all issues relating to forms of remote gambling, as well as issues relating to the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines, will not be dealt with by the Licensing Authority but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

- c. This Licensing Authority will also keep itself informed of developments regarding the work of the Better Regulation Delivery Office in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities. The Gambling Commission have highlighted that local authorities in general are likely to receive very few, or no complaints about gambling. Unlike other regulated areas, such as alcohol, gambling is much less visible as a concern for residents. As a result, the Gambling Commission advises the Council to proactively conduct inspections, to build up the picture of whether a premises can establish true compliance, and can assess whether the necessary protections, especially for the young and vulnerable are in place and working effectively.
- d. The Council's Inspection programme requires all new licensed premises to be inspected shortly after the licence has been issued, and every premises should expect at least one inspection per year. Inspections of premises are also undertaken if complaints are received, if variation applications are received or there is some other intelligence that suggests an inspection is appropriate. Compliance will be checked in a daytime or evening inspection. Where a one-off event takes place under a Temporary Use Notice or Occasional Use Notice, the Council may also carry out inspections to ensure the Licensing Objectives are being promoted.
- e. High-risk premises are those premises that have a history of complaints, a history of non-compliance and require greater attention. The Council will operate a lighter touch in respect of low-risk premises so that resources are more effectively targeted to problem premises. We will also target enforcement towards illegal gambling as it is potentially higher risk/harm due to the lack of regulation. The council will also keep itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities. The council's enforcement/compliance protocols/written agreements will be available upon request.

### **1.22 Gaming Machines**

- f. Throughout this document, references are made to gaming machines as being within categories A, B, C or D, or in some cases, sub-categories such as B1, B2, B3 or B4.
- g. Gaming machines are categorised according to the nature of their operation, the maximum charge to use and the maximum prize available, and the legislation sets out the categories and sub-categories of machines that may be made available under each type of licence or permit. The Secretary of State is responsible for establishing the applicable values of each category and sub- category by way of statutory instrument.
- h. The categories and values applicable to each category are subject to change and are therefore not included in this document. Current information is available from the Council's website at [gaming-machine-permits-guide](#) link here.

### **1.23 Gambling Risk Assessments**

- i. The Gambling Commission introduced a new licensing condition within the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) which came into effect in April 2016. This resulted in the requirements for premises based gambling operators to undertake a local gambling risk assessment of their premises and the potential impact that the premises and its operation may have on the licensing objectives. This condition made it a requirement for all gambling operator to consider local area information provided by the Licensing Authority via their Statement of Gambling Policy.
- j. These provisions in the social responsibility code within the LCCP encourages local authorities, the Commission and the industry to work in partnership to address local issues and concerns. The risk based approach provides a better understanding of, and enables a proportionate response, to risk. This approach includes looking at future risks and thinking about risks in a probabilistic way. Risk is related to the probability of an event happening and the likely impact of that event. In this case it is the risk of the impact on the licensing objectives.
- k. The council has produced a Local Area Profile (LAP) to assist applicants to conduct, assess and complete a premises based gambling risk assessments. All gambling operators within the borough or new operators applying for a new licence must have regards to the LAP when completing or revising their risk assessments. Appendix 1
- l. The council views these risks as an important component of the overall assessment and management of local risks. It will assist operators in this process by providing specific information on the concerns surrounding gambling within the borough and the impact on the licensing objectives. These local risk assessments are specific to the potential harm that gambling premises can have on one or more of the licensing objectives under the Act. They are specific to the premises, the local area and the local community.

## Part 2 – Premises Licences

Licensing authorities determine applications with reference to the three licensing objectives under the Gambling Act 2005.

### 2.1. LICENSING OBJECTIVE 1:

#### **Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime**

- 2.2. This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to consider the measures necessary to be reasonably consistent with the licensing objective of preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime.
- 2.3 This Licensing Authority is aware that the Gambling Commission will be taking a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime, and that regulatory issues arising from the prevention of disorder are likely to focus almost exclusively on premises licensing, which is the remit of the Licensing Authority. The Gambling Commission's guidance does however envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Where an area is known to have high levels of crime, this Authority will consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there, taking into account such factors as:
- levels of recorded crime;
  - the type of that crime;
  - levels of anti-social behaviour-related complaints.
- 2.4 Applicants are advised to examine crime and anti-social behaviour statistics that relate the vicinity of their application. They will be expected to have a good understanding of the local area in which they operate, or intend to operate, a gaming premises. The applicant must evidence that they meet the criteria set out in this policy. Operators must be aware of how their operation may impact this objective. Applicants will be expected to provide details of their crime prevention measures and any associated risk assessments carried out.
- 2.5 Applicants for premises licences must meet the requirements of the Commission to obtain and hold an operator's licence. Applicants will have to hold such licence (except occupiers of tracks who do not propose to offer gambling themselves). The Licensing Authority will not (unless evidence to the contrary comes to light) have to ascertain if the applicant is suitable to hold a premises licence. The Licensing Authority will have to be satisfied that the premises will not adversely affect the licensing objectives and is compliant with the Commission's Guidance, codes or practice and this Statement of Gambling Policy.
- 2.6 This Licensing Authority accepts that issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provisions, although preventing gambling from being a source of disorder is a licensing objective. The Licensing Authority is also mindful that what starts as nuisance may subsequently escalate to disorder, and that such disorder can have a serious effect on the lives of local residents. If an application for licence review were to be made on the basis of disorder the Authority will then distinguish between disorder and nuisance, considering factors such as:
- whether police assistance was required

- how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it
- how frequently it is reported
- prevalence of persons loitering outside
- the times of day when disorder is reported
- the impact on residents

## **2.7. LICENSING OBJECTIVE 2**

### **Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way**

- 2.8 This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to consider the measures necessary to be reasonably consistent with the licensing objective of ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.
- 2.9 The Gambling Commission is the primary body concerned with ensuring that each operator conducts gambling in a fair and open way. This Licensing Authority will consider each application on its own merits and will look more closely at operator where an operator's licence is not required. Track owners do not require an operator's licence and any application for such a licence will be scrutinised to ensure this objective is met. In these circumstances, the applicant would be expected to address how they intend to ensure that gambling will be conducted fairly and openly. The Licensing Authority may consider imposing conditions to ensure that the environment in which betting takes place is suitable.

## **2.10 LICENSING OBJECTIVE 3**

### **Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling**

- 2.11 This Licensing Authority will expect applicants to consider the measures necessary to be reasonably consistent with the licensing objective of protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 2.12 The Gambling Commission's guidance for this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restrictions on advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are particularly attractive to children). The Licensing Authority will therefore consider, as suggested in the guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective.
- 2.13 The Licensing Authority is also aware of the Codes of Practice that the Gambling Commission has issued in respect of this licensing objective, in relation to specific categories of premises.
- 2.14 It is noted that the Act and Commissions Guidance does not define the term "vulnerable persons". It is noted that the Gambling Commission states that "it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs". This Licensing Authority will consider the promotion of this licensing objective on a case by case basis.
- 2.15 In a borough with both high alcohol and drug dependency the Licensing Authority are particularly concerned about both the health and social the health and social wellbeing of residents. Applicants must be able to demonstrate within their application how they

will protect vulnerable persons, possibly by providing information on how they operate exclusion schemes, the way in which they identify those gambling beyond their means and the measures they take to stop those suffering from any impairment from participating in gambling, and also the training provided to staff to support these aims.

- 2.16 It is appreciated that, in accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance, moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences, and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a Licensing Authority to consider.
- 2.17 The Licensing Authority expects applicants to take appropriate measures to promote the licensing objectives, which may include such issues as proof of age schemes, supervision of entrances and gaming machine areas, CCTV, physical separation of areas, self-exclusion schemes, and provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare. This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.
- 2.18 The issue of a premises licence must be reasonably consistent with the promotion of the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, this Licensing Authority has considered the Gambling Commission's guidance to licensing authorities.

### **Conditions**

- 2.19 Premises licences issued by the Licensing Authority will be subject to mandatory and/or default conditions and conditions imposed by the council. The council may also impose further conditions in response to specific issues, which will be decided on a case by case basis.
- 2.20 Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:
- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
  - directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
  - related to the scale and type of premises; and
  - reasonable in all respects.
- 2.21 An applicant can request that default conditions are excluded from a licence, and in these circumstances the Licensing Authority may instead impose an appropriate condition that addresses a similar matter to the excluded condition (for example, if a default condition relating to permitted trading times is excluded, the Licensing Authority may attach a condition permitting longer trading hours). The Licensing Authority will give a full explanation of the rationale behind the decision to attach any additional condition, although there will be a number of measures this Licensing Authority will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of door supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. This Licensing Authority will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.
- 2.22 It is noted that there are conditions that the Licensing Authority cannot attach to premises licences. These are conditions:
- which make it impossible to comply with an operating licence.
  - as to gaming machines that contradict the provisions in the Act.
  - making activities, premises or parts of them operate as a membership club
  - on fees, winnings, stakes or prizes.

2.23. The Licensing Authority recognises that betting shop premises may only offer gambling facilities between the hours of 07.00 and 22.00, these being the default hours. The Licensing Authority will expect new applicants to consider if these hours are appropriate for the location subject to the application. The Authority is aware that in some areas early morning start times can cause anti-social behaviour problems, and the Authority is keen to ensure that newly granted licences do not exacerbate existing problems.

## 2.24 Location of Premises

2.25 Applicants for new or variation applications of premises licences within a gambling vulnerability ward must include detailed information as to how the proposals will be reasonably consistent with the gambling objectives and policies. Applicants are expected to establish whether there are any sensitive premises or locations within close proximity to the premises and what the risk level is for the area based on vulnerability. Where this is the case, applicants should submit information as to how they plan to be reasonably consistent with the strand of the licensing objectives concerned with the protection of children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling. The additional supporting information may contain the following:

How the premises operate will restrict access to children, young people or other vulnerable persons:

- whether a proof of age scheme is being used
- will the appropriate number of security staff be employed at appropriate times;
- will opening times be set so that the premises are not open during school start and finish times; and
- what procedures and staff training are in place to identify vulnerable persons such as problem gamblers, those who are inebriated through drink or drugs, etc.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

2.26 The applicant for a premises licence will have to specifically consider how the location of the premises will impact on the objectives. Applicants will have to clearly show that they have considered the potential impact of their proposed business on the licensing objectives and propose ways that will reduce or remove any likely adverse impact on them.

2.27 The council will consider proposals for new gambling premises that are in close proximity to hostels or other accommodation or centres catering for vulnerable people, including those with mental disabilities or learning difficulties, and those with problem gambling or with alcohol or drug abuse problems, as very likely to adversely affect the gambling objectives.

2.28 The council considers that 'sensitive locations' will include locations which have been identified as having a higher concentration of vulnerable groups and where there are concentrations of gambling premises in an area where children or other vulnerable persons are likely to be harmed or exploited.

2.29 It should be noted that this policy does not preclude any application being made and that every application will be decided on its individual merits, with the opportunity given for the applicant to show how potential concerns can be overcome.

- 2.30 The Licensing Authority will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:
- all such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated
  - from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
  - only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
  - access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
  - the area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
  - at the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.
- 2.31 These considerations will apply to premises including buildings where multiple premises licences may have effect.
- 2.32 The council has produced a Local Area Profile (LAP) to assist operators. The profile outlines the possible risks to gambling-related harm. The LAP sets out the information that gambling operators need to consider for new applications or when updating their risk assessments for existing premises. The council considers that these local risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks. Applicants are able to refer to the Local Area Profile to establish the risks for the area and what vulnerable groups are present. This will inform the consideration and implementation of any control measures that would mitigate the risk to the vulnerable. The applicant must set out the risks, their consideration and adequate control measures within their premises risk assessments. The Licensing Authority will assess the risks presented and determine whether the proposed steps are suitable to mitigate the risks of harm within the area. The Licensing Authority will expect all applicants for a new licence to submit the completed assessment with their application.
- 2.33 Haringey's Local Area Profile has been produced based on the Gambling Commission's recommendations; in order to:
- Enable licensing authorities to better serve their local community, by improving Haringey's understanding of the community and the local risk profile
  - Provide improved clarity for operators as to the relevant factors in Licensing Authority decision-making. This aims to lead to improved premises licence applications, with the potential operator already incorporating controls and measures to mitigate risk in their application;
  - Enable Licensing Authorities to make robust but fair decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge; and
  - Encourage a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in reduced compliance and enforcement action.

## **2.34 Division of Premises / Primary Usage**

- 2.35 In the Act, 'premises' is defined as including 'any place'. Section 152 of the Act prevents more than one premises licence applying to any single place. But a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach has been taken to allow large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure park, tracks or shopping centres to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place.

- 2.36 This Licensing Authority takes particular note of the Gambling Commission's guidance which states that licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non- gambling) purposes. In particular they should be aware of the following:
- The third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating.
  - Entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not "drift" into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensed premises or premises with a permit.
  - Customers should be able to participate in the activities identified on the premises licence.
- 2.37 The Licensing Authority will also consider specific measures that may be required for buildings that are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance.
- 2.38 This Licensing Authority is also aware that an issue has arisen in some parts of the country, where operators have sought to sub-divide existing single licensed premises, and obtain further premises licences in respect of each sub-division. It has been observed that this practice has been used predominantly in respect of categories of premises licences which allow the operation of a small, fixed number of high-value gaming machines – in effect, using multiple premises licences in respect of different areas of a single business to artificially increase the permitted number of category B machines that can be made available.

2.39 The Licensing Authority notes the Commission’s guidance that in most cases the expectation is that a single building/plot will be the subject of an application for a licence. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. When assessing whether premises can be regarded as separate, the Licensing Authority proposes to apply the following criteria:

- Does each premises have its own external entrance, or is this accessed via another premises?
- Does each premise trade as a separate entity, or under a single banner?
- Are the premises subject to separate non-domestic rateable valuations?
- Is each premises operated by different persons, or by the same proprietor?
- What is the quality of separation (i.e. if dividing barriers are to be used, are they temporary or permanent, do they provide floor to ceiling division or are they of a fixed height, are they transparent or opaque, etc)?
- Is there a genuine need to establish a division between premises, or is the division aimed solely at artificially increasing the permitted number of high-value gaming machines?

2.40 If it is proposed to utilise sterile, non-gambling areas to create sub-divisions, then the Licensing Authority will apply the following criteria to those areas:

- Is the area proposed for non-gambling activities a token separation?
- Is it genuinely an area which the public would go to for purposes other than gambling?
- Is it in effect a device to introduce artificial separation or genuinely a functionally separate area?
- Is there in effect direct access between the divisions or is there a place from which access can be gained to two premises?

2.41 The Licensing Authority also notes that any premises subject to multiple discrete premises licences must be able to comply with the mandatory conditions restricting access to each licensed premises, as follows:

<b>Premises type</b>	<b>Access restrictions</b>
Adult gaming centre	No direct access from any other licensed gambling premises, or from premises with a family entertainment centre gaming machine permit, a club gaming/machine permit, or an alcohol licensed premises gaming machine permit
Betting (other)	Access from a street or another betting premises only. No direct access from any premises used for retail sale of goods or services
Betting (track)	No direct access from licensed casino or adult gaming centre premises
Bingo	No direct access from licensed casino, adult gaming centre or betting (other) premises
Family Entertainment Centre	No direct access from licensed casino, adult gaming centre or betting (other) premises

2.42 In the case of some divided premises, it appears that the intended primary use of a premises licence had not been offered, with operators solely making use of the additional machine entitlement (for example, holding a Bingo premises licence but not making any facilities for playing bingo available). The Gambling Commission consulted on this issue and subsequently issued a revision to the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice affecting Bingo, Betting and Casino operating licences. Holders of these licences are now mandated to provide suitable and sufficient facilities for their primary gambling activity in any of their associated premises.

### **2.43 Door Supervisors**

The Gambling Commission advises in its guidance that if a Licensing Authority is concerned that a premises may attract disorder or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (for example by children and young persons) then it may require that the entrances to those premises are supervised, and impose a condition to that effect. Consideration must also be given to whether that supervisor needs to be licensed or not, as the statutory requirements vary by premises type. This Licensing Authority notes the contents of Part 33 of the Commission's guidance, which outlines a limited relaxation of the licensing requirement for door supervisors at licensed bingo and casino premises – however, operators are encouraged to use door supervisors who are licensed by the Security Industry Authority at these venues. Any other venue using door supervisors must use qualified staff registered with the Security Industry Authority.

### **2.44 Provisional Statements**

The Act provides for a person to make an application to the Licensing Authority for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:

- expects to be constructed;
- expects to be altered; or
- expects to acquire a right to occupy.

2.45 Developers may wish to apply to this Authority for a provisional statement before entering into a contract to buy or lease property or land, to judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. There is no need for the applicant to hold an operating licence in order to apply for a provisional statement, nor do they need to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which the application is made.

2.46 The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as applying for a premises licence. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.

2.47 The holder of a provisional statement may subsequently apply for a premises licence once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The Licensing Authority will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the premises licence application, and in terms of representations about premises licence applications that follow the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:

- they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage, or
- they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances.

2.48 In addition, the Authority may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different from those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the Authority's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances;
- or
- where the premise has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and this Licensing Authority notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

2.49 If a developer has already acquired a premise and has a right of occupation, and holds an appropriate operating licence, there is no requirement for them to obtain a provisional statement prior to making an application for a premises licence, this will be a matter of choice. However, where premises are likely to require construction or development work prior to being ready for use for gambling (and as such are not in a state where they can be inspected during the application process), the Licensing Authority may seek to attach the following additional conditions to any licence granted:

- The premises are to be constructed in accordance with the deposited plans and shall not trade until such time as they have been inspected and approved by officers of the Licensing Authority.
- The licence is to be offered for surrender should the premises not have been completed in accordance with the deposited plans within the period of 24 months starting on the day that the licence first takes effect.

## 2.50 Reviews

Applications for a review of a premises licence can be made at any time by interested parties or responsible authorities, including the Licensing Authority. The Licensing Authority must grant an application for review, unless it considers that the grounds on which the review is sought:

- Raise issues that are not relevant to Gambling Commission Guidance/codes of practice, the Licensing Authorities Statement of Policy or the licensing objectives.
- Are frivolous
- Are vexatious
- Will certainly not cause this Authority to wish to alter/revoke/suspend the licence
- Are substantially the same as grounds cited in a previous application relating to the same premises
- Are substantially the same as representations made at the time of the application for the premises licence was considered.

2.51 The Licensing Authority can also initiate a review of a licence on the basis of any reason that it thinks is appropriate. In particular, the Licensing Authority may initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.

2.52 Once a valid application for a review has been received by the Licensing Authority, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28-day period, that will begin 7 days after receipt of the application. The Licensing Authority will publish notice of the application on the website within this initial 7-day period.

2.53 The Licensing Authority must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.

2.54 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the Licensing Authority should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the Licensing Authority are:

- to add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the Licensing Authority;
- to exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
- to suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; or
- to revoke the premises licence.

2.55 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the Licensing Authority will have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.

2.56 Following the completion of the review, the Licensing Authority will notify its decision in writing to the licence holder, the applicant for review (if any), any person who made representations in respect of the review, and the responsible authorities designated in regulations made under the Act.

## **2.57 Categories of Premises Licence**

### **2.58 Casino Premises Licences**

The London Borough of Haringey has resolved, under section 166 of the Act, not to issue any Casino premises licences. This resolution shall have effect from 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022 until 30th January 2025, unless revoked prior to this date.

2.59 At present, the Act only allows for a fixed number of 'regional', 'large' and 'small' casinos to be licensed nationally. Licensing authorities must be expressly authorised by the Secretary of State to issue new licences for any of these categories, to ensure that the national limits are not exceeded. Haringey is not amongst the authorities that have been so authorised.

### **2.60 Adult Gaming Centre Premises Licences**

Adult gaming centres (AGCs) premises licences allow the holder of the licence to make gaming machines available for use on the premises. Persons operating an AGC must hold a gaming machines general operating licence from the Commission and must seek a premises licence from the Licensing Authority.

2.61 This Licensing Authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling, and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Authority that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

### **2.62 Betting (Other) Premises Licences**

The Authority notes the difference between betting terminals, which are designed to receive bets on real events, and gaming machines such as fixed odds betting terminals (FOBTs), which are reliant upon the outcome of a virtual event. It is further noted that betting premises are entitled to offer up to four gaming machines in total, which may include category B2 (FOBT) machines. There are no statutory limits on the number of betting terminals that may be made available in betting premises, although the Licensing

Authority notes that it may attach a condition to a licence limiting the number if concerns exist over the availability of machines to children or vulnerable persons which cannot be satisfied through alternative means.

2.63 This Licensing Authority will, as per the Commission's guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of betting terminals by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number, nature and circumstances of betting terminals an operator wants to offer.

#### **2.64 Betting (Track) Premises Licences**

The Licensing Authority is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more premises licences, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's guidance, this Licensing Authority will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas which they are not permitted to enter.

2.65 The Authority will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult-only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when football matches/darts championship, dog-racing and/or horse-racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

2.66 Parliament amended section 55 of the Act, to allow the employment of persons under the age of 18 years at track premises, in functions not associated with gambling (for example, as ticket checkers, concession kiosk staff, litter collectors, and so on). However, the offence under section 51, prohibiting the employment of children and young persons to provide facilities for gambling, is unaffected. Proprietors of track premises must ensure that any persons under the age of 18 employed at their premises are not called upon to assist with the operation of betting facilities.

2.67 The entitlement to make up to four gaming machines available for use at the track premises may only be utilised if the holder of the premises licence also holds a pool betting operating licence. In situations where this is the case and it is proposed to make gaming machines available for use, any gaming machines (other than category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded. If the track premises is licensed for the sale of alcohol, a further two gaming machines may be made available by way of the automatic entitlement for alcohol-licensed premises, upon payment of the appropriate notification fee.

2.68 Betting terminals may also be made available for use at track premises, and this Licensing Authority proposes to apply the same principles as set out in the Betting (other) Premises Licence section above to track premises.

2.69 A condition to track premises licences is that the track operator is to ensure that the terms for placing bets are prominently displayed in or near the betting areas, or that other measures are taken to ensure that they are made available to the public.

2.70 Applicants are required to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the Licensing Authority has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan will also be used for the Licensing Authority to plan future premises inspection activity. Plans for tracks

do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations.

2.71 This Authority appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information that this Authority can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place.

#### **2.72 Bingo Premises Licences**

This Licensing Authority notes the Gambling Commission's guidance, that licensing authorities will need to satisfy themselves that it is possible for bingo to be played in any premises for which they issue a bingo premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence and/or apply for new licences, as discussed in the Division of Premises and Primary Usage section above.

2.73 Should children be allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo, they are not permitted to participate in the bingo, nor may they make use of any category of gaming machine, other than those in category D. Where category B or C machines are made available in premises to which children are admitted it is expected that:

- all such machines will be located in an area of the premises separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- only adults will be admitted to the area where the machines are located;
- access to the area where the machines are located will be supervised;
- the area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff of the operator or the licence holder; and
- at the entrance to, and inside any such area there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

#### **2.74 Family Entertainment Centre Premises Licences**

The Licensing Authority will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

2.75 This Licensing Authority will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website and make itself aware of any conditions that apply to operating licences covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated.

## Part 3 – Permits and Notices

3.1 While the proprietors of dedicated, high-value gambling outlets will generally be required to complete a comprehensive application process to obtain Premises and Operating Licences, the Act also makes provision for simpler processes for incidental and low-value gambling opportunities, such as gaming machines in pubs, bars and clubs, and small-stakes prize gaming. This part of the Statement outlines the Principles that we will apply to applications for gaming and gaming machine permits, and notifications of temporary or occasional gambling usage.

### Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits & Notifications

3.2 Since September 2007, a premises wishing to operate with category C or D gaming machines under section 282 of the Gambling Act 2005 must apply to its Licensing Authority for either a gaming permit or a gaming notification. Gaming permits and notifications have superseded section 34 permits.

3.3 Permits can only be used for premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises. A premises licensed to sell alcohol under the Licensing Act 2003 is automatically entitled to two gaming machines of category C and/or D. The holder of the on-premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003 must notify the council (a 'notification') of their intention to make the gaming machines available for use and they must pay the prescribed fee.

3.4 Holders of licensed premises gaming machine permits will be required to pay an annual fee.

3.5 If the premises licence holder under the Licensing Act 2003 changes, the permission falls, therefore a new notification must be sent to the Licensing Authority.

3.6 The Licensing Authority **can remove the automatic authorisation** in respect of any particular premises if:

- provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
- gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Act (i.e. that written notice has been provided to the Licensing Authority, that a fee has been provided and that any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has been complied with);
- the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- an offence under the Gambling Act 2005 has been committed on the premises.

#### 3.7 Permit for 3 or more gaming machines

If a licensed premises wishing to have 3 or more gaming machines of category C or D, they must apply to the council for a licensed premises gaming machine permit. When considering that application, the Licensing Authority must have regard to the licensing objectives and any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission. The Licensing Authority may also consider "such other matters as they think relevant."

3.8 This Licensing Authority will decide upon the interpretation of "such other matters" on a

case by case basis but generally there will be regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. The Licensing Authority will expect the applicant to satisfy the Authority that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under-18 year olds do not have access to the adult-only gaming machines (category C). Examples of measures to satisfy the Authority may include the gaming machines being positioned in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also assist. Regarding the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets / helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

- 3.9 It is recognised that some alcohol-licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would most likely need to be made for, and dealt with as, an Adult Gaming Centre premises licence. The Council when determining an application for an alcohol-licensed premises gaming machine permit will consider each application on its own merits.
- 3.10 It should be noted that the council may cancel a permit or may vary the number or category (or both) of gaming machines authorised by it if:
- (a) it would not be reasonably consistent with pursuit of the licensing objectives for the permit to continue to have effect;
  - (b) gaming has taken place on the premises in purported reliance on the permit but otherwise than in accordance with the permit or a condition of the permit;
  - (c) the premises are mainly used or are to be used for making gaming machines available; and/ or
  - (d) an offence under the Gambling Act 2005 has been committed on the premises.
- 3.11 Before the council cancels or varies a permit it will give the permit holder 21 days' notice of its intention and allow them the opportunity to make a representation. If the permit holder requests a hearing the council will arrange a Licensing Sub-Committee hearing to consider the permit holder's representation and any other evidence available before making its determination.

### **3.12 Club Gaming Permits and Club Machine Permits**

Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Club Machine Permit, while commercial clubs may apply for a Club Machine Permit only. A Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance as set-out in regulations. A Club Machine Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D) only.

- 3.13 A club must meet the following criteria to be considered a members' club

- It must have at least 25 members;
- It must be established and conducted wholly or mainly for purposes other than gaming (unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations);
- It must be permanent in nature;
- It must not be established to make a commercial profit;
- It must be controlled by its members equally.

Examples of these include working men's clubs, branches of the Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.

- 3.14 The council may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- a) the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
  - b) the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
  - c) an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
  - d) a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; and/  
or
  - e) an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.

- 3.15 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child may use a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

### **3.16 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits**

Premises that are proposed to be used as Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres (UFECs) are those that offer only category D machines and a permit allows any number of these machines to be made available at the premises (subject to other considerations such as health and safety and fire regulations). Given that category D machines have no age restrictions, these premises will particularly appeal to children and young persons. Therefore, the council will give particular weight to matters relating to child protection Issues. The council will grant an application for a permit only if it is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and following consultation with the Chief of Police. Applicants must demonstrate:

- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs;
- that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and
- that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes (as referred to in the relevant Gambling Commission Guidance)

Any application for a permit will be considered with regard to the licensing objectives and to any relevant guidance issued by the Commission. Particular weight will be given to child protection

- 3.17 The applicant will be expected to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits; however, they may include appropriate measures / training for staff as regarding suspected truant school children on the premises, measures / training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on / around the premises. This Licensing Authority will also expect, as per Gambling Commission guidance, that applicants demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FECs; that the applicant (or company directors if the applicant is a limited company) has no relevant convictions and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

3.18 Applicants will also be asked to supply a plan of the internal layout of the family entertainment centre, drawn to an appropriate scale, that shows the location of the area(s) where category D gaming machine will be made available for use.

3.19 It is noted that a Licensing Authority cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

3.20 A licensed family entertainment centre is entitled to make both category C and D machines available. A full premises licence will be required from the Licensing Authority and an operating licence from the Gambling Commission.

## **Prize Gaming Permits**

3.21. In any application for a prize gaming permit the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer, and should also be able to demonstrate:

- that they understand the limits on stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- that the gaming offered is within the law; and
- that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that children are protected from being harmed or exploited by gambling – in particular, the measures that will be taken to ensure that children cannot participate in the gambling offered.

3.22 In making its decision on an application for this permit the Licensing Authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

3.23 There are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 with which the permit holder must comply, but the Licensing Authority cannot attach further conditions. The conditions in the Act are:

- the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
- all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
- the prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
- participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

## **Temporary Use Notices**

3.24 Temporary Use Notices allow a gambling operator the use of a premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for gambling would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

3.25 The Licensing Authority can only accept a Temporary Use Notice from a person or company holding a relevant non-remote operating licence.

3.26 The types of gambling activities that may be authorised by a Temporary Use Notice are set out by the Secretary of State in regulations made under the Act. Currently, the only permitted activity is the provision of facilities for equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single overall winner. Possible examples of this could include

gaming tournaments with such games as backgammon, mah-jong, rummy, dominoes, cribbage, bingo and poker.

- 3.27 Temporary Use Notices are subject to a statutory limit that a set of premises may be used for no more than 21 days in any 12 month period. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the Licensing Authority will look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 3.28 This Licensing Authority expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises, as recommended in the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

### **Occasional Use Notices**

- 3.29 Occasional Use Notices may be used to authorise infrequent betting at track premises, on no more than 8 days in any calendar year. They cannot be used to authorise any other form of gambling activity (e.g. gaming machines). Providing that the 8-day limit is not breached, there is no provision for correctly-served notices to be refused by a Licensing Authority.
- 3.30 The Licensing Authority notes that the definition of track premises is not restricted to permanent premises, but can include any premises or land on which a race or sporting event is to take place. Consideration will therefore be given to the nature of the premises specified in a notice, in addition to whether the person giving the notice is an occupier of the track, or is responsible for the administration of events at the track.
- 3.31 It is further noted that Occasional Use Notices do not relieve any person accepting bets at the track premises from the requirement to hold an appropriate Betting operating licence, nor from the requirements of any conditions imposed upon that licence.

### **Travelling Fairs**

- 3.32 The Act defines a travelling fair as 'wholly or principally' providing amusements and they must be on a site that has been used for fairs for no more than 27 days per calendar year. Travelling fairs do not require a permit to provide gaming machines but must comply with legal requirements about the way the machines are operated. The Licensing Authority will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 3.33 It is noted that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair, is per calendar year, and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. This Licensing Authority will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land that crosses our boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.
- 3.34 It will fall to this Licensing Authority to decide whether, at travelling fairs where category D machines are to be made available for use and / or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is offered, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

## Part 4 – Lotteries

- 4.1 The Gambling Act 2005 regulates all forms of fund-raising lotteries promoted in the UK. With the exception of the National Lottery, which is not regulated under this Act, it is illegal to promote a lottery for private or commercial gain.
- 4.2 While the term 'lottery' is used within the legislation, these provisions are also likely to apply to raffles, prize draws, tombola's, sweepstakes, scratch-card sales, and so on, any arrangement in which a ticket is sold for a random chance of winning a prize. For the sake of simplicity, 'lottery' is used to define all of these.
- 4.3 Broadly speaking, there are two categories of lottery established under the Act –
- **Licensed lotteries** include those run by societies that aim to raise more than £20,000 in a single draw, or £250,000 in a calendar year, as well as any lotteries promoted by a Local Authority. An operating licence must be held by the promoter(s) of these lotteries.
  - **Exempt lotteries** fall into one of four sub-categories, each with its own limits on the amounts that can be raised, the purposes for which it can be promoted, and the manner in which it must be run. These sub-categories comprise Incidental Non-Commercial Lotteries, Customer Lotteries, Private Lotteries, and Small Society Lotteries.
  - The administration and enforcement of licensed lotteries is carried out solely by the Gambling Commission, although local authorities may provide information and intelligence to assist in these processes. Of the four sub-categories of exempt lotteries, only Small Society Lotteries require registration with a Local Authority – no authorisation is required for the other three categories. Both the Commission and local authorities may carry out enforcement checks to ensure that any exempt lotteries are carried on in accordance with the relevant legal restrictions.
- 4.4 Should a society registered with a Licensing Authority for the promotion of small society lotteries promote a lottery which causes either on the statutory limits on proceeds to be exceeded, then any subsequent lotteries promoted by that society in the current calendar year or any of the following three calendar years will be deemed to be large society lotteries, and will require the society to obtain a relevant operating licence from the Gambling Commission. The registration with the Licensing Authority will remain in force, but will not serve to authorise any lottery schemes during this period – it is open to the society as to whether to cancel the registration.

## Free Prize Draws & Skill Competitions

- 4.5 The Gambling Act 2005 does not include any measures to regulate prize draws where there is no charge to enter, nor any competition where the outcome relies significantly upon a participant's skill, judgement or knowledge. Generally, the Licensing Authority will be unable to become involved in any matters relating to these schemes.
- 4.6 However, on some occasions, schemes that are presented as skill competitions will actually fall under the definition of lotteries, or prize (chance) gaming, and would therefore need to comply with the statutory requirements. Alongside the Gambling Commission, licensing authorities are obliged to monitor the boundaries between lotteries and skill competitions, and will provide advice and assistance to ensure that any competitions are run in compliance with the relevant laws. This Licensing Authority

notes the criteria set out in section 14 of the Act relating to the characteristics of a skill competition, and, when called upon to assess a particular scheme, will seek to ensure that the competition includes a suitable challenge of skill, judgement or knowledge that will:

- prevent a significant proportion of people who wish to participate from doing so; or
- prevent a significant proportion of people who participate from receiving a prize.

## **5. Legislation, Policies and Strategies**

In undertaking its licensing function under the Gambling Act 2005, the Council is also bound by other legislation, including: -

1. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988;
2. Human Rights Act 1998;
3. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974;
4. Environmental Protection Act 1990;
5. The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014;
6. The Equality Act 2010

However, the policy is not intended to duplicate existing legislation and regulation regimes that already place obligations on employers and operators.

### **5.1 National Strategies**

The Council will also seek to discharge its responsibilities identified by other Government Strategies, in so far as they impact on the objectives of the licensing function.

### **5.2 Local Strategies and Policies**

Where appropriate, the Council will consider applications with reference to other adopted local strategies and policies, including the following: -

1. Working Together with Communities
2. The Haringey Safer Communities Strategy
3. Enforcement Policies.

### **5.3 Integrating Strategies**

There are many stakeholders involved in the Leisure industry and many are involved in the promotion of the licensing objectives. A number of stakeholders' plans and strategies deal with matters related to the licensing function. Where this is the case, the Council will aim, as far as possible, to co-ordinate them.

The Council considers that where appropriate and in so far as is consistent with the Gambling Act, Guidance and Codes of Practice issued under sections 24 and 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, it is desirable that this Policy complements other relevant plans and strategies aimed at the management of town centres and the night-time economy.

### **5.4 Relevant plans and strategies include: -**

Crime and Disorder Strategy – The Council will fulfil its duty under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in

the Borough. As far as possible, licensing decisions will aim to contribute to the targets set in the Crime and Disorder Strategy and conditions attached to licences and certificates will reflect local crime prevention strategies.

#### 5.5 Community Safety Strategy

The Community Safety Strategy is committed to tackling the key areas of crime and building prevention initiatives into neighbourhoods. The licensing authority will support the work of the Community Safety Strategy within the scope of the licensing objectives under the Act.

- Haringey Council – A Community Plan – As far as possible, any licensing decisions will be in line with the aspirations of this community plan.
- Local Transport Plan – the Council aims to work with the local transport authority and will consider ways in which the public can be dispersed from licensed premises and events so as to avoid disturbance, crime and disorder. The Police will be encouraged to report on matters related to the swift and safe dispersal of people from licensed premises.
- Racial Equality – The Council is required under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to the need to;
  - Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
  - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
  - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
  - ‘Protected characteristics’ are defined by the Act as: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation
- Domestic Violence Strategy – The Council will ensure consultation to ensure that any correlation between gambling and domestic violence can be detected at the earliest opportunity.
- Children and Young Persons Strategy – The Council will have regard to the impact on this strategy and the criteria for safeguarding children from becoming addicted.
- Anti-Poverty Strategy – As far as possible, any licensing decisions will have regard to this strategy. It will support the work of the Anti-Poverty Strategy as they are developed within the scope of the licensing objectives under the Act.
- Proper integration will be assured by the Licensing Authority’s Licensing Committee providing reports, when appropriate, to its Planning Committee on the situation regarding licensed premises in the area, including the general impact of gambling related crime and disorder, to enable the Planning Committee to have regard to such matters when taking its decisions.
- The Council will ensure that the Licensing Committee receives reports, when appropriate, on the needs of the local tourist economy to ensure that these are reflected in their considerations.

- Economic Strategies – The Council will ensure that the Licensing Committee is appraised of the employment situation in the area and the need for new investment and employment where appropriate.
- Enforcement Policy – All licensing enforcement will be conducted in accordance with the Enforcement Concordat, and the Haringey Enforcement Policy.

These links to other corporate strategies will be formulated in detail as a result of the consultation process.

## 6 Decision Making

### **Committee Terms of Reference**

Licensing Sub-Committee of Councillors will sit to hear applications where representations have been received from interested parties and responsible authorities. Ward Councillors will not sit on a Sub-Committee involving an application within their ward.

#### 6.1 The Licensing Committee

The Licensing Committee will also sit to determine general licensing matters that have been delegated to it by the full Council that are not associated with the Gambling Act 2005. Where a Councillor who is a member of the Licensing Committee is making or has made representations regarding a licence on behalf of an interested party, in the interests of good governance they will disqualify themselves from any involvement in the decision making process affecting the licence in question.

6.2 The Licensing Sub-Committee will also refer to the Licensing Committee any matter it is unable to deal with because of the number of its members who are unable to take part in the consideration or discussion of any matter or vote on any question with respect to it.

6.3 Every determination of a licensing decision by the Licensing Committee or a Licensing Sub-Committee shall be accompanied by clear, cogent reasons for the decision. The decision and the reasons for that decision will be sent to the applicant and those who have made relevant representations as soon as practicable. A summary of the decision shall also be posted on the Council's website as soon as possible after the decision has been confirmed, where it will form part of the statutory licensing register required to be kept by the Council.

6.4 The Council's Licensing Officers will deal with all other licensing applications where either no representations have been received, or where representations are irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious will be made by Council Officers, who will make the decisions on whether representations or applications for licence reviews should be referred to the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee. Where representations are rejected, the person making that representation will be given written reasons as to why that is the case. There is no right of appeal against a determination that representations are not admissible.

#### 6.5 Allocation of Decision Making Responsibilities

The Council will be involved in a wide range of licensing decisions and functions and has established a Licensing Committee to administer them. Appreciating the need to provide a speedy, efficient and cost-effective service to all parties involved in the licensing

process, the Committee has delegated certain decisions functions and has established a Sub-Committee to deal with them. Many of the decisions and functions will be purely administrative in nature and the grant of non-contentious applications, including for example those licences and permits where no representations have been made, will be delegated to Council Officers. This form of delegation is without prejudice to Officers referring an application to a Sub-Committee or Full Committee if considered appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

## 6.6 Delegation of Functions

6.7 The table shown below sets out the agreed delegation of decisions and functions to Licensing Committee, Sub-Committee and Officers in accordance with the Act. This form of delegation is without prejudice to Officers referring an application to a Sub-Committee or Full Committee if considered appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

<b>Matter to be dealt with</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Licensing (Sub-) Committee</b>	<b>Officers</b>
Final approval of Statement of Principles		✓	
Resolution not to issue casino licences		✓	
Fee setting (where appropriate)		✓	
Application for a provisional statement	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for a premises licence	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for variation of a premises licence	Where representations have been received and not withdrawn		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for transfer of a premises licence	Where representations have been received from the relevant responsible authorities		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Application for reinstatement of a premises licence	Where representations have been received from the relevant responsible authorities		Where representations were not received or have all been withdrawn
Consideration of application for review of a premises licence		✓	
Initiation of review of a premises licence by Licensing Authority		✓	
Application for club gaming / club machine permits	Where objections have been made and not withdrawn		Where objections were not made or have all been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming / club machine permits		✓	
Applications for other permits		✓	
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits		✓	
Consideration of temporary use notice	Where objections have been made and not withdrawn		Where objections were not made or have all been withdrawn
Acknowledgement of occasional use notice		✓	
Registration of non-commercial societies for small society lotteries		✓	
Revocation or cancellation of small society lottery registrations		✓	

Equality Impact Assessment Screening Tool

1	Lead officer contact details: DALIAH BARRETT
2	Date: 23rd April 2021
3	<p>Summary of the proposal: GAMBLING POLICY REVIEW</p> <p>Partnership working and exchange of information is supported by the Statement of Gambling Policy. In this way we hope to promote understanding between those providing gambling opportunities and those potentially affected by them. As with applications under other laws such as the Licensing Act 2003, we will seek to mediate between applicants and objectors and reach negotiated settlements wherever possible.</p> <p>From April 2016 gambling operators must conduct local risk assessments for their premises to demonstrate that they understand local issues and to show what measures they propose to introduce to mitigate against the risk of harm to children and vulnerable persons. (Gambling Commission’s Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice responsibility code provision 10.1.1)</p> <p>Vulnerable people should be protected from harm. Who ‘vulnerable people’ are or the ways in which they may be vulnerable is not defined by the 2005 Act, though the Gambling Commission states that for regulatory purposes this is likely to include: <i>“people who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to, for example, mental health, a learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs.”</i> (Gambling Commission, 2012)</p> <p>The Gambling Commission’s Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice and Social Responsibility Code Provisions state that licensees must review (and update as necessary) their local risk assessments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. to take account of significant changes in local circumstance, including those identified in this policy;</li> <li>b. when there are significant changes at a licensee’s premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks;</li> <li>c. when applying for a variation of a premises licence; and</li> <li>d. in any case, undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.</li> </ol> <p>The council will expect the local risk assessment to consider the urban setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proximity of the premises to schools.</li> <li>• The commercial environment.</li> <li>• Factors affecting the footfall.</li> </ul>

- Whether the premises is in an area of deprivation.
  - Whether the premises is in an area subject to high levels of crime and/or disorder.
  - The demographics of the area in relation to vulnerable groups.
  - The location of services for children such as schools, playgrounds, toy shops, leisure centres and other areas where children will gather.
  - The range of facilities in the local area such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities.
  - Known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activity, etc.
  - The proximity of churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship.
- The local risk assessment should show how vulnerable people, including people with gambling dependencies, are protected:
- The training of staff in brief intervention when customers show signs of excessive gambling, the ability of staff to offer brief intervention and how the manning of premises affects this.
  - Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling.
  - Arrangements in place for local exchange of information regarding self-exclusion and gaming trends.
  - Gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments.
  - Arrangements for monitoring and dealing with under age persons and vulnerable persons, which may include dedicated and trained personnel, leaflets, posters, self-exclusion schemes, window displays and advertisements not to entice passers-by etc.
  - The provision of signage and documents relating to games rules, gambling care providers and other relevant information,
  - The proximity of premises that may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor surgeries, council one stop shops, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependent people may congregate etc.
- The local risk assessment should show how children are to be protected:
- The proximity of institutions, places or areas where children and young people frequent such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas, etc.
  - The proximity of places where children congregate such as bus stops, cafes, shops etc.
  - Areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including activities such as graffiti, tagging, underage drinking etc.
- Other matters that the risk assessment may include:
- Details as to the location and coverage of working CCTV cameras, and how the system will be monitored.
  - The layout of the premises so that staff have an unobstructed view of persons using the premises.
  - The number of staff that will be available on the premises at any one time. If at any time that number is one, confirm the supervisory and monitoring arrangements when that person is absent from the licensed area or distracted from supervising the premises and observing those persons using the premises.

<p>• Where the application is for a betting premises licence, other than in respect of a track, the location and extent of any part of the premises which will be used to provide facilities for gambling in reliance on the licence.</p> <p>Such information may be used to inform the decision the council makes about whether to grant the licence, to grant the licence with special conditions or to refuse the application. The policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus being upon the applicant to show how the concerns can be overcome.</p> <p>The Equalities Impact Screening tool attempts to assess the likely impact of the revised policy on persons living, visiting and working within the borough. In Haringey, we currently have 50 betting shops, 10 Adult Gaming Centres, 2 Bingo premises and 2 track betting premises. These are located across the Borough with concentrations in the East of the Borough. The Gambling Policy Statement has scope to advance equality by promoting good relations and reduce inequality/protect vulnerable persons. The Statement supports a culture of openness where appropriate information can be accessed by all parties, hearings are generally held in public and enforcement is in line with the principles promoted within the enforcement concordat.</p>				
Response to Screening Questions		Yes	No	Please explain your answer.
<b>a) Type of proposal</b>				
4.	Is this a new proposal or a significant change to a policy or service, including commissioned service?		X	<p>The council has a statutory duty to prepare, publish and review its licensing policy under the Gambling Act 2005 every three years. The purpose of this policy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to inform licence applicants of the way in which the Licensing Authority will make licensing decisions and how licensed premises are likely to be permitted to operate;</li> <li>• to inform residents and businesses of the way in which the Licensing Authority will make licensing decisions and how their needs and concerns will be dealt with.</li> </ul>
5.	Does the proposal remove, reduce or alter a service or policy?	X		The guidance and information around local area profiles is a useful tool to assist the betting operator and Licensing Sub Committee when determining cases.

				<p>Underlying principle to treat all applications on their own merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy improves transparency of decision making</li> <li>• Team shares application details with resident groups/ Citizen Panel members.</li> </ul> <p>At Committee hearings where applicants first language is not English and organises interpreters' where necessary</p>
6.	Will there be a restructure or significant changes in staffing arrangements? Please see the restructure pages for guidance for <a href="#">restructure EglAs</a> .		X	
7.	If the service or policy is not changing, have there been any known equality issues or concerns with current provision. For example, cases of discrimination or failure to tackle inequalities in outcomes in the past?		X	<p>From April 2016 gambling operators must conduct local risk assessments for their premises to demonstrate that they understand local issues and to show what measures they propose to introduce to mitigate against the risk of harm to children and vulnerable persons. (Gambling Commission's Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice responsibility code provision 10.1.1)</p> <p>Vulnerable people should be protected from harm. Who 'vulnerable people' are or the ways in which they may be vulnerable is not defined by the 2005 Act, though the Gambling Commission states that for regulatory purposes this is likely to include: <i>"people who gamble more than they want to, people who gamble beyond their means and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to, for example, mental health, a learning disability or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs."</i> (GC, 2012)</p> <p><b>NB-</b> mental health, learning disability etc. have been defined as coming under the broader category of 'vulnerable' to gambling harm. However, all adults can be vulnerable to gambling harm, (<a href="https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/1626/documents/19602/default/">https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/1626/documents/19602/default/</a>, <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6650787/pdf/S1463423619000549a.pdf">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6650787/pdf/S1463423619000549a.pdf</a>), and in addition, the Act does not seek to prohibit particular groups of adults from gambling in the way it does children (e.g. 5.17 <a href="https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/for-licensing-authorities/GLA/Part-5-Principles-to-be-applied-by-licensing-authorities.aspx">https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/for-licensing-authorities/GLA/Part-5-Principles-to-be-applied-by-licensing-authorities.aspx</a>). As such, the policy itself does</p>

				not seek to have a blanket protection for adults with disabilities for example, but rather risks to individuals should be mitigated through individual risk assessments for operators and safeguarding procedures for residents where necessary.
<b>b) Known inequalities</b>				
8.	Could the proposal disproportionately impact on any particular communities, disadvantaged or vulnerable residents?		X	<p><b>AGE</b> – There are 56,718 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population.</p> <p>Statistics for the Gambling Commission contained within the NatCen “Gambling behaviour in Great Britain” show overall, the highest participation rates in any form of gambling activity were among adults aged between 25 and 64 (between 60% and 62%), while the lowest rates were found among the youngest and oldest age groups; 46% of 16 to 24 year olds and 47% of those aged 75 and over had gambled in the past year. <a href="https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf">https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf</a></p> <p>Actions and objectives are stated in the policy that will help protect vulnerable and young people and it is proposed to consult with head teachers of all schools within the Borough on the draft SGP.</p> <p>It is not however anticipated that the proposed policy will have a negative effect on the grounds of age.</p> <p><b>Sex-gender</b> – In Haringey, men have greater inequality in life expectancy than women across the social gradient (8 vs 3.2 fewer years for those living in the most deprived areas than those living in the least deprived areas).</p> <p>Statistics for the Gambling Commission contained within the NatCen “Gambling behaviour in Great Britain” show overall, men were more likely to participate in most forms of gambling than women. Offline bingo was the only activity where men were less likely to participate than women (3% and 7%, respectively). Men were significantly more likely than women to have used an online bookmaker (13% and 2%, respectively) and to have placed an offline bet on a horse (12% and 7%, respectively) in the past year. Slot machines were also more popular among men than women (8% and 4%, respectively). And men were also more likely to have bet on sports events</p>

			<p>offline than women, with 9% of men and 1% of women.  <a href="https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf">https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf</a>  The revised SGP would have a neutral impact on the protected characteristic of Sex (gender).</p> <p><b>RACE-</b> Haringey has a young, ethnically diverse population. The total resident population in Haringey is 271,222 and BME or Other White ethnic groups account for 67% of the resident population.</p> <p>Statistics for the Gambling Commission contained within the NatCen “Gambling behaviour in Great Britain” show gambling participation was highest among White adults; six in ten (59%) White adults had gambled in the past 12 months, compared with 46% of Black adults, 45% of adults in other minority ethnic groups and 32% of Asian adults. A similar pattern was evident among those who gambled on activities other than the National Lottery draws only. For online gambling, the pattern was slightly different; similar proportions of adults in the White group and other minority ethnic groups had gambled online (both 10%), compared with 5% of Black adults and just 2% of Asian adults. <a href="https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf">https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/survey-data/Gambling-behaviour-in-Great-Britain-2016.pdf</a></p> <p>The Local Authority has established procedures for engaging with the diverse range of businesses within the Council area. Consultation on the new SGP will be undertaken with statutory consultees, including representatives from the business community. It is not however anticipated that the proposed policy will have a negative effect on the grounds of race.</p>
9.	Is the service targeted towards particular disadvantaged or vulnerable residents?	X	<p><b>DISABILITY</b> – More than 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64. In the policy applicants are requested to have regard to the type of people that are likely to visit their premises in their application when identifying the steps, they will take to promote the licensing objectives. Applicants will be expected to propose steps to ensure that the physical</p>

	<i>This can be a service specifically for a group, such as services for people with Learning Disabilities. It can also be a universal service but has specific measures to tackle inequalities, such as encouraging men to take up substance misuse services.</i>			<p>layout of the premises does not present any risks to ‘vulnerable’ people, some of whom may be disabled.</p> <p>During inspections, officers will refer any relevant details to planning if it is suspected there may be accessibility issues or a lack of planning permission. It is not however anticipated that the proposed policy will have a negative effect on the grounds of disability.</p>
10.	Are there any known inequalities? For example, particular groups are not currently accessing services that they need or are more likely to suffer inequalities in outcomes, such as health outcomes.		X	
11	If you have answered yes to at least one question in both sections a) and b), Please complete an EqIA.			<p>If a decision is taken not to proceed with a full EqIA, please carefully document your reasons here:</p> <p>The Gambling Policy has scope to advance equality by promoting good relations. The Statement supports a culture of openness where appropriate information can be accessed by all parties, hearings are generally held in public and enforcement is in line with the principles promoted within the Enforcement Concordat. Partnership working and exchange of information (within legal constraints) is also supported by the Statement. In this way we hope to promote understanding between those providing gambling opportunities and those potentially affected by them. As with applications under other laws such as the Licensing Act 2003, we will seek to mediate between applicants and objectors and reach negotiated settlements wherever possible. The Statement will be reviewed at least every three years and the impact of the Statement will form part of that review. Customer feedback forms will be used to facilitate this process.</p> <p>Consultation: Publicity and information campaign • Consultation details on website</p>

				<p>Direct mail out to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Responsible authorities, including Police, Fire and Safeguarding Children,</li><li>• Neighbouring Boroughs</li><li>• Ward Councillors</li><li>• Licensees</li><li>• Faith Organisations /Citizen Panel</li></ul>
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**GAMBLING ACT 2005  
GAMBLING LOCAL AREA PROFILE  
JANUARY 2022**

## Introduction

1. This profile is published by Haringey Council as part of its role under the Gambling Act 2005 to assist holders of premises licences produce their local risk assessments required under the Gambling Commission's Social Responsibility Code provisions of the its Licence Conditions and Codes of Practise.
2. Risk assessments are to help operators further the statutory licensing objectives of:
  - preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime,
  - ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, and
  - protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling
3. Our definition of vulnerable persons mirrors that of the Commission in that they are:
  - people who gamble more than they want to
  - people who gamble beyond their means; and/or
  - people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling, for example because of mental health problems, learning disabilities, or substance misuse relating to alcohol or drugs.
4. However, for some, gambling can be problematic, affecting their ability to live and work. People with gambling problems often experience a range of negative effects, including health issues, relationship breakdown, and difficulties with debt. In more severe cases gambling problems can lead to crime, thoughts of suicide or suicide itself.
  - **Financial harms:** overdue utility bills; borrowing from family friends and loan sharks; debts; pawning or selling possessions; eviction or repossession; defaults; committing illegal acts like fraud, theft, embezzlement to finance gambling; bankruptcy; etc...
  - **Family harms:** preoccupied with gambling so normal family life becomes difficult; increased arguments over money and debts; emotional and physical abuse, neglect and violence towards spouse/partner and/or children; relationship problems and separation/divorce.
  - **Health harms:** low self-esteem; stress related disorders; anxious, worried or mood swings; poor sleep and appetite; substance misuse; depression, suicidal ideas and attempts; etc...
  - **School/college/work harms:** poor school, college or work performance; increased absenteeism; expulsion or dismissal<sup>1</sup>
5. Data from Fingertips shows that an estimated 54% of Londoners aged 16+ have gambled, including the lottery<sup>2</sup>, in the last year in 2012, and 35% have gambled in some form other than the lottery. If these figures hold true, around 82,000 Haringey residents would have gambled in the past year, excluding playing the lottery.
6. Gambling characteristics - Problem gambling disproportionately affects certain groups such as ethnic minorities, young people, those in the criminal justice system and homelessness. The Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (2007) found that problem

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<sup>1</sup> Royal College of Psychiatrists: <https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/mental-health/problems-disorders/problem-gambling>

<sup>2</sup>

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/gambling#page/1/gid/1/pat/15/ati/6/are/E12000007/iid/92418/age/164/sex/4/cid/4/tbm/1>

gambling is most common among young men, and prevalence generally reduces with age. However, there is also a slight peak among 65–74-year-olds, of both sexes. Overall, over-gambling was found to be more frequent among men, people of white ethnic groups, and for women it is most common among those in the second-lowest level of household incomes.

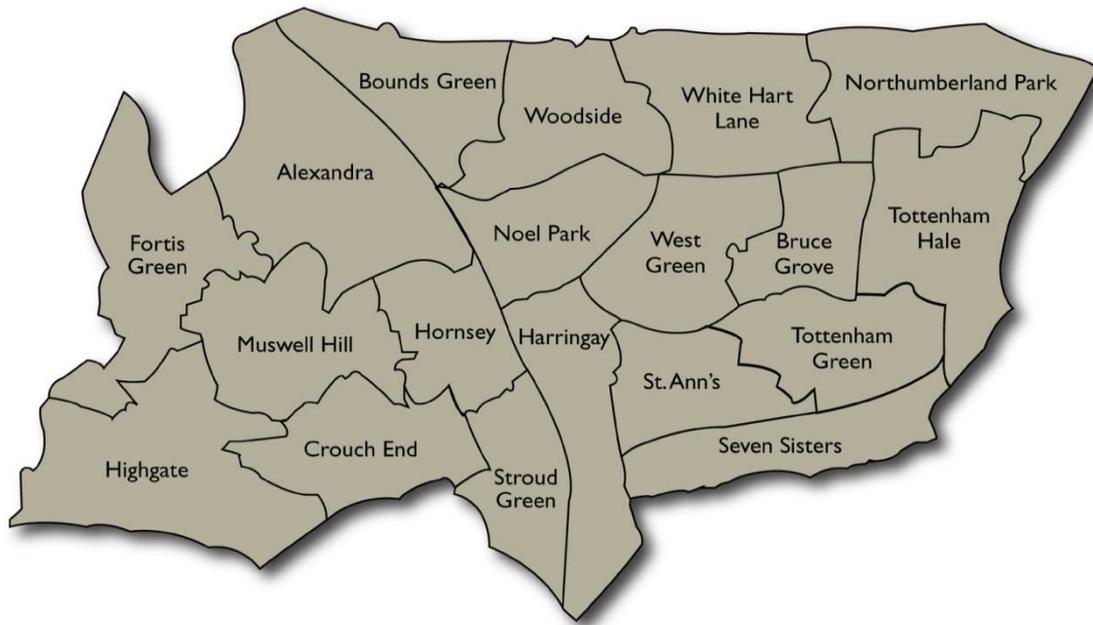
7. The Gambling Commission recommend, that as part of any policy refresh, which licensing authorities are required to do every three years, that authorities also produce a Local Area Profile. This document is to highlight areas of the borough inhabited or frequented by people who might be at risk of being harmed or exploited by gambling. Betting operators have a specific responsibility to assess local risks to the licensing objectives that come about due to the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises. Whilst it is not a requirement for licensing authorities to complete a risk assessment of the local area, it is encouraged by the Gambling Commission that such risk assessments, known as the local area profile are a significant benefit to both the licensing authority and the operators. The Commission explains that this will have a number benefits for policy making in the future, including:

- Enabling licensing authorities to better serve their local community, by improving Haringey's understanding of the community and the local risk profile;
- Improved clarity for operators as to the relevant factors in licensing authority decision making. This will lead to improved premises license applications, with the potential operator already incorporating controls and measures to mitigate risk in their application;
- Enabling licensing authorities to make robust but fair decisions, based on a clear, published set of factors and risks, which are therefore less susceptible to challenge; and
- Encouraging a proactive approach to risk that is likely to result in better compliance and reduced enforcement action.

8. The Borough of Haringey

8.1 Haringey is one of London's 32 Boroughs. It is located in the north of the capital and is more than 11 square miles in area. According to the 2011 Census nearly half of its 254,900 people come from ethnic minority backgrounds. It is often said that Haringey is an outer London Borough with inner London challenges.

Map of the London borough of Haringey, showing the 19 wards



- 8.2 Haringey is a vibrant place to live, with many different cultures mixing, and a fantastic variety of characterful High Streets – from the metropolitan centre at Wood Green to the boutiques and restaurants of Muswell Hill and Crouch End – creating a strong sense of local pride.
- 8.3 There are approximately 100,000 dwellings and approximately 8,200 businesses employing 64,700 people. The most recent indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) (2019) show that Haringey is one of the most deprived authorities in the country, ranking 13<sup>th</sup> out of 326 authorities, and it is ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in London, yet it is also a borough of contrasts, with great prosperity and affluence in some communities.
- 8.4 Persistent inequalities are manifest in the health and wellbeing of our residents. The life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived wards is 7 years for men and 3 years for women. The borough is facing an obesity crisis with 1 in 4 reception aged children, and 1 in 3 10/11 year olds, measured as overweight or obese. The number of people with long term conditions like diabetes and heart disease is increasing and there are approximately 4,000 adults with severe mental illnesses – three times more than would be expected, even given Haringey’s level of deprivation.
- 8.5 There are also inequalities in educational achievement, access to employment and housing quality. The borough has seen twelve consecutive years of improvement in GCSE performance and A-levels scores, making Haringey one of the top 3 most improved areas. Yet too many of our young people still leave school without the skills needed to secure sustainable employment, blocking their access to one of the world’s most dynamic economics at their doorstep.
- 8.6 The Council’s response to these challenges is to meet them head on with ambition, innovation and a commitment to work ever more closely with residents, businesses and public sector partners. Nowhere is our ambition greater than in our most deprived communities in Tottenham. We are determined that regeneration will be shaped by the views of residents.

## 9. The Haringey Approach

- 9.1 The purpose of the Haringey Local Area Profile is to identify the areas' most vulnerable to gambling related harm. Therefore, the question that this profile attempts to better understand is – who is vulnerable to, or at risk of, gambling-related harm and where are such vulnerabilities likely to manifest in Haringey?
- 9.2 Gambling related harm was defined by the Gambling Commission in their 'Measuring Gambling Related Harms – A Framework for Action' report, published in July 2018: *“Gambling-related harms are the adverse impacts from gambling on the health and wellbeing of individuals, families, communities and society”*
- 9.3 The Gambling Commission in 2012, whilst stating that it would not explicitly define who exactly is vulnerable in relation to gambling, could identify types of people that it is likely to impact more than others. This focuses on people who gamble more than they would want to, some examples include:
- Young people and students
  - Those with Mental Health problems
  - Those afflicted with substance use/misuse issues
  - Those with learning disabilities / difficulties
  - Homeless people
  - Those living in constrained /difficult economic circumstances
  - Those living in deprived areas
  - Those with personality / cognitive impairments
- 9.4 In accordance with the Gambling Commissions recent gambling harms framework and previous publications, the types of harms that have been considered as part of this local area profile are as follows:
- Gambling associated crime (acquisitive and those at a gambling premises)
  - Relationship breakdown/problems (reported domestic incidents)
  - Unemployment, financial stress and income deprivation
  - Health issues
  - Homelessness
  - Children being exposed to gambling (accidental or otherwise)
- 9.5 Haringey has modelled where such risks might be more acute in certain areas in comparison to others. This has included an assessment of the key characteristics of the borough to identify areas of higher risk of vulnerability to gambling-related harm. The approach is based on the possible risk to gambling-related harm and does not mean that just because an area is seen as being at higher risk, that all people in that area will suffer harm or be at risk of suffering harm.
- 9.6 Haringey will take specific note of whether an application relates to a premise that is:
- Close to an educational establishment, including colleges and universities;
  - Close to a centre dealing with addictions;
  - Close to general practitioners and supported housing that focuses on mental health;
  - Situated in an area of high, gambling associated crime;
  - Situated in an area of deprivation;
  - Close to locations that are regularly visited by those who are unemployed such as job centres and food banks; or
  - Close to the location of businesses providing instant access to cash such as payday loans, pawn shops

9.7 We would expect applicants for a new license to submit the completed assessment with their application. It must identify the risks and state what control mechanisms are to be employed at the premises to ensure that the licensing objectives are being met having regard to the local area profiles produced by this Authority. The assessment must consider at a minimum:

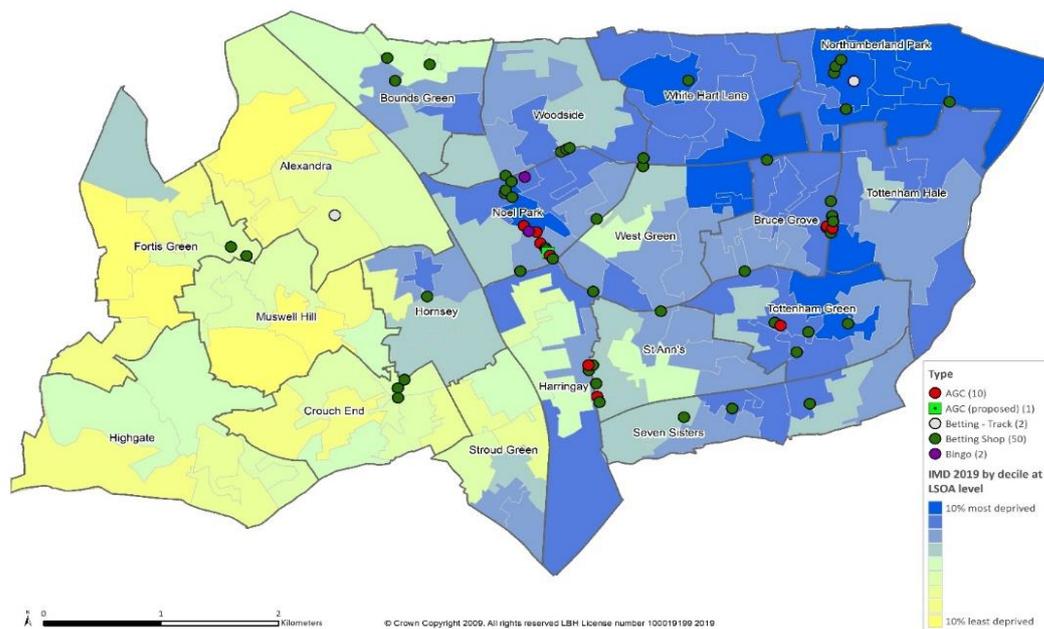
- **The local area**, including but not restricted to the types of premises and operation in the area surrounding the gambling premises; educational facilities; centres for vulnerable people; high crime area; high unemployment area; pawn broker/pay day loan businesses in the vicinity; other gambling premises in the vicinity
- **The gambling operation**, including but not restricted to what gambling products it provides in the premises; the staffing levels within the premises; the level and requirement for staff training; whether loyalty or account cards are used or not; the security and crime preventions arrangements it has in place; how it advertises locally and on the premises; the marketing material within the premises; the display and provision of information
- **The design and layout of the premises**, including but not restricted to whether the staff have obstructed views of gaming machines or entrances; whether the design is such that children can see gambling taking place;
- **The control mechanisms** to be put in place to mitigate the risks, for example; the use of CCTV cameras, the provision of magnetic door locks, employment of door supervisors, employing a challenge 25 scheme, increased number of trained staff.

9.8 Problem gambling is defined as “to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits” and there are many types of gambling activity which can become ‘problem gambling’. The most common gambling activities that become problematic are; spread betting, betting with a betting exchange, playing poker in pubs or clubs, betting offline on events other than sports or horse or dog racing, and playing machines in bookmakers.

9.9 This evidence was produced using research conducted by Natcen Social Research (Gambling Behaviours in Great Britain 2015) and Geofutures in 2016 (now Gambleaware). The latter defined higher concentrations to be locations where three or more betting shops are located within 400 meters of one another.

## 10. The Haringey Picture

10.1 In Haringey, we currently have 50 betting shops, 10 Adult Gaming Centres, 2 Bingo premises and 2 track betting premises. Gambling is a pressing health inequalities issue. More deprived wards have higher number of betting shops, adult gaming centres and bingo and this is linked to deprivation levels. The map below (Map 2) shows the areas of deprivation indices across the borough:



## 10.2 Deprivation in Haringey

10.3 Haringey 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

10.4 Haringey is ranked 49 out of the 317 local authorities in England with respect to deprivation, and is the 4th most deprived in London as measured by the IMD score 2019 (where 1 = most deprived). The Index takes into account a range of deprivation types, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The risk factors associated with gambling-related harm in individuals such as a Ward with high deprivation indices, increased number of residents on Universal Credit, high numbers of people who are rough sleeping, high percentage of residents from minority ethnic background, families from very low median household income, high unemployment rates, high level of long-term health condition and disability (which may include mental health issues).

10.5 There is strong research which gives a clearer picture of those who are likely to be more vulnerable to gambling harm. Amongst the groups where the evidence base for vulnerability is strongest include those with a history of mental ill-health, substance abuse or gambling addiction; people with learning disabilities/difficulties; immigrants; homeless people; the unemployed or those on low income. This could include area-based vulnerability, such as demographics and areas of deprivation (London Council A 'whole council' approach to gambling, 2018)<sup>3</sup>.

10.6 The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country. By comparison, in the west a very small proportion of LSOAs fall into that category, and in the westernmost wards – Highgate, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, Alexandra and Crouch End – there are none. Although Haringey's overall IMD score has improved since 2015 (where it was ranked

30th in England), improvements have been seen across London meaning that Haringey still ranks among the most deprived boroughs in the capital (ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in London in 2015)

### **10.7 Vulnerable areas at risk from gambling harm:**

The map above illustrates the wards with the highest betting facilities and the areas of deprivation in the East of the borough. Crime data relating to betting shops within Haringey that will require additional consideration from operators wishing to operate in these areas:

- Noel Park Ward
- Woodside Ward
- Bruce Grove Ward
- Tottenham Hale Ward
- West Green Ward
- Tottenham Green Ward
- Northumberland Park ward
- White Hart Lane.

These areas have been chosen due to:

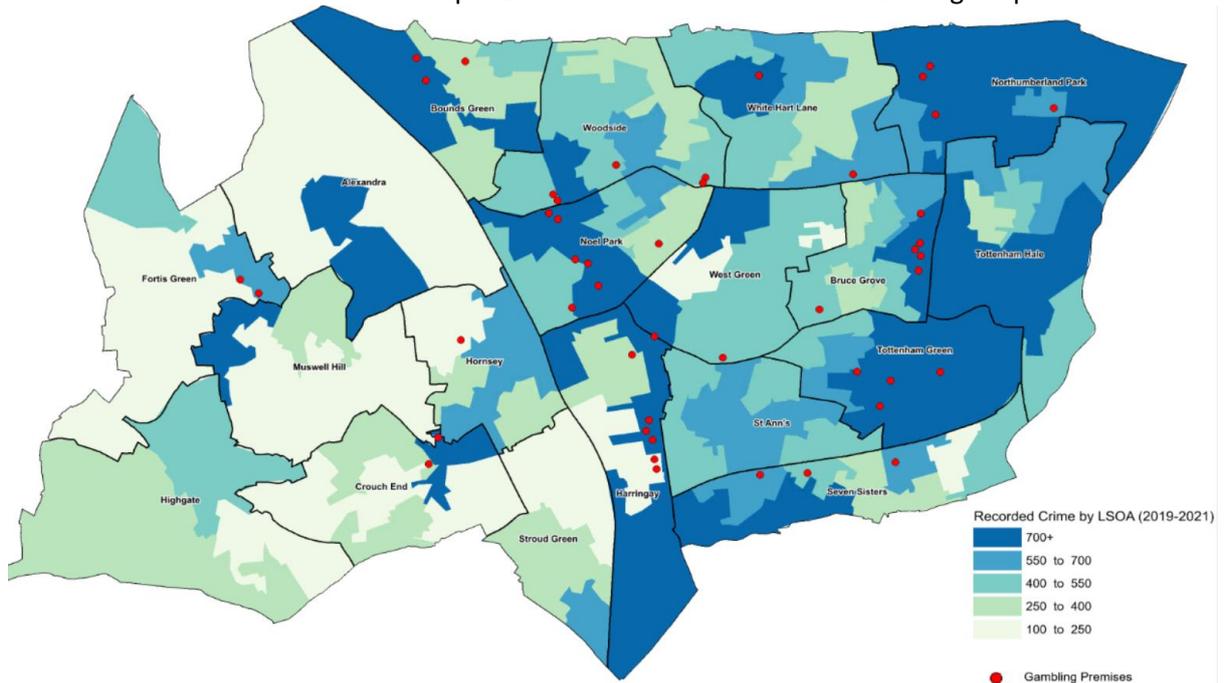
- Higher levels of crime
- Drug dealing and misuse
- Gang activity in the area
- Issues with street drinking and anti-social behaviour
- Issues with street begging
- Homelessness
- Mental health support accommodation

10.7 Based on these risks, gambling vulnerability and harm can be seen to be at risk in these particular areas. The purpose of highlighting these areas to current and future premises operators makes clear where gambling vulnerability is most acute.

10.8 The following maps demonstrate the levels of crime taking place across the borough and again the east of the borough is most affected. There is a further summary map below that shows areas within Haringey identified as being at risk from gambling harm.

10.9 The map below has used the LSOA crime stats, which have been overlaid with the betting shop locations.

Map 3 LSOAs crime stats in relation to betting shops



10.10 The table (Table 1) below shows crime levels in LSOAs which contain betting shops compared to those with no betting shops. The LSOAs with betting shops in them have experienced significantly more crime between 2019 and 2021 than those without.

Average Count of Total Recorded Crime per LSOA (2019-2021)	
LSOAs with no gambling premises	344
LSOAs with one or more gambling premises	572
LSOAs with three or more gambling premises	989

10.11 Table 2. Gambling premises (betting shops, adult gaming centres, bingo only) per 10,000 population in Haringey.

Ward	Ward Population	Number of Betting shops, Adult Gaming centres and Bingo	Premises per 10,000
Alexandra	11,758	1	0.9
Bounds Green	14,998	3	2
Bruce Grove	14,820	5	3.3
Crouch End	12,315	2	1.6
Fortis Green	6,341	2	3.1
Harringay	14,243	3	2.1
Highgate	10,713	0	0
Hornsey	13,003	2	1.5
Muswell Hill	10,636	0	0
Noel Park	12,787	14	10.9
Northumberland Park	9,224	6	6.5
Seven Sisters	17,744	3	1.6
St. Ann's	14,434	5	3.5
Stroud Green	11,568	0	0
Tottenham Green	16,516	4	2.4
Tottenham Hale	10,250	5	4.9
West Green	9,652	3	3.1
White Hart Lane	7,882	1	1.3
Woodside	10,724	5	4.7
	229,608	64	2.8

10.12 An analysis of the number of gambling premises in Haringey illustrates there are 2.8 betting shops, adult gaming centres and bingo per 10,000 of the population (Table 2) which is almost double than the national average of 1.6 per 10,000<sup>3</sup>

10.13 Gambling has the potential to cause harm to both individuals and to wider society (i.e., unemployment, debt, crime, relationship problems, physical and mental health conditions). This presents a challenge as it is linked to a range of services such as licensing, community safety, children and families and housing/homelessness and therefore it is an issue that cannot be tackled by interventions aimed solely at individuals.

<sup>3 3</sup> According to the gambling commission there were 10,590 betting shops and bingo halls in the UK in March 2018, and according to population estimates by ONS the UK population in 2017 was 66.05 million; this gives a betting shop/bingo hall per 10,000 people of 1.6 <sup>(15)</sup>

- 10.14 It is also estimated that up to seven other people are impacted for every problem gambler. Problem gambling in the UK is now endemic and it should be treated as a public health crisis – reducing gambling related harm is linked to our priorities set in the **Borough Plan** for people and place.

## **11 Risk factors in Haringey - Data**

- 11.1 Although gambling is a legal entertainment activity it can, in some locations have a negative impact on individuals and the wider community. The Council has tried to understand how gambling can affect its residents and visitors.
- 11.2 All areas shown within the local area profile as being at high overall risk of Gambling related harm, are generally considered inappropriate for further gambling establishments, which could potentially raise the risk of gambling related harm to vulnerable people living in those areas. Operators are asked to consider very carefully whether seeking to locate new premises or relocating existing premises within these areas would be consistent with the licensing objectives and the local risks identified.
- 11.3 In order to protect its community's wellbeing and family life, the borough will require significant risk assessments and control methods to be available with any application for a premises licence. The east of the borough has particular heightened risk around anti social behaviour and deprivation, risk assessments for betting premises in these areas will need to show specific measures to deal with these issues that will not exacerbate existing problems. This does not mean that an assessment does not need to be made for the rest of the Borough only that assessments need to be relevant to the risks.
- 11.4 Haringey will take a robust and proportionate approach to licensing issues. Premises which will impact on the economy of this borough and its community will be expected to build into operational plans, sufficient measures to minimise the impact of the premise's operation on the residential, and other economic based activities. The local area profiles will enable us to better manage the expectations of the betting operator.

## **12 HEALTH**

### **12.1 Mental Health**

- 12.2 Haringey has one of the highest levels of mental health illnesses in London. Such factors increase the risk to mental health, such as deprivation, unemployment and homelessness, all of which are more concentrated in the east of the borough. 29 per 1,000 living in Haringey are on Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders. This is higher than the London (22.5 per 1,000) and England (27.3 per 1,000) averages (PHE, 2019). The estimated prevalence of common mental disorders in Haringey for ages 16 and over is 22.3%, which is higher than London (19.3%) and England (16.9%)(PHE, 2017). The proportion of residents living alone (24%) locally is greater than in London and England (22% and 18% respectively). Five in every 1,000 residents in Haringey are homeless, a rate which is higher than the London average (Source: DCLG). Joblessness is higher in the east and 48% of people claiming allowance have mental health behavioral disorders. Increases in unemployment, debt, overcrowding and

homelessness (driven by changes to the temporary accommodation subsidy system, combined with high rents) can potentially further increase the level of mental health problems in Haringey.

- 12.3 People with mental health conditions experience more physical ill health and earlier mortality than the rest of the population. Mental ill health, and the stigma and discrimination associated with it, can have negative impacts on every aspect of life, including social inclusion, employment and education, with economic hardship and physical ill-health leading to a significant risk of earlier death. Good mental health is also characterized by wellbeing, self-esteem and social inclusion.
- 12.4 There were 22,752 adults diagnosed with depression, anxiety or both registered with Haringey GP practices in 2018.
- Sixty-one per cent of people aged 18 and over diagnosed with depression and/or anxiety were women in 2013.
  - 4,103 adults with a serious mental illness were registered with a Haringey GP practice in 2018.
  - 64 suicide deaths were reported in Haringey between 2015-2017
- 12.5 In Haringey, 3% of people of Black or Black British ethnicity have a diagnosis of serious mental illness, higher than other ethnic groups.
- In Haringey, BME groups and LGBT people are more likely to be diagnosed with a psychotic disorder.
  - In Haringey, people living in deprived areas are more likely to be affected by depression.
- 12.6 Over the past few years there has been a growing recognition of the need to make dramatic improvements to mental health services for CYP. 50% of mental health problems are established by age 14 and 75% by age 24. A child with good mental health is much more likely to have good mental health as an adult, to be able to take on adult responsibilities and fulfil their potential. It is anticipated that the levels of mental ill-health will increase over the coming years as the current economic climate of long term austerity causes more financial hardship and unemployment and fears of destitution. Unfortunately, no models exist which can account for these changes. However, assuming no change in underlying prevalence of mental health conditions, then we estimate that due to population structure changes alone:
- Approximately 300 additional cases of **serious mental illnesses**, rising to around 4,400 diagnosed cases overall.
  - The number of adults with **depression and/or anxiety** will increase from 22,752 in 2018 to 30,900 by 2028. A part of this increase will come from the 5,500 16-24 year olds who are currently estimated to have depression or anxiety.
- 12.7 Access to gambling venues increases gambling activity and problem gambling. Problem and pathological gambling is linked to poor health, low level and severe mental health problems and a co-dependence on alcohol.

### 13 People Rough Sleeping

- 13.1 Haringey has also seen an increase in the number of people who are rough sleeping with a range of overlapping and multiple disadvantages, such as addiction, poor physical and mental health, contact with institutions as children or adults and offending histories and experiences of trauma. In 2020, 280 Streetlink referrals (alerts raised by members

of the public) were made about people sleeping rough in the east of the borough and it was a key area of activity for the outreach team.

Gambling problems are more prevalent in the population facing homelessness than the general population, 11.4% of the homeless population is found to have problem gambling. 61.5% of participants with some level of gambling risk had problems before homelessness, 15.4% reported experiencing problems after homelessness. Another research reinforces the assertion that problem gambling is a significant issue within the homeless population and is more commonly a cause than a consequence of homelessness (Sharman, Dreyer & Clark 2012).

### **13.2 Substance Abuse**

13.3 There is frequently a link with alcohol or drugs as a way of coping with anxiety or depression caused by gambling problems (Griffiths, Parke & Wood, 2002). Availability of opportunities to gamble and the incidence of problem gambling within a community are known to be linked. As a result, the proposal use of the premise will attract a high level of residents who are highly dependent on alcohol and drugs. The vulnerable wards are key locations known to have an open drug market for a number of years. The hotspots for arrests for drug offences in Haringey are High Road Tottenham West Green Road, Wood Green High Road, extending from Green Lanes / Bowes Road, southwards to Turnpike Lane.

## **14 ECONOMIC FACTORS**

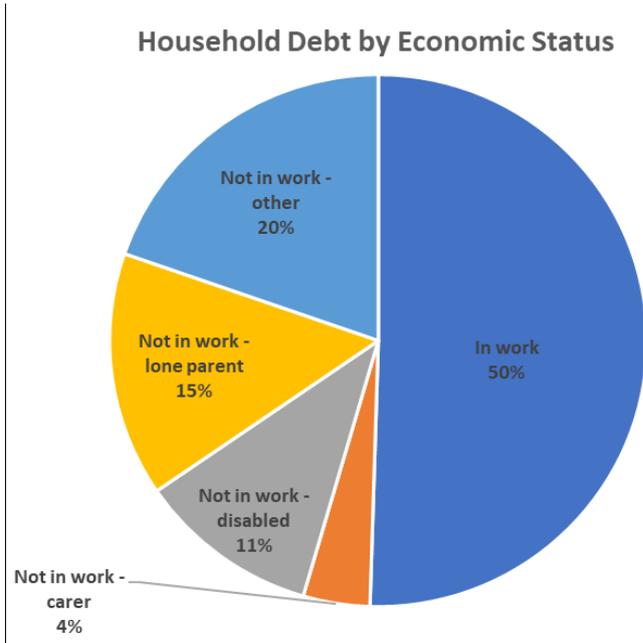
14.1 Haringey also currently has an estimated 5,000 5-16 year olds with an emotional or behavioural disorder. This indicates that hundreds of children will be transitioning to adult services in the coming years. It is estimated that there will be 378 new cases of **dementia** by 2028, as the population aged 65+ increases by 30%.

14.2 Haringey has a large independent supported housing provision for people with mental health issues. This provision is used by local authorities around London which places extensive pressures on Haringey services. Most of these services are placed in east of the borough.

### **14.3 Unemployment or Low Income Groups**

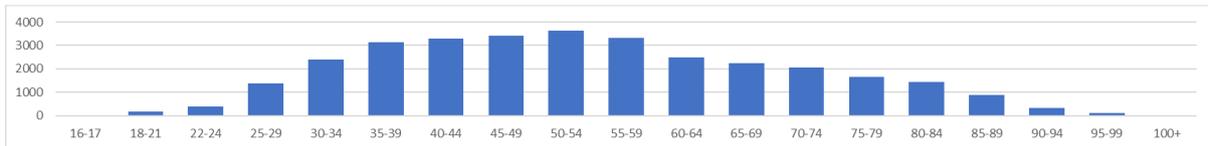
14.4 Increase gambling outlets densely populated in these wards may cause gambling addiction which is likely to fuel lack of money for families in these wards. The rate of claimants in Haringey is almost 25% higher than the London rate. During COVID, Haringey experienced the largest increase in unemployment claimant for benefits among the 11 Central London Boroughs and has now become the 6th highest in the UK. Of those who were in work in February 6% (660 households) had lost their job by May 2019. Tottenham Hale and Noel Park were particularly badly hit relative to the working age population of those Wards. This has become during worse during COVID.

- a. The Low Income Families Tracker (LIFT) draws information from a variety of datasets to enable LBH to examine poverty trends across Haringey's low income households and identify families in danger of crisis.



b. Approximately one third of Haringey households are in receipt of Housing Benefit; collectively these residents have accrued £6,300,000 of debt through rent and council tax arrears as of May 2020. 50% of the debt is owed by families where at least one person is in work, with a further 30% owed by either a lone parent, a carer or a disabled person.

### Housing benefit age of claimants



- c. Analysis shows that 19.5% of the Haringey residents who claim housing benefit have
- d. outgoings greater than the amount of money that comes to them each month. When added up this shortfall comes to approximately £2 million per month.

## Licensing Guidance

1. Haringey considers that local risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks. Each locality has its own challenges and applicants will be expected to address those local challenges in the undertaking of their own independent gambling risk assessments, and when submitting an application to the Local Authority.
2. Gambling operators will be required to undertake a risk assessment for all of their existing premises. Operators must also undertake a review of those assessments when certain triggers are met. These are:
  - New premises applications;
  - Significant changes in local circumstances; and
  - Variations of the premises license
3. If a gambling premises operator does not put forward measures to overcome the local risks, or to mitigate such risks, the council will consider what measures are needed. The Authority expects that each premises will have a copy of its own independent local area risk assessment onsite for authorised officers to view on request.
4. The risk based approach provides a better understanding of, and enables a proportionate response, to risk. Risk is related to the probability of an event happening and the likely impact of that event. In this case it is the risk of the impact on the licensing objectives. This guide will assist gambling operators in undertaking and preparing their local (premises) risk assessments.
5. The policy is reflective of local issues, local data, local risk and the expectations a licensing authority has of operators who either currently offer gambling facilities or wish to do so in the future.
6. The existence of a clear and robust statement of policy provides greater scope for Licensing authorities to work in partnership with operators, other local businesses, communities, and responsible authorities to identify and to proactively mitigate local risks to the licensing objectives.
7. This local risk assessment process, although similar requires a much broader range of considerations when identifying local risk. Operators must consider the local area in which the premises are situated, the gambling operation and the premises both internally and externally.
8. The final control measures relate to specific physical measures that will address an identified risk factor. These physical control measures may, for example, include alarms, CCTV cameras, doors, magnetic locks, time locks on safes, window shutters, UV lights in toilets.
9. The control measures identified to mitigate a perceived risk may involve a combination of systems, design and physical measures. For example to address the risk factors relating to children gaining access to an over 18 restricted gambling premises, the operator may identify the following control measures:
  - Systems: PASS card or age verification policies, challenge 21 scheme, staff training and door staff.

- Design: Exterior design which will not attract children into the premises, the entrance layout will enable staff and security to watch those entering the premises and challenge them on the grounds of age.
  - Physical: Magnetic door locks and ID scans.
10. If an application for a new licence or variation is submitted that is within 400 metres of premises/location where children, young persons and vulnerable persons are operators are encouraged to provide details of the measures to be implemented that would overcome the potential risks in the identified areas.
11. If the operator does not put forward measures to overcome the risks, or the Council considers that the operator's proposed measures do not adequately mitigate the risk, the Council will consider what measures are needed which can include additional conditions or even refusal of the application if appropriate. The Authority expects that each shop will have a copy of its local area risk assessment onsite for authorised officers to view on request.

Your ref:

Date:

31<sup>st</sup> March 21

Nigel Huddleston  
Minister for Sport, Tourism and Heritage

Via email:  
[gamblingactreview@dcms.gov.uk](mailto:gamblingactreview@dcms.gov.uk)

## For a large print copy contact 020 8489 5639

Dear Mr Huddleston,

### Re: DCMS Gambling Act Review – Call for Evidence

Haringey welcomes the opportunity to respond to this consultation on behalf of the Council and residents of Haringey.

We confirm that this response may be published in connection with this review.

Our experiences in Haringey demonstrate that the Act and associated guidance is failing to provide us as a Licensing Authority with sufficient powers to deal with the impact of gambling premises and the problems they bring. These problems include those we can see and record such as the increase in crime and disorder, and those problems where more study is required such as their impact on vulnerable communities in deprived areas.

In our experience the removal of the demand test that previously allowed magistrates to regulate clustering, and the introduction of the requirement that we must “aim to permit”, means that there is almost no restriction on how many gambling premises operate in an area.

Haringey has in recent months received a number of applications for Adult gaming Centres (AGC) and now for a Bingo premises in units that were previously betting shops. Once again, these applications are targeting the most deprived areas of the borough, West Green Road, High Road N22, High Road Tottenham and Green Lanes, all in the East of the borough.

From 1 April 2014 the maximum permitted number of B3 and B4 gaming machines (FOBTs) sited on an AGC or bingo premises licences granted after 13 July 2011 was limited to 20% of the total number of gaming machines made available for use. There is a risk that this 20% allowance maybe exploited by an operator to circumnavigate the restrictions introduced by Parliament on FOBTs in traditional gambling premises. For example, a recent application for a new bingo premises have advised that 11 B3 gaming machines will be onsite at the venue. This application is not about offering bingo in the traditional sense.

Environment and Neighbourhoods

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We therefore welcome this call for evidence and the opportunity to reiterate the same concerns that we have lobbied previous governments on in relation to the Gambling Act 2005.

Our response incorporates the Public Health perspective on gambling within Haringey also.

We have restricted our response to the questions we have experience on or have regulatory responsibility for, namely:

### **Advertising, sponsorship, and branding**

#### **Q11: What are the benefits or harms caused by allowing licensed gambling operators to advertise?**

Restricting and regulating advertising is a part of prevention to reducing harms and it has worked in other areas of public health concerns such as obesity and smoking. Advertising is used to promote gambling in a population effectively and thus, this normalises gambling activity, particularly those groups at high risk.

According to the Annual Young People and Gambling Survey, conducted in 2020, 58% of 11–16-year-olds have seen or heard gambling adverts or sponsorship, of which 7% said this had prompted them to gamble when they had no intentions to gamble before. We suggest much stricter rules are applied around gambling advertising and eventually an end to all gambling advertising, sponsorship and promotion.

### **Age limits and verification**

#### **Q36: What, if any, is the evidence that extra protections are needed for the youngest adults (for instance those aged between 18 and 25)?**

The public health approach to gambling strongly emphasises the need to protect children and young people from gambling-related harms to their health and wellbeing. This should not just be restricted to under 18s as we are seeing young adults aged between 18 and 25 experiencing the harms of gambling, through using their own money from student loan and full-time employment to take part in gambling activities. Many young adults struggle to find decent employment to make their means of living after they graduate as many job opportunities require extensive work experience and there is high competition in the job market. The presence of number of gambling outlets which is legally accessible for young adults is attractive albeit a misguided way to potentially earn income. Problem gambling being associated with suicidality in young men and women<sup>1</sup> and therefore, we recommend extra protection is given to this group from the harmful effects of gambling.

#### **Q38: Is there any additional evidence in this area the government should consider?**

There is a high visibility of gambling premises on young people's journey to school and online video games, Health Education curriculum should cover gambling harms which also includes gambling in video games, links between sports and gambling. According to the Annual Young People and Gambling Survey, conducted in 2020, 1.9% of 11-16 year olds in England and Scotland are classified as 'problem' gamblers and 2.7% are classified as 'at risk' according to the DSM-IV-MR-J screen.

### **Land based gambling**

#### **Q39: What, if any, changes in the rules on land based gambling would support the government's objectives as set out in the document? Please provide evidence to support this position, for instance how changes have worked in other countries.**

Following the FOBT legislation changes, Haringey has seen an increase in number of adult gaming centres and a fall in the number of bookmakers. There needs to be more emphasis on adult gaming centres and any other gambling establishments in the current Gambling Act in relation to legislation, regulation and enforcement.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667\(20\)30232-2/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667(20)30232-2/fulltext)

**Q43: Is there evidence on whether licensing and local authorities have enough powers to fulfil their responsibilities in respect of premises licenses?**

The Gambling Act should also include the Public Health principle in the licensing objectives. Haringey has seen a rise in the number of new gambling premises, especially in the most deprived areas, where there is already saturated levels of gambling premises. A Public Health objective will give more weight to the evidence presented in relation to gambling related harm and the negative impact this has on our communities. A public health licensing objective would also mention the density of venues and its proximity to vulnerable groups. The new changes will give the local authorities more autonomy to protect our communities from new gambling premises arising in deprived areas where vulnerable communities are most affected. Further to this, it gives our communities the confidence that there is more being done to tackle gambling related harm.

Haringey adopted the Schools Superzones Pilot Project in 2018. This project from the GLA and PHE was designed to protect children and young people's health in the more deprived communities. Schools were selected based on the areas with the highest health concerns e.g., high levels of gambling premises within 400m radius of schools. Focus groups were carried out in the Superzones area with parents and all parents mentioned the abundance of gambling venues on the high road and wanted to see fewer gambling premises as they are aware of the issues, with regards, Parents felt not much is being done to prevent gambling related harms in the community.

*"On Tottenham High Road, which we pass a lot there's like 10 betting shops, and there's 5 shops in between, so there are about 5 shops you get to a betting shop and another 5 you get to a betting shop" – Parent of Earlsmead Primary School.*

Our main concerns regarding local authority powers is our ability through the Gambling Act to limit gambling premises and to support our residents in their concerns about clustering, proliferation and the impact of gambling premises, alongside limited powers to deal with illegal underage gambling in the community. This is of particular concern as the borough experiences some of the highest levels of deprivation and poverty in the UK.

The legislation does not address the underlying damage caused by problem gambling and in particular the disproportionate impact that gambling harm has on the most vulnerable in society and their families. Haringey carried out a Scrutiny review of gambling in 2011 to understand the scale of the problem in the borough. We work across all agencies to deal with matters that arise on gambling premises but the wider effects and impacts that these facilities offer and the normalisation of gambling in our everyday lives puts Councils at a real disadvantage in being able to effectively protect the vulnerable and children in our community.

There is very limited local data available as to how many problem or harmful gamblers there are in Haringey. However, it is clear from our Local Area Assessment and the recent spate of new applications for Adult gaming centres and bingo premises that our most deprived areas are being targeted for further betting facilities at every opportunity.

There appears to be a link between the deprivation and communities where addictive gambling behaviours can be cultivated. We hear from local residents and elected members that the installation of Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs) in these locations is a specific approach taken to draw in and retain those customers likely to display addictive gambling behaviours. This is due to the fact that it appears to be the industry norm to cluster, the effect is that communities in these locations suffer disproportionately from associated crime or disorder.

Whilst a good local area profile can help increase awareness of local risks and improve information sharing, it does not help to support an authority to impose specific restrictions to new betting premises in a given area. The local area profile will help to inform specific risks that operators will need to address in their risk assessment.

It is accepted that there is difficulty in piecing together evidence of gambling harm, but this is also perpetuated by the Act that enables or places the onus of the individual to self exclude themselves from

accessing betting facilities and then leaves it up to the business themselves to keep these records and interact with the individual who is already at harm/risk from gambling.

Haringey has been vocal in the past of the shortcomings of the gambling legislation, particularly Section 153 of the Gambling Act 2005 which requires local authorities to “aim to permit” applications.

### **Aim to Permit**

S153 of the Act states that in exercising its functions relating to premises licenses the Licensing Authority *must aim to permit* the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is in accordance with relevant code of practice, guidance and policy. In addition, a Licensing Authority may not have regard to the expected demand for the facilities and may not consider the likelihood of obtaining planning or building permission.

As the Act grants only a very narrow discretion, a policy which supports a wider discretion is likely to be held unlawful. Section 153 of the Gambling Act currently creates a presumption in favour of granting a licence unless one or more of the criteria under sub-section 1 is not met. Those conditions are:

- In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Commission
- In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Commission
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- In accordance with this Statement of Principles ("Policy").

The starting position therefore favours the applicant rather than starting from a neutral position.

Although the Act on the surface allows the licensing process to create a route for consulting with local communities, presumption in favour of the applicant hinders the Local Authority's ability to effectively listen to and act upon local concerns raised by residents and partner agencies alike.

Although the licensing objectives are:

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The aim to permit presumption often prevents the local authority when faced with evidence of harm (in the third objective) from being able to refuse the application.

Haringey's Licensing Sub committees has had reason to refuse three applications in the Harringay Green Lanes area because of the proliferation of betting shops in this very deprived area. These applications received a substantial number of representations from local residents, as well as from the police, health practitioners and ward councilors. It was clearly evidenced that the area had high levels of crime and disorder.

They all appealed and on the first appeal the appellant argued that there is no evidence that one extra betting shop would in any way impact on the area in a way which is contrary to the licensing policy objectives. This position was supported by evidence of proposed management controls, socially responsible policies and expert evidence. As a consequence, the Magistrates ruled that the Licensing Authority had acted improperly and upheld the appeal. The other two appeals had to be compromised. The ability to devise cumulative impact policies would assist in protecting the most deprived areas being saturated with gambling premises.

Haringey has continued to lobby the Government for a change to the Act and guidance that will redress the balance in favor of the protection of areas which may be harmed by gambling.

**What would help Authorities:**

We believe the legislation should be altered and the Act could be strengthened by the following changes:

- That Licensing Authorities should be permitted to determine saturation policies based on impact and have the ability to create cumulative impact policies written into the legislation.
- Inserting a 'need test' into the Gambling Act 2005, similar to the previous Gaming Act 1968 that is based on community need would also support and provide councils dealing with applications in deprived areas the powers to tackle problems and respond to their residents concerns and fears.
- That Licensing Authorities should have discretion to refuse where there is a proliferation of gambling premises and the "aim to permit" requirement should be repealed and the emphasis placed on the applicant as to both the need and any control measures that are required to be put in place.

**Q45: Is there any additional evidence in this area the government should consider?**

We need to ensure the concerns of residents are effectively considered when a new gambling premises arises in the area, especially highlighting how a new gambling premises may negatively impact their health and wellbeing. We recommend a future legislation around planning and licensing allows the voice of the residents to be considered including education and health establishments and community groups.

Yours sincerely,

**Eubert Malcolm**  
Assistant Director Stronger & Safer Communities

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2 <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/health/public-health/schools-superzones>

3 <https://www.rsph.org.uk/about-us/news/how-to-challenge-a-license-application.html>



**Report for:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee

**Title:** Good Economy Recovery Plan, High Streets Recovery Action Plan and the Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan – June 2021 update

**Report authorised by:** Peter O'Brien, Assistant Director, Regeneration and Economic Development

**Lead Officer:** Diane Southam, Head of Economic Development; Helen McDonough, Head of Employment and Socio-Economic Regeneration

**Ward(s) affected:** All Wards

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

**Date:** 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021

### 1. Report purpose

1.1 This report provides an update about delivery against the Council's Good Economy Recovery Plan, High Streets Recovery Action Plan and the Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan which were published last year.

### 2. Background

2.1 Pre-Covid-19, Haringey's economy was growing but its proceeds were not being equally shared. The pandemic has had a major national and local impact on the economy and local people and has compounded pre-existing inequalities faced by Black and Minority Ethnic groups, women, younger and older people, and those already experiencing disadvantage in the job market.

2.2 The economic shocks of the pandemic have triggered large scale redundancies, exceeding the levels reached in the last recession. In the year since the pandemic started (March 2020/21), there has been a 140% rise in London in the number of Londoners claiming universal credit for unemployment. In Haringey, the economic impact has been acute, with 170% rise in claimant numbers and there are now over 22,000 residents unemployed. Further details on Haringey's economic position are provided in the appendix 2 'Haringey's Economy: Status, June 2021'.

2.3 In response to the pandemic, the Council published in August 2020 the **Good Economy Recovery Plan**, that set out the four top priorities for the next 12-18 months.

- Re-open and support our high streets and town centres.
- Support businesses through recovery and into renewal.
- Support residents into work and training.

- Secure social and economic value through investment in our neighbourhoods and communities.

2.4 Alongside the Good Economy Recovery Plan, the council also launched the **High Streets Recovery Action Plan** and the **Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan**.

2.5 The High Streets Recovery Action Plan details how the Council will support Haringey's high streets and town centres to recover, as well as to identify and explore renewal opportunities to come back better, with a greener focus and better utilise digital technologies.

2.6 The Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan details how the Council will support all residents in a difficult economic and employment environment, with some residents requiring rapid interventions, focussed on job searches or short courses to help move quickly back into work. Others need a more gradual approach, with support to overcome multiple barriers to work.

2.7 The following report provides a summary of projects and progress to June 2021 under the Good Economy Recovery Plan and associated action plans.

### **3. Good Economy Recovery Plan and High Streets Recovery Action Plan**

3.1 A programme of work has been identified and is underway to support businesses and the economy in the borough, and via the High Streets Recovery Action Plan, our high streets and town centres. A detailed update can be found from paragraph 5 to 8.

3.2 Recent progress includes providing targeted support for businesses to get online and encourage owners to sell online, provide advice to save costs and navigate the impact of Covid-19 and Brexit, and scoping a programme for food start-up businesses. A peer network business programme was established to help build capacity in the creative business community, while strengthening networks. Local creatives were supported with small public realm commissions while offering local shops a free shutter makeover and brightening up our high streets.

3.3 Examples of numbers of businesses supported include:

- Developing Social Enterprise in Haringey project to support social enterprises which has 55 entrepreneurs enrolled.
- Haringey Peer Network Programme to build capacity in the creative business community has involved 100 businesses and freelancers overall.
- 25 micro-businesses and self-employed received 1-2-1 support.
- Over 740 businesses have been engaged with in the cost-saving pilot project.
- 22 creatives supported through the Shutter Gallery project.

3.4 Physical work was done to enable safe queuing and interventions delivered to facilitate outdoor seating for hospitality businesses and lighting projections installed to deliver Covid-19 safe messaging. Creative public realm

interventions included the installation of a neon public artwork based on a poem by a local artist in Tottenham.

3.5 Other key projects include improving high-speed broadband connectivity in the Northumberland Park area – the most economically-deprived and digitally-excluded ward in the borough - and scoping new workspaces in South Tottenham. A directory and newsletter and social media were created for Tottenham businesses and a resumption of the Business Crime Reduction Partnership. Tottenham Green Market has seen an increase in footfall and traders. A Made in Haringey Pop Up shop opened in the Mall, Wood Green on the 7th June 2021 to showcase and sell goods from local creatives.

3.6 Next Steps – delivery will continue on the existing projects as described in sections 6 and 7 of this report. Through continued engagement with businesses, proposals will be developed for a next round of projects that will support businesses through reopening and into recovery and renewal. Cross service working has been pivotal in the way the council has supported businesses through the pandemic and will continue to be a key role in the delivery of projects and improving how the council engages with businesses and delivers services. Options are being developed for the delivery of a programme of Meet the Buyer and Business to Business events and a communications plan to support the promotion of local businesses. Business engagement has been enhanced throughout the pandemic, with businesses being engaged during the development of recovery and delivery plans. A High Streets Network has been established and the development of more networks is planned, including for businesses on industrial estates and with workspace providers and occupiers.

#### **4. Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan**

4.1 A programme of work has been identified for the Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan (ESRAP) with four approaches to delivering support for residents:

- A targeted approach
- A sectoral focus
- Community Wealth Building
- A joined up local approach.

4.2 The ESRAP includes a targeted approach for those most impacted by Covid-19. Recent progress is detailed in the Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan section from paragraph 9.1 to 9.4 and includes a programme of short courses being delivered for residents on digital training and introduction to technology and 'getting online for businesses'. Haringey Works has launched a new youth unemployment service, the lease for the youth hub in Wood Green has been signed and an ESF proposal has been submitted which includes employment support for disengaged and disadvantaged 18- to 24-year-olds. Haringey Works have engaged with over 359 employers in 2020-21

and supported 322 job starts. Employment Navigators in post on Broadwater Farm and Northumberland Park are focusing on those impacted by Covid-19.

- 4.3 The ESRAP includes a sectoral approach to maximising training and job opportunities in those sectors where there is job growth with an initial focus on Health and Social Care, Green Sector, Construction and STEM.
- 4.4 In the Health and Social Care (H&SC) sector, HALS are working with North Middlesex and Whittington Hospital staff and have introduced a H&SC to improve skills opportunities in this sector.
- 4.5 Climate change remains a priority and a component of the ESRAP is to explore expanding green economy job opportunities. The Council has commissioned via Central London Forward (CLF) research defining green jobs and skills and will link up with Carbon Management projects to target local tradespeople who are seeking employment in this area.
- 4.6 A review of S106 planning policy and the Employment and Skills plans has been progressed to understand and monitor construction employment challenges and a construction labour analysis and skills forecast across construction sites is underway to ensure that local residents can capitalise on local construction sector opportunities. Since the launch of ESRAP, 211 local construction jobs have been recruited to and 10 construction apprenticeships.
- 4.7 Employability workshops in sector focussed areas including engineering will be delivered from our youth hubs and other community venues in the borough.
- 4.8 To strengthen our Community Wealth Building and joined up local approaches, a new main contractors forum focused on construction opportunities has been established, as well as a specific forum for Argent related sites, HALS has strengthened its community presence in several areas including co-designed Business provision in Northumberland Park and CONEL is working with the Council to design tailored supported college courses for people with learning disabilities.
- 4.9 Next Steps – delivery will continue on the existing and commissioning projects as described in sections 9 of this report with continued engagement with key employment and skills stakeholders and delivery partners.

## 5. Good Economy Recovery Plan and High Streets Recovery Action Plan

### 5.1. 2020/21 Achievements

#### 5.1 Recovery Plans

- Launched the Good Economy Recovery Plan and associated High Streets Recovery Action Plan that was developed in consultation with local businesses and trader networks. Developed project delivery plans.
- Delivery underway on a range of business support with more projects planned for 21/22:
  - Local business advisor/coach providing advice to micro businesses and the self-employed.
  - Haringey Brexit Advice Service launched, a dedicated resource to provide 1-1 support and advice to Haringey businesses.
  - IT equipment purchased to provide online training for retail and small industrial estate businesses in North Tottenham to support them trade online.
  - Delivery of a pilot to provide support for individuals and groups planning to set up a social enterprise.
  - Pilot scheme launched in Tottenham to provide advice to businesses to secure savings on utilities and other costs.
  - Launch of [Haringey Networks](#), the borough's first peer to peer business support programme, specifically designed to help early stages start-ups and SMEs adapt and thrive post-lockdown (joint Made by Tottenham/CEZ and SiLL programme)

#### 5.2 Communications

- Launched the business@ and reopening@ mailboxes to simplify communications for businesses.
- Launched Business Bulletin borough-wide – now fortnightly with approx. 1,700 subscribers.
- Published three Reopening Guides during lockdowns for Businesses and two sector-specific follow-ups (cafes/restaurants and hairdressers/barbers) plus translations.
- Conducted two general business surveys at outset of first lockdown and then a more detailed survey at end of first lockdown. Separate creatives sector survey conducted via Made by Tottenham/CEZ.
- Used Business pages of council website to provide advice and guidance on government and other support packages throughout pandemic.
- Launched 'Covid-19 Safe Business' Campaign
- Launched 'Made By Tottenham' website as part of the Tottenham Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ): a platform to support local creative businesses and freelancers (creative business directory, news, events, funding opportunities).

- Alongside the Made by Tottenham website, a creative sector newsletter (350 subscribers) and social media channels (2400 followers) disseminate key news and opportunities to the sector (1 in 5 residents work in the creative sector).
- Information campaigns to businesses on support, testing and vaccination programmes.

### **5.3 Grants**

- Supported the administration of the government grants schemes including paying approx. £91.7m of grants to businesses (to mid June) and designing seeking and approvals for the Discretionary Grant Scheme and Additional Restrictions Grant Scheme.

### **5.4 Engagement**

- Held two Business Intelligence Group meetings, used to assess impact of Covid-19 and inform the development of the Good Economy Recovery Plan
- Around 1,500 businesses had direct contact from an ED officer during first lockdown
- Established the High Streets Network comprising of town centre trader group chairs and Wood Green BID, meeting bi-monthly
- Mapping of businesses across industrial estates with targeted support and increased engagement across this business group.

### **5.5 High Streets/Reopening/Recovery**

- Cross service Reopening Working Group developing projects to support businesses to be able to reopen safely including physical interventions to support outdoor seating delivered at nine locations and more being developed.
- Supported the Tottenham Green Market operator to successfully reopen monthly and extended contract to March 2022.
- Launched an online Haringey Business Directory providing businesses with an online presence or signposting to their own social media and webpages.
- Delivered a coordinated Christmas 2020 campaign across the town centres including tree installations, online light switch on, Christmas market on Tottenham Green, a virtual advent calendar and launched a virtual advent calendar for the borough.
- Safer Tottenham Business Crime Reduction Partnership launched supporting 50 businesses in Bruce Grove in partnership with Met Police and Tottenham Traders Partnership.

### **5.6 OIF/PVF**

- Re-engaged with Opportunity Investment Fund Businesses and relaunched the Productive Valley Fund after the first lockdown.
- Secured loan payment deferrals for Opportunity Investment Fund businesses to support them through lockdown and restrictions.

### **5.7 Improving digital infrastructure and connectivity**

- Ongoing delivery for improving broadband connectivity in Haringey including high speed broadband connectivity in Northumberland Park and wayleave to secure investment from broadband suppliers to install the latest and future-proofed full fibre high-speed broadband infrastructure and connections to council-owned housing stock, commercial properties, libraries, and other community buildings and facilities – at no cost the Council.

### **5.8 Industrial Areas**

- Support for Industrial Estates businesses: Ongoing officer engagement and support for businesses on industrial estates. Impact of this work has included:
  - Helping many businesses to secure Covid-19 Government grant funding.
  - Successful intervention on behalf of businesses on the Crusader Industrial Estate, in support of response to increased rent demands resulting in new rent levels agreed between tenants and landlord.
- Draft Industrial Areas Action Plan (IAAP) developed with cross service engagement and engagement with businesses in industrial areas, to respond to the adverse impact of Covid-19 and provide a delivery plan to improve the environment of industrial estates and support retention of businesses and jobs on the estates.
- Tailoring Academy project (a scheme in partnership with Fashion Enter and CEZ) won the London Building Excellence Awards category for " Small Commercial Project".

### **5.9 Entrepreneurship and business support**

- Secured £720,000 Government funding to deliver commercial space, business support and jobs In Tottenham, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane and Green Lanes.
- Haringey Entrepreneurship Week comprising of 15 online workshops delivered by a variety of people connected with Haringey's business support activities.
- Developing Social Enterprise in Haringey – a programme of intensive support for social enterprises at various stages of development. 12 businesses actively participated in a series of sessions; coordinated and facilitated by SiLL, led by a specialist coach and attended by multiple advisors and mentors from the world of social entrepreneurs, culminating in a pitch to funders to take their projects forward.

### 5.10 Creatives

- Harness the potential of the Tottenham Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ) and Made by Tottenham channels to increase support of the creative sector (1 in 5 residents). More than 100 businesses received 1-1 support in 2020.
- 104 eligible businesses and individuals supported as part in the N17 Creative Callings Programme.
- 201 successful Arts Council England emergency Covid-19 grants in Haringey plus 7 successful GLA/Creative Land Trust grants for creative workspaces.
- Delivering the Shutter Gallery project in Tottenham, supporting local creatives with small public realm commissions, while offering local shops a free shutter makeover and brightening up our high streets. 20 local businesses and 20 local creatives have been supported so far, across five Tottenham high streets
- Secured new location for Mary's Record Shop in Wood Green Mall - an award winning social enterprise providing music opportunities, skills development and training for young people aged 16-25
- 201 successful Arts Council England emergency Covid-19 grants in Haringey plus seven successful GLA/Creative Land Trust grants for creative workspaces
- Facilitate a 'Made in Haringey' pop-up shop in an empty retail unit at the Mall Wood Green, delivered by local creative business Crafty Nolo. The pop-up shop will showcase and sell goods from local creatives and maker in June-July 2021.

## 6. Good Economy Recovery Plan and High Streets Recovery Action Plan – Current Projects

Good Economy Recovery Action Plan		
Description	Project	June 2021 update
Targeted business support and training packages	Business Directory and Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create online directory with shopping portal to encourage business owners to sell goods/services online</li> <li>• Commission in summer 2021 and appoint appointment for end of July/Aug 2021</li> </ul>
	Get online for businesses (North Tottenham)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training programme to support North Tottenham retail and small industrial estate businesses to get online and trade. Part online part at the Neighbourhood Resource Centre</li> <li>• HALS commissioned to deliver online training programme and this has commenced. When restrictions allow, training to commence at NRC targeting Northumberland Park area as most digitally excluded</li> </ul>

Developing Social Enterprise in Haringey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage and support residents to develop and set up social enterprises</li> <li>• 12 workshops were organised, 55 entrepreneurs enrolled onto the programme.</li> </ul>
Haringey Peer Network Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Peer Network Business programme to build capacity in the creative business community, while strengthening networks.</li> <li>• 20 businesses directly supported over 8 weeks, 2 networking events; 100 businesses and freelancers involved overall; 2 local business support providers upskilled.</li> <li>• The support programme will run June to September with two networking events planned</li> </ul>
Covid-19 Business Support and Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment of a Business Advisor to provide 1:1 support and advice programme to support micro businesses and self-employed to provide general business support to help survive impact of Covid-19 and build resilience. 25 businesses to be supported.</li> <li>• Dec 20-August 21</li> </ul>
Start up in London Libraries (SiLL) Support Contract Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LBH match funding to deliver ongoing 1:1 business advice &amp; support to complement the SiLL activities.</li> <li>• Ongoing to March 22</li> </ul>
Start Up in Food Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online training course for 10 Food Start Ups and Food Entrepreneurs</li> <li>• July 21-March 21</li> </ul>
Brexit Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brexit Advisor to provide expert practical 1:1 support and advice. 25 businesses supported to date. Dec 20-June 21 (funding ends)</li> </ul>
Business Cost Savings Pilot Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot project to support Tottenham businesses to save on utility costs.</li> <li>• Three months pilot both high street and industrial estates, supporting c350 businesses.</li> <li>• Currently engaged with over 740 businesses and over 35 businesses with £115k of savings identified and £41k realised. March 2021 to June 2021</li> </ul>
Business Basics – West Haringey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bespoke support for high street businesses in the six town centres/high streets in the west of the borough. 200 Businesses to be supported through 1-2-1 assessments/business/comms/ marketing plans.</li> <li>• June 2021 to June 2022. Centres targeted include Crouch End, Muswell Hill, Stroud Green Road, Myddleton Road/Bounds Green, Highgate and Hornsey.</li> </ul>

Description	Project	June 2021 update
Making High Streets Fit for Purpose	Wood Green Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to costs of safety barriers during 2020 and 2021 lockdowns and easing of restrictions to enable safe queuing at Wood Green businesses</li> <li>• Summer 2020 to May 2021</li> </ul>
	Reopening – Pavement Widening and Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support hospitality businesses to deliver outdoor dining through pavement widening interventions, using water-filled barriers or semi-permanent footway extensions.</li> <li>• Six interventions delivered to date, supporting seven hospitality businesses at Crouch End, Myddleton Road and Muswell Hill. Work continuing to identify further sites where pavement widening interventions can facilitate outdoor seating for hospitality businesses. Future scoping to ascertain potential locations for placemaking and public realm projects</li> </ul>
Meanwhile... in Haringey	Made in Haringey Pop Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pop-up shop in an empty retail unit at the Mall Wood Green, delivered by local creative business Crafty Nolo. The pop-up shop will showcase and sell goods from local creatives and maker in June-July 2021. Pop up shop has opened on 7 June and will run for two months. A complimentary workshop programme has been developed and publicised including art and craft activities through to enterprise and business skills support</li> </ul>
	Made by Tottenham Shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pop-up shop utilising a vacant or underused unit on Tottenham High Road to support local makers and creatives and food businesses, pre-Christmas 2021</li> <li>• Start Date: project planning ongoing. Sept 2021 shop opens to Dec 2021</li> </ul>
Shutter Gallery	Shutter Gallery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting local creatives with small public realm commissions while offering local shops a free shutter makeover and brightening up our high streets</li> <li>• Ongoing realisation of shutter artworks with a view of delivering +25 new shutter commissions in total. 22 businesses supported, 22 creatives supported; 22 new artworks in 5 Tottenham high streets. July 2020 to July 2021. The project is expending to Turnpike Lane</li> </ul>
Welcome Back to Town Centres	Wood Green Night in Lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lighting projections at five central Wood Green locations installed My 2021</li> <li>• Covid 19-safe messaging and future creative designs.</li> </ul>
	Reimagining Wood Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting hotspots in WG and improving public realm through artist interventions</li> <li>• Engagement with local creatives and young people/residents</li> </ul>
	Once Upon a Tottenham Story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of a neon public artwork based on a poem by a local artist, which was commissioned by Bernie Grant Art Centre for Tottenham Literature Festival 2019</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 new public artwork, 1 local supplier supported; 1 local artist supported, 1 art centre involved; prominent Tottenham location, increased footfall, sense of pride and feeling of safety</li> </ul>
Shopfront Improvements	Shopfront Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding to improve commercial premises in town centres and improve trading environment</li> <li>• Scoping of programme Summer 2021 with delivery to March 2024</li> </ul>
Touch and Pay in Haringey	Promote contactless payment methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice and guidance to business owners on contactless payment products, merchant fees and contracts.</li> <li>• Will provide customers with more choice (i.e. in addition to cash payments) and open up businesses to more trade and safer practises (holding less cash on the premises)</li> <li>• 200 businesses to be supported borough-wide to save them a quantifiable sum through new/renegotiated contracts. June 2021 to June 2022</li> </ul>

## **7. Other key projects**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Broadband	Northumberland Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• £800,000 Government funding towards the cost of improving high-speed broadband connectivity in the Northumberland Pk area – the most economically deprived and digitally excluded ward in the borough. Outputs will include broadband upgrades to Council building, CCTV improvements and Wi-Fi.</li> <li>• Funding Agreement received. Start of Installation works: Jan 22. Completion: Sept 22</li> </ul>
	Wayleaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheme involves the Council giving broadband suppliers access rights to its social housing stock (incl. long-term leasehold) and community buildings/facilities – in exchange for the suppliers installing and maintaining the latest future-proofed full fibre infrastructure and connectivity to the housing blocks &amp; units and buildings.</li> <li>• Proposals from broadband suppliers received. Start of installation work: Oct/Nov 21</li> </ul>
SIP Workspace and Business Support Programme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• £720,000 Government funding to deliver commercial space, business support and jobs In Tottenham, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane and Green Lanes. Outputs include: 350 sqm of workspace; over 200 businesses provided with intensive support; 30 jobs created.</li> <li>• Business support provider procured. July 21 to March 24</li> </ul>
Made by Tottenham	Directory	140 profiles on the directory to support and showcase creative businesses and freelancers.
	Comms Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newsletter and social media dedicated to the local creative sector to inform, promote, support and connect. 2.4k following; 350 subscribers; high engagement rate – likes,</li> </ul>

		reshares and responses; increase connections between businesses and between businesses and the council.
Workspaces	South Tottenham Employment Area  Workspace Provider List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of new workspaces in South Tottenham</li> <li>• Aims to create over 1000 square metres of space for a range of types of employment, from artists in studios to desk-based entrepreneurs.</li> <li>• Ongoing engagement with workspace providers to link their offer to new workspace opportunities in Haringey. Online document - refreshed periodically.</li> </ul>
High Streets Network	Partnership of Town Centre Business Network Chairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-monthly meeting of eight TC chairs</li> <li>• Main comms/engagement method for council (incl. other depts/guest speakers)</li> <li>• October 2021 Ongoing</li> </ul>
Safer Tottenham	Business Crime Reduction Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting businesses report crime in partnership with Council and Met Police</li> <li>• 50 businesses supported with dedicated app to report crime, dedicated support team and opportunities to get involved via PubWatch</li> <li>• The BCRP has now resumed (April) following a break during the previous lockdown. All 50 participating businesses have been visited. 71 incidents reported since April from 17 businesses</li> </ul>
Tottenham Green Market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting the delivery of a weekly (during pandemic, monthly) market at Tottenham Green. Number of traders has increased since moving to monthly format. Footfall has increased from 500 per month in 2020 to an average of 900 per month in 2021. Providing Covid 19 safety advice, H&amp;S reviews, attracting local people to start a business via a stall, putting on themed events. RFQ for new operator in Jan 2022</li> </ul>

## 8 Calendar

June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SiLL Marketing Masterclass</li> <li>• Fiver Fest (16-26)</li> <li>• West of Haringey Business Support launches</li> <li>• Touch and Pay launches</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haringey Networks: networking event 1</li> <li>• Independents Day programme (3-4)</li> <li>• Tottenham Green Night Market (first Saturday evening of the month)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tottenham Green Night Market (first Saturday evening of the month)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haringey Networks: networking event 2</li> <li>• Tottenham Green Night Market (first Saturday evening of the month)</li> </ul>

October 2021	November 2021	December 2021	January 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CEZ – 3-year GLA programme ends</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Centre Christmas Light Switch Ons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small Business Saturday</li> <li>Town Centre Christmas Light Switch Ons</li> <li>Tottenham Christmas Market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tottenham Green Market re-tender</li> </ul>

## 9 Haringey Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan

The four strands of delivery from the ESRAP and progress against each are detailed below.

### 9.1 A Targeted Approach

Focus our Employment and Skills Training support on those most impacted by Covid-19 and use data to support that focus e.g. newly unemployed, young people, care leavers, residents with disabilities both physical and mental, women, people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds, low earners, people over 50, and those who are digitally excluded.

#### Objectives

- Reduce unemployment rate amongst those most impacted by Covid-19
- More young people move on to education, employment and training

#### 9.1.1 Workstreams: Supporting newly unemployed residents back into work and /or training – ensuring our offer is targeted at priority groups.

- Software available through CONEL is providing monthly updates on real-time skills shortages. On a quarterly basis this is fed into the Intelligence Officers Group to inform recovery planning. This information will be shared with Haringey Employment Providers Network.
- An 'Intro to tech' programme of short courses is being delivered by Ada for residents both young people and those interested in career shifts. Ada is providing support with applications for apprenticeships following this.
- HALS has developed a new range of short digital training courses including 'Get Online for Business' at Northumberland Park, Microsoft accredited courses
- Devolved Job Entry Targeted Support (JETS) programme designed through Central London Forward working group, launched in November to support newly unemployed residents. JETS in Haringey has secured 154 jobs, accounting for 12% of all Central London job starts. There were 51 job starts in April for Haringey residents, the highest month for performance to date. Referral to start rate is only slightly lower than contract percentage (43% vs 45%).
- A Fusion Skills pilot is being run at HALS, embedded in several curriculum areas including ESOL. Fusion Skills is also the focus of a collaborative project including Central London partners and the South Bank Employers Group (SBEG).
- Haringey Works delivering an online employment support offer and navigator service.

#### 9.1.2 Supporting unemployed young people into employment or training

- The lease for the youth hub has been signed (former Bright House shop, Wood Green), and RIBA Stage 2 designs have been completed. Co-design workshops have been held with young people. Ahead of the hub going live, Hays Social Value fund has been profiled for use for employment and skills training to be delivered at Bruce Grove Youth Space and with a focus on care leavers.
- Haringey Works has launched a new youth unemployment service with a number of specialist posts; for care leavers (embedded in the Young Adult Service), young people at risk and apprenticeship support. So far 16 residents have been supported and 4 into employment.
- With Central London Forward, ESF proposal submitted which includes Employment support for disengaged and disadvantaged 18- to 24-year-olds to move into sustainable employment, and onto a career path. High-quality employment support will be provided from a dedicated advisor, integration with training and development opportunities, and opportunities for work trials (Intermediate Labour Market approach- ILM). ILMs in this proposal are six months, ring-fenced job opportunities paid at London Living Wage, supporting individuals with no or limited work history to get recent and relevant work experience, to support the transition to employment.
- The Council decided not to be a Kickstart employer as there remained questions about how to fund the top up to London Living Wage. Support was provided to businesses to signpost them to appropriate Gateway organisations. The Council will explore youth placements through the ILM approach as fully funded to LLW.
- Drive Forward worked with the Civil Service to shape a civil service paid internship scheme. 10 Haringey Care Leavers benefitted from this scheme. As part of this, Drive Forward provided training to managers on behaviours to expect and how trauma can manifest in the office – we are scoping how to include this training for ILM placements (subject to ESF funding) with view to ringfencing some opportunities.
- A youth framework is being developed, with engagement with young people at risk of social exclusion (who may be close to or already engaged by the criminal justice system, gang involvement, victims of violence etc), via Project Future, outlining how we will approach pathways and sector focussed.

### **9.1.3 Target support to those residents most impacted by Covid-19**

- Officers were part of the small working group from central London designing the JETS programme and continue shaping the ask from devolution through Central London Forward and London Councils. Through Ingeus integration board meetings, we will support the local implementation of Restart Programme when launched next month.
- Central London Works Employment Navigator and work and health integration efforts have seen Haringey's performance for CLW exceeding the overall contract area performance. Despite starts on the programme being slightly lower than target, the Job Starts

are higher than anticipated (565 vs 517 target), displaying strong start-to-output ratio. That is seen through to both the Lower Earning Threshold (LET) and Higher Earning Threshold (HET) where Haringey is exceeding targets.

- Employment Navigators in post on Broadwater Farm and Northumberland Park are focusing on those impacted by Covid-19. Performance is monitored by Haringey Works.
- Borough partnership governance and objectives agreed, and Live Well partnership has led to funding being sought for an Employment Specialist advisor for Learning Disabilities and Autism. Resource is now in place to develop a programme for the work and health subgroup to Live Well.
- HALS is participating in the Business in the Community [BOOST programme](#) trials, running from the beginning of May to the end of July. National roll-out is targeted for Sept, dependent on funding and platform development. Participants receive tailored support from business volunteer coaches, awareness of recruitment practices, contacts and networks in the business community and build their confidence, skills and motivation.

#### **9.1.4 Skills Progression/Higher level skills offer**

- HALS has expanded its offer to include BCS level 3 qualification in IT and NCFE level 3 qualification in Cyber security.
- Haringey Higher Level Skills continues to deliver Level 3 and + courses in construction, employer led railway engineering, health and social care and childcare, to support entry into sustainable jobs or more hours at LLW. Impact of Covid-19 saw high numbers of participants but low movement on in-work progression. GLA has agreed a profile to push this element in future months to allow for stabilisation of the labour market
- HHLS has now overachieved its target for supporting unemployed people into work but demand for the service remains high. GLA and LBH exploring options of further joint funding for this element of the contract.

#### **9.1.5 Apprenticeships**

- Four Apprenticeship levy transfers have been agreed so far with Apprenticeship Training Agency JBT for local residents to work on Hornsey Town Hall.
- Health and Social Care sector has now been included as an expanded sector of support for the Reskilling the Recovery initiative. The vast majority of apprenticeships created so far in the sector across London are levels 2-4, and standards include Level 3 Adult Care Worker, Level 2 Adult Care Worker, Level 5 Healthcare Assistance Practitioner.
- Officers have worked with LPC produce a proposal for LPC to support transfer for this sector for North Central London. This is to be discussed by NCL boroughs to work out areas of alignment and shared priorities.

## 9.2 Sectoral focus

Maximise training and job opportunities in those sectors where there is job growth and that offer opportunities for Good Work and career progression.

Our initial sector focus will be on the Green Sector, Health and Social Care (H&SC), Construction and STEM.

We will ensure the influence we have through our local spend and investment in these sectors is harnessed for maximum benefit for local residents.

### Objectives:

- Harness local spend and investment in these sectors for maximum benefit for local residents and local supply chain
- Secure job and training opportunities for residents
- Create training pathways for residents to secure opportunities

### 9.2.1 Workstreams: Green Economy.

- Via CLF we have commissioned research defining green jobs and skills in central London. The project has two aims: (1) form a shared understanding and definition of green jobs and green skills based on best practice that works in a central London context, and (2) analyse current and future needs for green jobs and skills in central London using the definition. This will segment the green economy beyond construction and retrofitting to wider sectors and critically provide information on skills and qualification pathways required for identified jobs.
- We have established the CLF construction subgroup to review areas of convergence and work to improve the sector. As part of this, we have lobbied for industry led development of green skills training standards CITB has now launched a Net Zero skills and pathways report, which outlines 5 construction related pathways for green skills – this will be fed into to the CLF research to understand investment requirements. GLA is also producing a London-Wide similar report into the sector, which we have also been engaging with.
- Green Homes Grants were pulled by the Government just as Haringey’s demand for this was high. Although this impacts future work, we are still keen to maximise the impact and reach more local SME/sole traders. Alongside Carbon Management and Parity Projects, we have a proposal (£6K) for using programmatic digital advertising to target our audiences digitally. The objective of the campaign would be two phased: (Phase 1) reaches residents looking to improve their home to be more eco-friendly to help them find local tradespeople. (Phase 2) is an employment search, meaning we will target tradespeople who are seeking employment in this area.

- Substantial challenge with securing social value from the procurement of Retrofitting programme, as packages are split into small value contracts, instead of being top sliced for outputs. This impacts the viability of securing outputs from this process.
- In relation to the possible ILM, we are scoping work with Parks Service in collaboration with Capel Manor to create tangible training pathways into the service in addition to the apprenticeships that they have been running. This will include industry placements, where learners on training provision will be able to get practical work experience at the same time. Parks have a National Lottery Heritage Fund application pending, which will add additional job and training opportunities in relation to the development of the Paddock in Tottenham Hale.
- Haringey Works has engaged with over 359 employers over the last financial year 2020-2021. Some of these employers would be OIF, local and national employers.

### 9.2.2 Health and Social Care

- The Academy into Care pilot is starting to develop with pilot approaches being tested with anchor partners - Capital City College Group which CONEL is part of has flexibility to use 10% of its funding for innovation. Whittington Health has an acute challenge in recruiting healthcare support assistants. With over 100 applicants but only 40 taking assessments, and only 10 successfully passing, there is a skills need for residents and a desire not to lose people interested in working in the sector. Residents not passing the assessment will be directed by on site CONEL staff to tailored support based on the reasons for their unsuccessful application. Wider residents interested in the H&SC sector will be guided towards the training opportunities to create a pipeline for planned recruitment phases. Training will include ESOL classes, functional skills English, Care Certificate Theory and Introduction to the Healthcare Industry, and participants will be supported to reapply.
- HALS has expanded its Functional Skills workplace learning offer at North Middlesex throughout the pandemic, achieving very high success rates. Currently there are 18 learners on programme.
- Whittington Hospital staff have signed up as mentors as part of the Haringey Bursary Scheme. Mentoring for job assessment and interviews is being explored for the academy into care.
- HALS has successfully introduced Health and Social Care Award in Preparing to Work in Adult Social Care Level 1 with embedded ESOL. Several learners have gained employment straight from this programme, others have progressed to further H&SC training.
- A sector health check is being undertaken by each NCL borough for H&SC, ahead of a roundtable with Members in September. This is looking at auditing H&SC employers beyond LLW to other work-related conditions e.g. pay during induction week, costs of DBS, how many recruit through Proud to Care, minimum qualification eligibility, recruitment of minority groups, equalities tracking, travel policies, wellbeing initiatives and local supply chain.

### 9.2.3 STEM

- Through Hays Social Value funding, we will be running IAG and employability workshops in sector focussed areas including engineering, to be delivered from our youth hubs and other community venues in the borough. These will be mainly focused on the younger end of our target groups of 16 – 17 but may include some 18–24-year-olds as well.
- Commissioned training for NEET/at risk young people in digital/multimedia skills with employment outcomes is going out to tender this week, with strong market warming gaining interest from several providers. This includes a requirement to outline staircasing approach towards higher level provision.
- HALS plans to run Traineeships for young NEET people in the 2021-22 academic year.

### 9.2.4 Construction

S106 lever use:

- Since the launch of ESRAP, 7 section 106 agreements have been negotiated with developers securing 151 local job opportunities, 45 local apprenticeship opportunities, 24 training opportunities, 27 STEM career sessions and 26 work experience placements.
- Across 19 live sites since the launch of ESRAP, 211 local jobs have been recruited to and 10 apprenticeships.

Forecast

- To ensure that local residents can capitalise on local construction sector opportunities, Whole life Consultants has been commissioned to conduct a construction labour analysis and skills forecast across the pipeline of capital projects, direct delivery sites as well as s106 sites. The findings from this research (expect end of Q2) will help the Council to understand the scale and detail of local labour and apprenticeship opportunities from investment in borough over the next 5 years and will assist with planning for training investment required.
- To further maximise value for local residents, the Haringey labour analysis will be used in exploring the inclusion of the Haringey demand in the Enfield's Meridian Water Skills Hub development.

Planning Policy Review and Commitment to LLW & Good Work

- A review of S106 planning policy and the Employment and Skills plans has been progressed to understand and monitor construction employment challenges, including the number of residents in jobs on the London Living Wage.

- A sector work-based academy programme approach has been adopted to increase work placements and progression into employment following training.
- Traineeship requirements has been included in the S106 policy to create pathways for young people.
- A revised employment and skills monitoring template has been created for construction developer S106 obligations to increase training outputs in order to increase the skills of residents in construction jobs. This template also allows the Council to capture data and case studies for STEM and career inspirational sessions.
- Main Contractors Partnership was established in January 2021 to bring together all main contractors responsible for delivering s106 employment and skills obligations in borough with the aim of co-ordinating activities and of maximising job opportunities for residents. Delivery partnerships have been formed with Women into Construction, CONEL and London Academy of Sustainable Construction (Simian Risks), LEAN and the Job Centre Plus to realise requirements.
- A construction apprenticeship event was held on 12th Feb with contractors, 79 attendees and an apprentice who shared experience. Information provided on construction jobs and apprenticeship opportunities and new Haringey Works sign ups.

### **9.2.5 Supporting local SMEs to access growth sector opportunities**

- HALS has secured approval to run bitesize accreditation in Hygiene and Infection Control and is offering them as part of its 2021-22 programme.

### **9.3 Community Wealth Building**

Strengthen our ties with key anchor institutions, the voluntary and community sector and businesses to work collaboratively to deliver better job and training opportunities for residents in Haringey.

#### Objectives:

- Increased local spend by Anchor Institution
- Higher levels of residents connecting to local employment and training opportunities.
- Commitment to LLW and Good Work
- Reduction in level of digital exclusion reported in borough

### **9.3.1 Workstreams: Haringey Construction Partnership and Main Contractors group**

- A new main contractors forum has been established, as well as a specific forum for Argent Related sites.

### 9.3.2 Higher Level ESOL

- HALS has developed Higher level Customer Service accreditation with ESOL and is exploring an IELTS offer at higher levels up to level 7. IELTS (International English Language Testing System) is an international standardised test of English language proficiency.

### 9.3.3 Local recruitment

- Haringey Works has engaged with over 359 employers over the last financial year 2020-2021.
- Some of these employers would be OIF, local and national employers.
- Haringey Works is working on an internal recruitment team to recruit local resident for temp job opportunities at Haringey Council

### 9.3.4 Good Work and the London Living Wage

- As the hospitality sector reopens, the GLA is turning its focus to the sector as an area where there is significant labour shortage. We would like to take this opportunity to start considering sub-regionally how to encourage the sector to support Good Work principles.

### 9.4A Joined Up Local Approach

- Build a partnership approach across employment support and training providers and Connected Communities delivering services in a flexible and co-ordinated way so that residents can access the right help at the right time and can shape service delivery.

#### Objectives:

- To simplify access to employment support and training provision where possible
- To intervene at the earlier point to minimise the potential damage from long periods of unemployment

### 9.4.1 Employment and Health Live Well Subgroup

- A multi-agency partnership group has now been established – due to report first programme update to Live Well in July. Work Programme for the year to be prepared after that now resource is in place.
- Early coordination has led to bid submission for specialist autism and LD employment advisor, and to scoping Individual Placement Support bid working with people with substance addiction or misuse challenges.

- CONEL is working with Haringey to design tailored supported college courses for people with learning disabilities who have been identified by adults as being education ready. If funding from DWP is approved, those more employment ready will be supported by a LD and autism employment advisor towards work pathways.

#### 9.4.2 Delivering support where it is needed

- Working on a hub and spokes model to utilise council buildings and maximise outreach.
- HALS has strengthened its community presence in several areas including co-designed Business provision in Northumberland Park, enhanced offer at Broadwater Farm including ESOL and Community Leadership, a Digital Access Hub on Love Lane estate and embedded ESOL and Digital skills at Living Under One Sun in Tottenham Hale.

#### Calendar

June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restart programme referrals start.</li> <li>• Get Started in Tech - Ada.</li> <li>• Tendering for Preparation for Young People in Tech</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative care leavers provision designed (last year of uni / no recourse to public funds)</li> <li>• Higher Level Skills contract extension decision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction research (phase 1 delivered, phase 2 scoping starts)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Autism employment training delivery</li> <li>• ESF funding bid projects start (if successful)</li> <li>• Health and Social Care Job Fair</li> </ul>

#### Appendix 1

#### Haringey's Good Economy Recovery Plan

<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/business/haringey-s-good-economy-recovery-plan>

**Full Plan:** [https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/the\\_good\\_economy\\_recovery\\_plan\\_final.pdf](https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/the_good_economy_recovery_plan_final.pdf)

**The High Streets Recovery Action Plan**

[https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/high\\_street\\_action\\_plan\\_final.pdf](https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/high_street_action_plan_final.pdf)

**The Employment and Skills Recovery Action Plan**

[https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/employment\\_and\\_skills\\_recovery\\_plan\\_0.pdf](https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/employment_and_skills_recovery_plan_0.pdf)

**Appendix 2 - Haringey's Economy: Status, June 2021**

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Officers  
Intelligence  
Group

# Haringey's Economy: Status JUNE 2021

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Economic shocks

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A changing labour market?

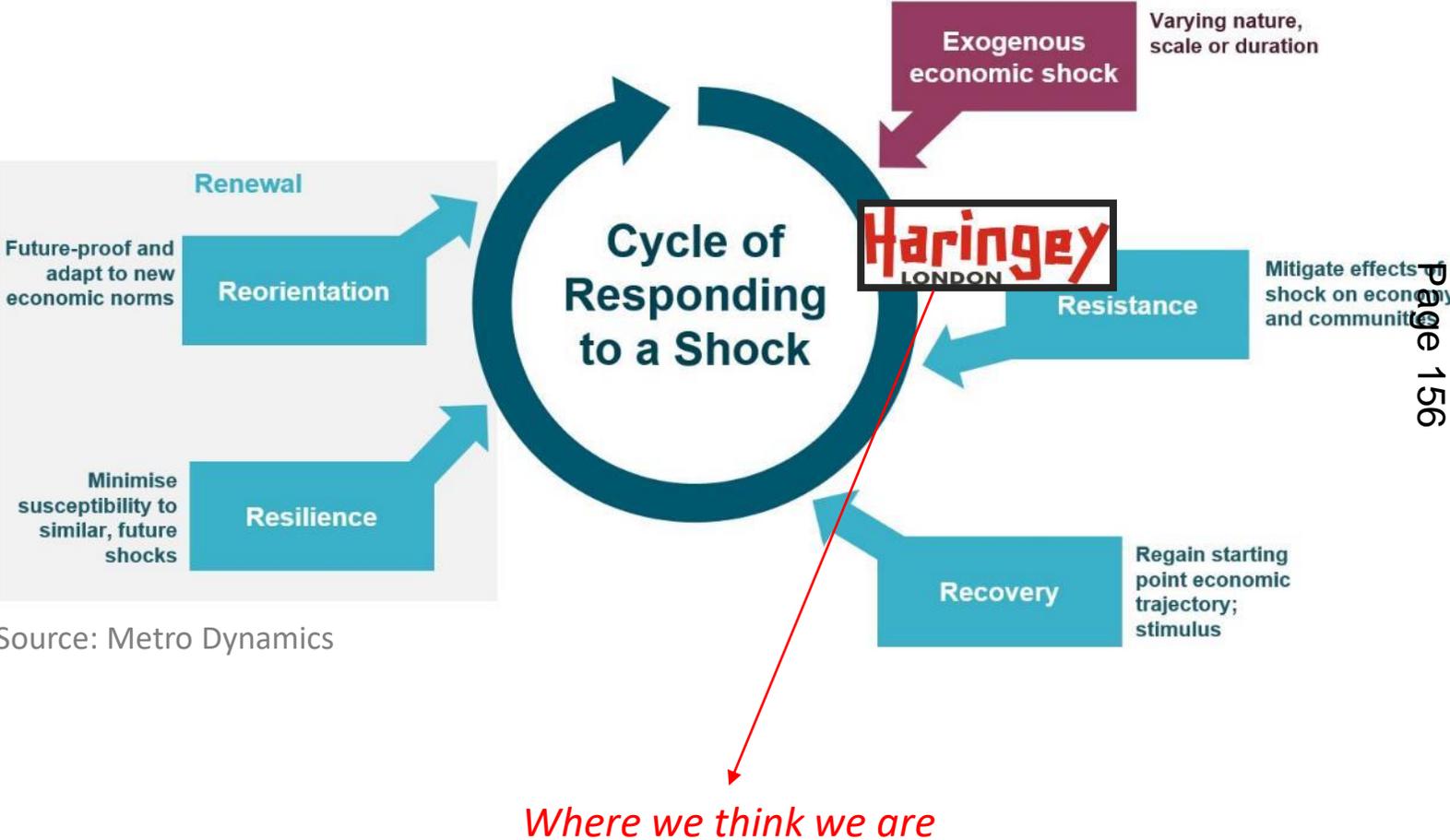
Key implications of the macro picture for Haringey

World of work and demand for space

Labour Market Recovery

Business and sector recovery

Implications for service areas



# Introduction and executive summary

## Introduction

Pre-pandemic, Haringey's economy was growing but its proceeds were not being equally shared. In the disruption and economic recession caused by the overlap of COVID and Brexit, there is an opportunity for our recovery to shape a more fair economy.

In the autumn of 2020, the Council produced its Good Economy Recovery Plan and associated action plans, which were evidence and intelligence driven.

As the economy has now moved into its critical **reopening** phase, the Officers Intelligence Group (RED, Planning, Policy and BI) present this report to pause and reflect on the story of Haringey's economy now – June 2021.

This report complements the data evidence packs produced for member briefings at the end of May 2021.

As restrictions have lifted, the rebound economic recovery for the UK has started. However, this does not mean everything goes back to normal for the people and businesses we support, and nor would we want it to as in the disruption we have opportunities to work towards an economy that works for everybody.

The loss of jobs for Haringey's residents has been staggering and unemployment looks set to continue rising until the beginning of 2022. There is a crisis of youth unemployment and displaced workers needing retraining. There are job shortages in sectors like health and social care and the newly recovering hospitality where conditions need to improve and we can work towards encouraging Good Work.

The economic shocks since COVID and the double-hit of Brexit has led to widespread changes, and a rise in home-working led to far fewer people commuting into central London.

The loss of footfall and jobs in the Central Activities Zone (CAZ) heightens the need for Haringey to increase its own jobs base. Beyond protecting jobs, we need a concerted effort to create more opportunities for work in the borough.

Our Metropolitan Town Centre, Wood Green, is showing stronger footfall rates and lower vacancy rates than other areas, though this may be masking expected business failures. There remains an incomplete picture on high street data, as commercially sensitive data is hard to obtain.

Further work is required to deepen the evidence base on the impact for businesses in Industrial Estates, for which specific surveys could be undertaken. Similarly there remain challenges with demographic tracking of unemployment, and a specific need to understand the impact of the recession on employment and people with learning disabilities in the borough.

We have the opportunity to take advantage of the shifts towards people spending more time in their local areas as flexible working becomes the new normal.

A renewed effort to promote Haringey's unique offer in the context of London, supported by promoting opportunities including in entrepreneurialism to furloughed and unemployed residents, can help shape a recovery that benefits from economic structural changes rather one that is left behind.

## The report makes the following service recommendations:

### E&S:

1. Increase the presence of Haringey Works and Haringey providers network in the online vacancy space.
2. Use the skills demand data to shape soft/fusion skills at HALS
3. Consider ways to encourage Good Work in the hospitality sector, working sub-regionally/regionally.
4. Promote job creation through exploring start up and entrepreneurship through youth framework
5. Work with other service areas to create opportunities taking advantage of employers' rapid digital adoption

### ED:

1. Maximise scope of the digital support programme to aide business transformation and expand opportunities
2. Implement the Industrial Areas Action Plan and monitor key indicators of change
3. An intelligence-led, cross service approach to shaping and supporting high streets and town centres
4. Explore what the 15-minute city/20-minute neighbourhood concept could mean for Haringey, identifying opportunities for residents and businesses
5. Continue to facilitate business engagement networks

# Economic Shocks

## GDP

UK GDP fell by 1.5% after the second lockdown and is now 8.7% lower than its pre-pandemic level.

As restrictions have lifted, the rebound recovery has started and by the end of March growth was at 2.1%.

The Bank of England expects the economy to recover to its pre-crisis size by the end of this year. Near-term forecast has moved from 5% growth expected in February to 7.75% growth.

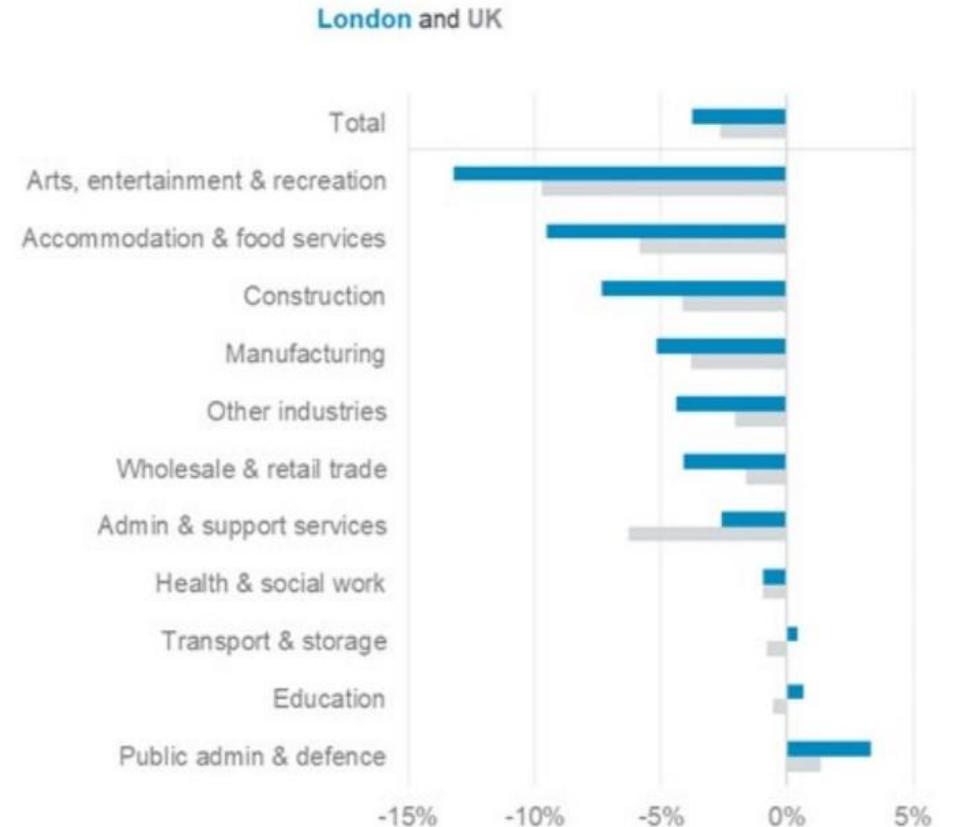
## Sector Impacts

Workforce percentage numbers had greatest fall in Arts & Entertainment, Accommodation & Food and Construction.

Accommodation and Food, with Wholesale and Retail accounted for 45% of all furlough claims in London (Nov – Dec 2020).

Some sectors such as Finance and Insurance have seen minimal disruption/growth in employment

Figure 4: Change in Workforce Jobs from March to September 2020 – selected industry groups, London and the UK (%)

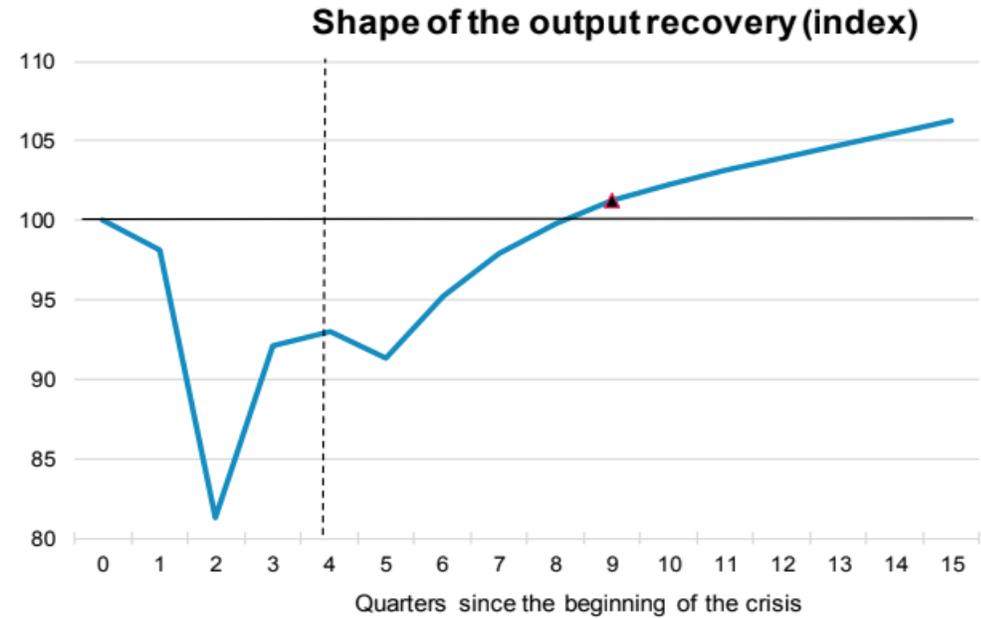


## Structural shifts

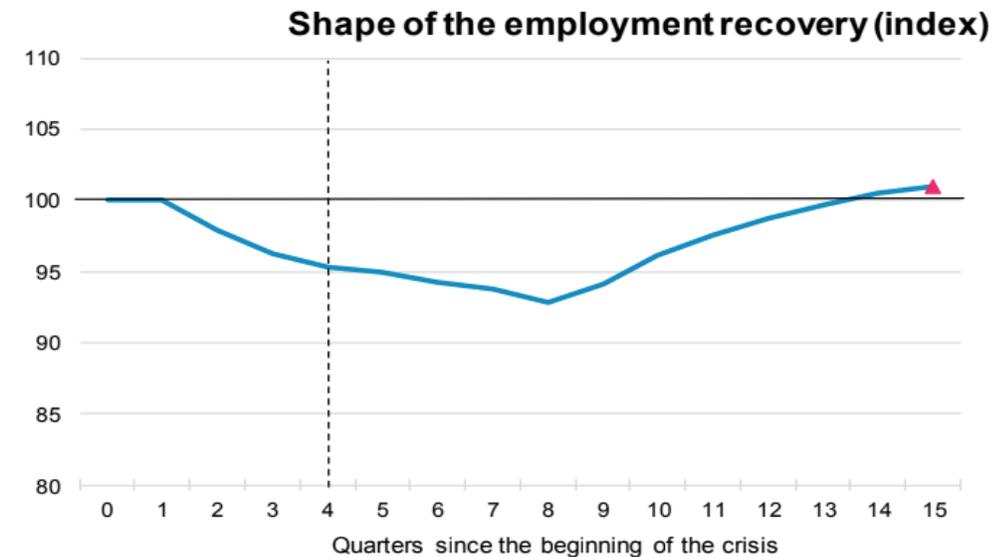
Output recovery is expected by 2022, but the employment recovery will be slower.

The CAZ is experiencing a structural shift of economic activity ('zoomshocks') since COVID, and the uncertainty on the return of pre-pandemic workforce numbers in London, impacts the jobs available to Haringey residents.

Many of Haringey residents commute out of the borough for work due to its low jobs base, relying heavily on the CAZ for work.



Source: GLA Economics



# Risks for Haringey's economy

Consumer and business confidence is expected to return strongly as the vaccine rolls out and the economy reopens. There is some nervousness about future inflation risks, which could mean interest rate rises in the medium-term. For now, the Bank of England is maintaining quantitative easing with substantial support to households and businesses.

There are two critical variables that will determine the speed of economic recovery in London and Haringey: the effectiveness of the public health response and macroeconomic factors.

The Council's main lever over public health concerns effective vaccine coverage.

The Council has less leverage over macroeconomic determinants but can: take measures to support local businesses and encourage consumers to spend locally; link people into job opportunities and map skills pathways for future labour market; seize possible opportunities of post-COVID economy. E.g. 15 minute neighbourhoods.

Public Health	Probability	Impact on Haringey economy	Haringey levers
Patchy vaccine coverage	High	High	Strong
New variant via border	Medium/High	High	Weak
Variant escapes vaccine	Low	High	Weak
Global supply issues	Medium	Medium	Weak

Economy	Probability	Impact on Haringey	Haringey levers
Low business/consumer confidence		High	Weak/Medium
Slow employment recovery	High	High	Medium
Brexit restructuring of London economy	Medium	Medium	Weak
Impact on tourism & international students	High	Low/medium	Weak
CAZ scarring – arts, tourism, hospitality	Low	Medium	Medium

# A changing labour market?

Workforce jobs annual growth rate	2021	2022
Sector	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-48.5	-6.4
Mining and quarrying	-11.9	-8.9
Manufacturing	-7.3	-4.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	-25.3	-3.5
Water supply; sewerage and waste management	-12.1	-2.3
Construction	-7.6	11.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	-3.8	-5.3
Transportation and storage	-6.4	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	-10.9	8.6
Information and communication	-6.2	4.6
Financial and insurance activities	2.0	2.6
Real estate activities	2.5	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.8	5.0
Administrative and support service activities	-5.6	1.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.6	1.3
Education	-3.9	2.0
Human health and social work activities	-1.3	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-8.5	12.8
Other service activities	1.3	2.2
Activities of households	-63.4	0.4

## Employment growth

Construction, arts and entertainment and hospitality are expected to see large employment increases in 2022 – these are important to Haringey's economy.

Sustained growth in professional, real estate, financial and IT services will signal important areas of growth in the future labour market.

## Return of hospitality

Expected short-term demand to fill vacancies in hospitality attributed to COVID lay-offs and Brexit migration. The short-term labour market will depend on public health and consumer spending. Medium-term resilience of hospitality and leisure is expected.

## Decline of retail

Retail jobs have been declining in Haringey over a long period, accelerated by the pandemic.

# Key implications of the macro picture for Haringey

Haringey's short and medium-term economic recovery will be determined by the success of COVID suppression, consumer confidence, business resilience and structural economic changes resulting from COVID and Brexit.

Haringey's economy was overexposed to shock during the pandemic due to the relative importance of 'shutdown' sectors in our economy – moving people into opportunities in hospitality and leisure is critical to short-term employment recovery.

However, there were pre-existing labour market weaknesses including in-work poverty. The low paid, low skilled and young have experienced the worst employment impacts from COVID. Addressing structural issues that link people to good work with future prospects is critical to the medium and long-term health of the economy.

There is much that remains highly uncertain about the future of London's economy, including: the impact of Brexit on London's access to the Single Market and implications for professional and financial services; the return of the CAZ and whether this is a temporary shock or will increase long-term demand for local hospitality and leisure as per 15-minute neighbourhoods; the future of large-scale infrastructure projects including Crossrail 2; the impact of Brexit and COVID on the population.

We can be relatively confident that retail is on a long-term trend downwards for employment, hospitality is likely to remain relatively resilient in the long-term, long-term demands for professional services and social care will continue. New opportunities for business and enterprise will arise.

## Major risks

**Persistent high unemployment** (with possible rapid increase after end of furlough) impacting on consumer confidence in our most deprived wards with concomitant effects on spending in the local economy and on high streets

**Prolonged period of transition to post-COVID economy causes scarring** which is visible in vacant units, decline of the public realm and increasing numbers of long-term unemployed

## Key areas of focus

**Preventing long-term unemployment** by ensuring people are networked into opportunities and training

**Addressing the skills challenge** by linking people to provision that provides pathways into good work with long-term prospects.

**Being highly responsive to opportunities** arising from the changing economy including supporting new enterprises

# World of work and demand for space

COVID has most noticeably decreased demand for large scale centralised offices such as those in the City of London. There is a corresponding increase in demand for flexible/shared workspaces due to people wanting to work closer to home.

There remains a need for workspace that is affordable for those whose business is not able or intended to generate lots of profit, like small enterprises and some artists.

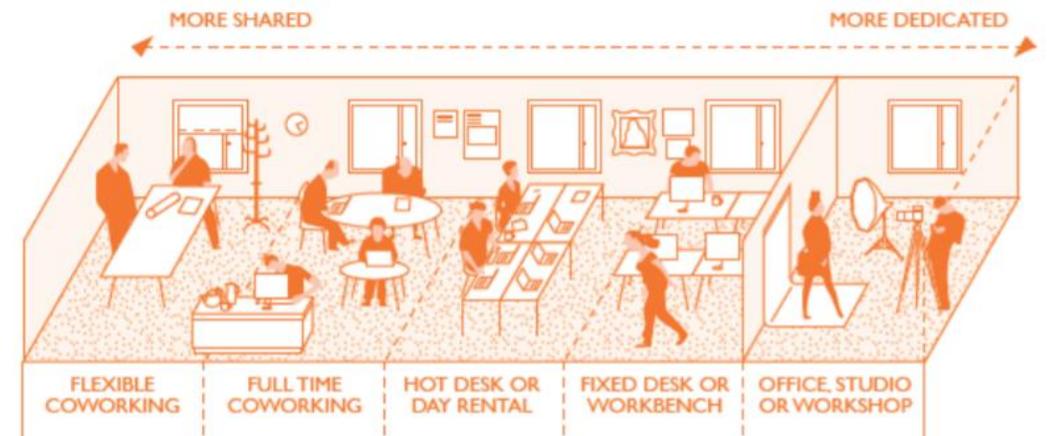
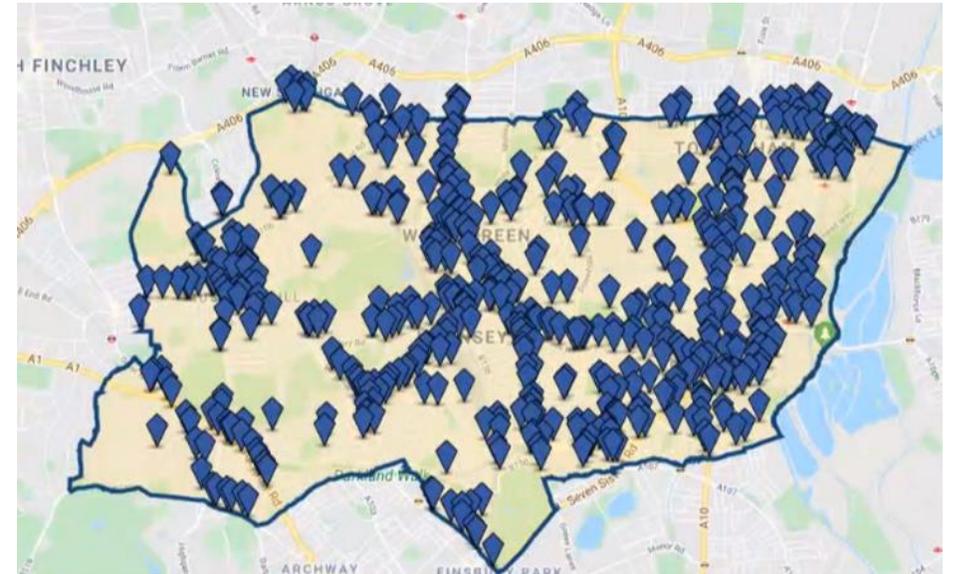
March 2021 analysis by ACME Studios found median income loss of artists during the pandemic of 60-80%.

In Haringey we have over 2,000 commercial buildings (CoStar June 2021 Office, Industrial, Light Industrial, and Medical).

Protecting employment uses supports the protection and creation of local jobs. We can maximise commercial sites by intensifying them with more and more flexible space.

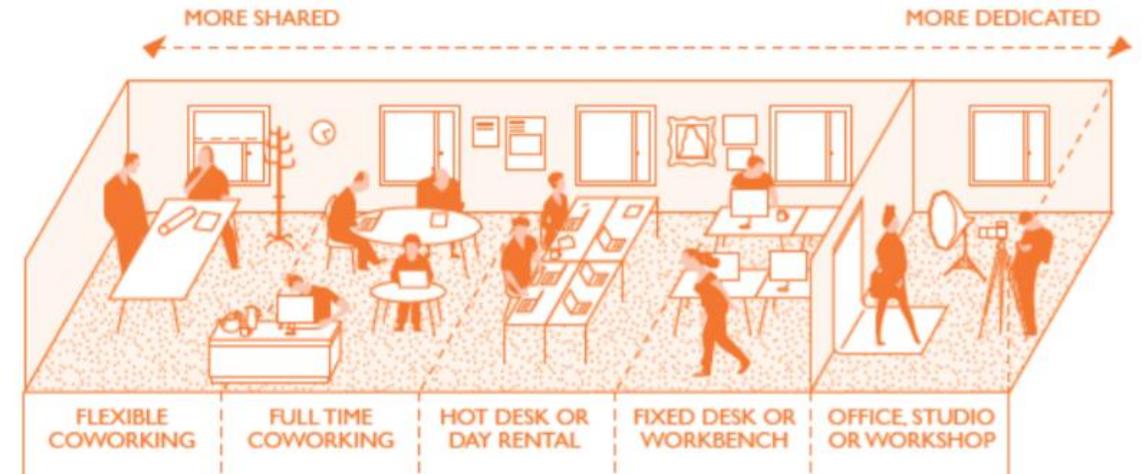
The Council has levers in:

- Council-Owned Assets,
- The Planning Process (negotiations and obligations),
- Engaging with Networks (workspace providers, business end users, developers)



## Key Workspace Trend: *Enforced home-working has accelerated the shift to flexible workspace*

- There has been a trend towards flexible workspace in recent years.
- Flexible workspace used to be characterised simply as co-working/hot-desking but the market has evolved to encompass a wide range of workspace types and products.
- **There is a continuum of shared to dedicated spaces for many types of business use.**
- Covid has accelerated the societal changes that were taking place already in terms of how businesses and people work.
- **The new flexible workspace market also encompasses a transition from traditional landlord-tenant relationships to something more blended and flexible.**



Experience Models	MANAGED SUITES/ FLOORS	DEDICATED/ ASSIGNED SPACE  ↑  ↓  SHARED/ UNASSIGNED/ BOOKABLE SPACE			LONG TERM/ASSIGNED SPACE BUSINESS UNIT OR ENTERPRISE-WIDE BILLING	
	DEDICATED SPACE WITHIN A FLEXIBLE ENVIRONMENT			SHORT TERM/ ASSIGNED SPACE		
	MAINSTREAM COWORKING			PAY AS YOU GO/UNASSIGNED		SCHEDULE AS YOU GO/ BUSINESS UNIT OR ENTERPRISE-WIDE BILLING
	EXECUTIVE SUITES/ TRADITIONAL					
			SINGLE PERSON ENTITIES	SMALL BUSINESSES	BUSINESS UNITS/ SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS	ENTERPRISE-WIDE
			Customer Types			

# Large Range of Sources of Data and Insight

- Commercial Real Estate Commentary
  - Knight Frank - By the end of the 2020, London was home to more than 1,400 coworking centres – almost three times as many as the next largest market, New York – and is forecast to grow by around 13% per annum (Source: Statista, 2020). With that growth has come new approaches to the commercial real estate market. These products – known broadly as managed solutions – sit in the middle ground between conventionally leased office space and serviced or coworking spaces.<sup>1</sup>
  - Colliers - Differentiation in product type, atmosphere and fit-out, operational support and the geography served are what distinguish the various offerings apart. These spaces range on a privacy continuum from shared/unassigned/bookable space to dedicated/assigned space, the usage of which is largely dictated by scale of the operation. Deploying a flexible office strategy across an entire portfolio will undoubtedly impact... Portfolio Management, Lease Administration, Project Management, and Employee Engagement <sup>2</sup>
- Co-Working Networks
  - Hubble HQ - Some businesses we're talking to are looking to take office space for two-thirds of their team, for example, or considering "office rotas". [However] one of the main things that employees have said they're missing right now is the sociability that comes with working in an office. Loneliness and mental health issues have been real concerns since the beginning of lockdown, and a lack of real-life interaction with colleagues plays a big part in that.<sup>3</sup>

1. <https://www.knightfrank.com/research/article/2021-02-12-where-next-for-the-flexible-office-market>
2. <https://knowledge-leader.colliers.com/editor/flexible-workspace-typologies-for-different-user-types/>
3. <https://hubblehq.com/blog/time-to-talk-about-flexible-office-space>

# Large Range of Sources of Data and Insight

- Local Workspaces & Operators (examples)
  - Tottenham Hale – The Archives – Purpose Group. Currently at 86% occupancy (171 tenants). The Archives started to be marketed in May 2020, with first tenants moving in mid-August 2020, and achieving 79% occupancy by March 2021 despite the COVID-19 pandemic. The Archives average rent to end users is £35 psf all inclusive but 10% of lettable space is provided at 50% discount. 35%-40% of The Archives tenants are residents.
  - Bruce Grove – 639 Enterprise Centre – the Trampery. 250 people working on site, 51% are black founders. It's located within Northumberland ward where there is a lot of unemployment. Now at 95% occupancy up from 75% occupancy. Rates at the Tottenham site vary from free up to £30 psf all inclusive (the highest price) to a 6 month free desk programme for entrepreneurs with few means. There are 2-3 pricing tiers in between.
- Neighbouring Workspace example
  - Waltham Forest – Switchboard Studios – Council-run. 4,500 sq ft space with 27 studios, including some event/desk space. They are at 81% capacity. The price charged to tenants is £40 psf which is an all inclusive fee.



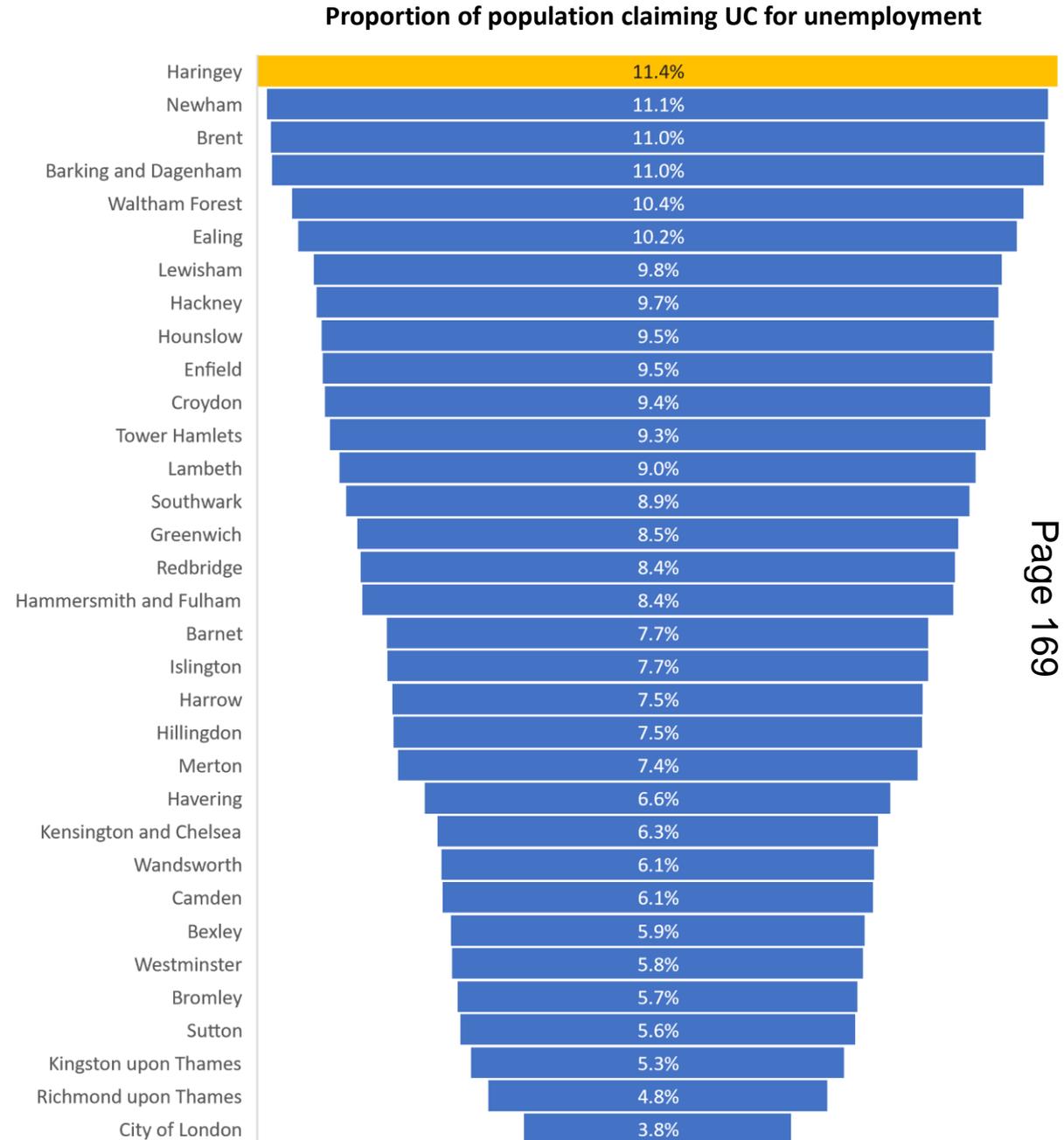
# Labour Market recovery

## Unemployment

The economic shocks outlined have triggered large-scale redundancies, exceeding the levels reached in the last recession.

In the year since the pandemic started (March 20-21), there has been a 140% rise in London in the number of Londoners claiming universal credit for unemployment. In Haringey, the economic impact has been acute, with **170% rise in claimant numbers**.

There are now over **22,000 residents unemployed**, and Haringey has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest proportion in take up rate for furloughed residents in London (27,900/21%).



## Projections for unemployment

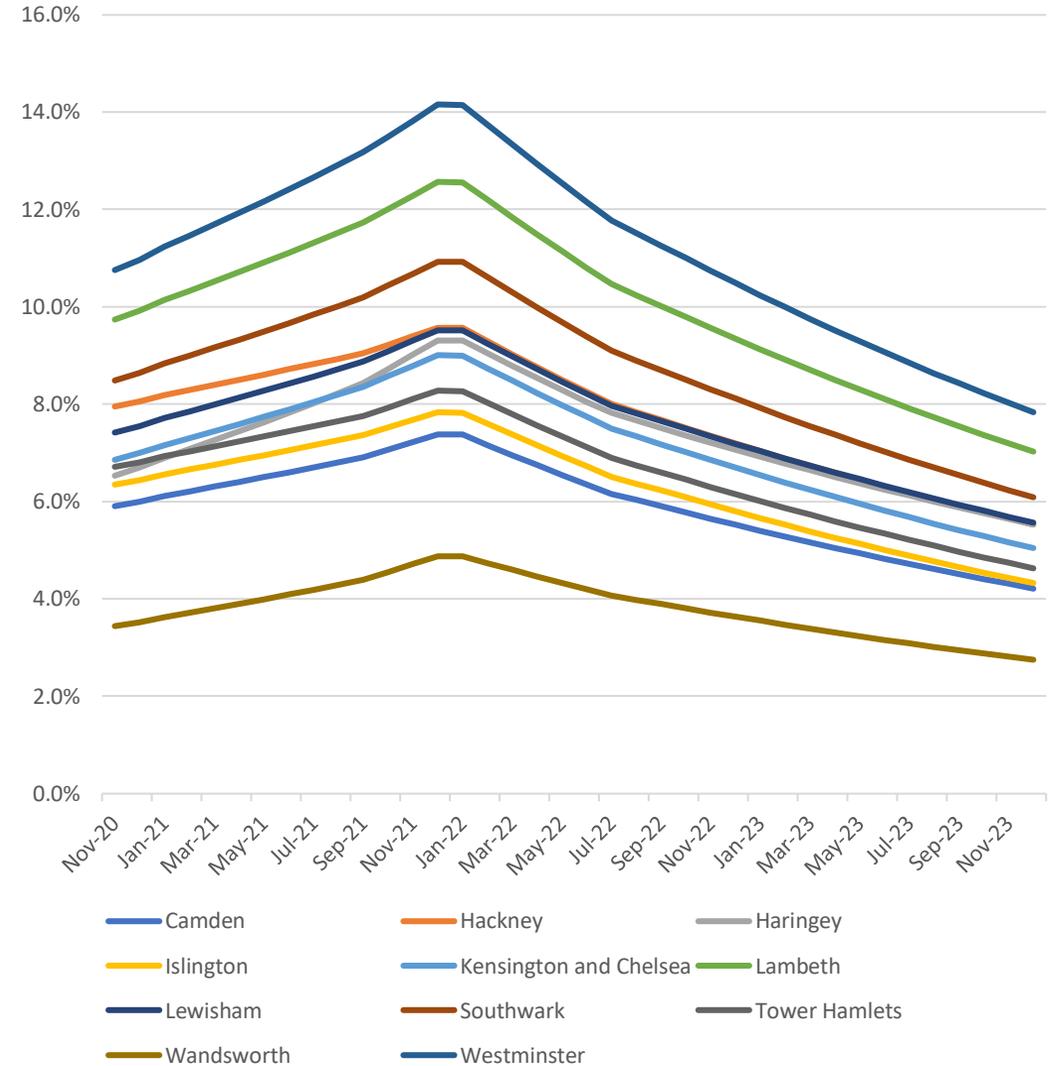
Long-term economic scarring of Haringey's labour market will continue with prolonged unemployment expected to remain through to mid 2023.

The end of the Job Retention Scheme and Business Grants, which to date have masked significant structural changes, will see a rise in business failure and unemployment.

Forecasts for unemployment expect a peak of 31,564 in January 2022, after which high unemployment will remain but on a downward trajectory.

It is not expected to reach pre-pandemic levels until May 2023.

Central London - Core Scenario Unemployment Projection



## Displaced Workers

Large scale job losses have introduced to public services people who had never previously required employment support. These workers are known as ‘**displaced workers**’; those with previously stable employment history who are now unable to find meaningful work in the industry they have worked in long-term.

Displaced workers are mainly found in the over 50s age group. 24% (5265) of unemployed residents in Haringey are from this age group, and an estimated 7,000 employments from this age group will have been furloughed.

Some of these residents have transferrable skills and are able to find jobs themselves or through support from the DWP (through measures like the Job Entry Targeted Support Programme), but many require more in depth retraining and upskilling support.

## Research: Survey of over 50s Haringey residents

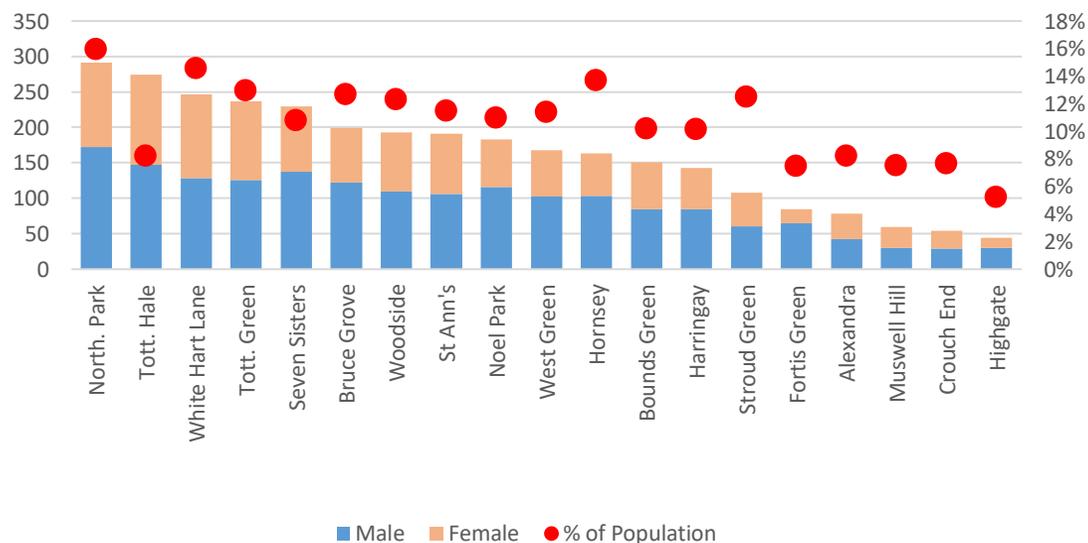
	Related to Training	Related to Career Change	Cross cutting factors and related to employment support
Motivations	Gaining skills, confidence and the experience of learning	A fresh start a meaningful job, avoidance of former line of work	Generating income, work experience and leading to employment.
Barriers	Cost, lack of confidence, digital exclusion, English as a second language, personal circumstance, unawareness of available or needed training	Awareness of what is possible, resistance to change, focus on specific known roles rather than fundamental elements of a job	Care responsibilities, disabilities and perception or reality of discrimination due to age. Digital exclusion and unawareness of what is available
Needs	Leading to employment, the right topics at the right levels, tailored to personal circumstances, and feeling comfortable.		Tailored to personal needs and one to one

## An acute youth crisis

Amidst rising unemployment for all ages, 11% of the borough's young adults are claiming unemployment benefits.

This is substantially higher in Northumberland Park (16%)

**Young People 16-24 claiming unemployment benefits (11/2020)**



## Long term youth unemployment

A significant challenge is the rise in young people becoming long-term unemployed, with risks of long term scarring of future earning potential. Within a year, 57% of at-risk young people (those claiming unemployment benefits for less than a year) moved into the long term unemployed.

Unemployed for 1 year +	16-24	16-19	20-24year olds	At risk (6-11 months unemployed)
Dec-19	303	143	160	1657
Dec-20	704	91	613	2687
Variation/ Conversion	132%	-37%	283%	57%

Those who were at risk and then became long term unemployed over the year, was heavily weighted in the 20-24 year group.

## East and West impact

The proceeds of Haringey's economy were not being equally shared pre-pandemic and this continues to be the case. Of the 5% of residents with no qualifications at all, the highest proportion is in Tottenham; putting these resident at risk of being locked out of London's labour market now, and unprepared for a future where low skilled jobs are most at risk of automation.

In the east of the borough, there are areas with over 30% of the working population claiming UC - Northumberland Park (37%), Bruce Grove (31%) and Tottenham Green (30%).

The recession however has impacted all of Haringey and in the west of the borough we record the wards with the highest percentage increase of claimants Muswell Hill 258%, St Ann's 226%, Crouch End 250% - difference from March 2020 to May 2021)

## Inequality amongst young people

There are numerous inequalities related to employment outcomes, being widened by the recession.

- Men in all youth age groups, across all wards in Haringey, have experienced the highest employment fall and are overrepresented in unemployment benefit claims
- The employment gap has increased from 22 to 26 points for Black people, and to 25 for Asian people
- only 4.3% of young people with a learning disability are in paid employment
- Care leavers are overrepresented in those most economically impacted by the pandemic, and in Haringey over half are children of black ethnicity

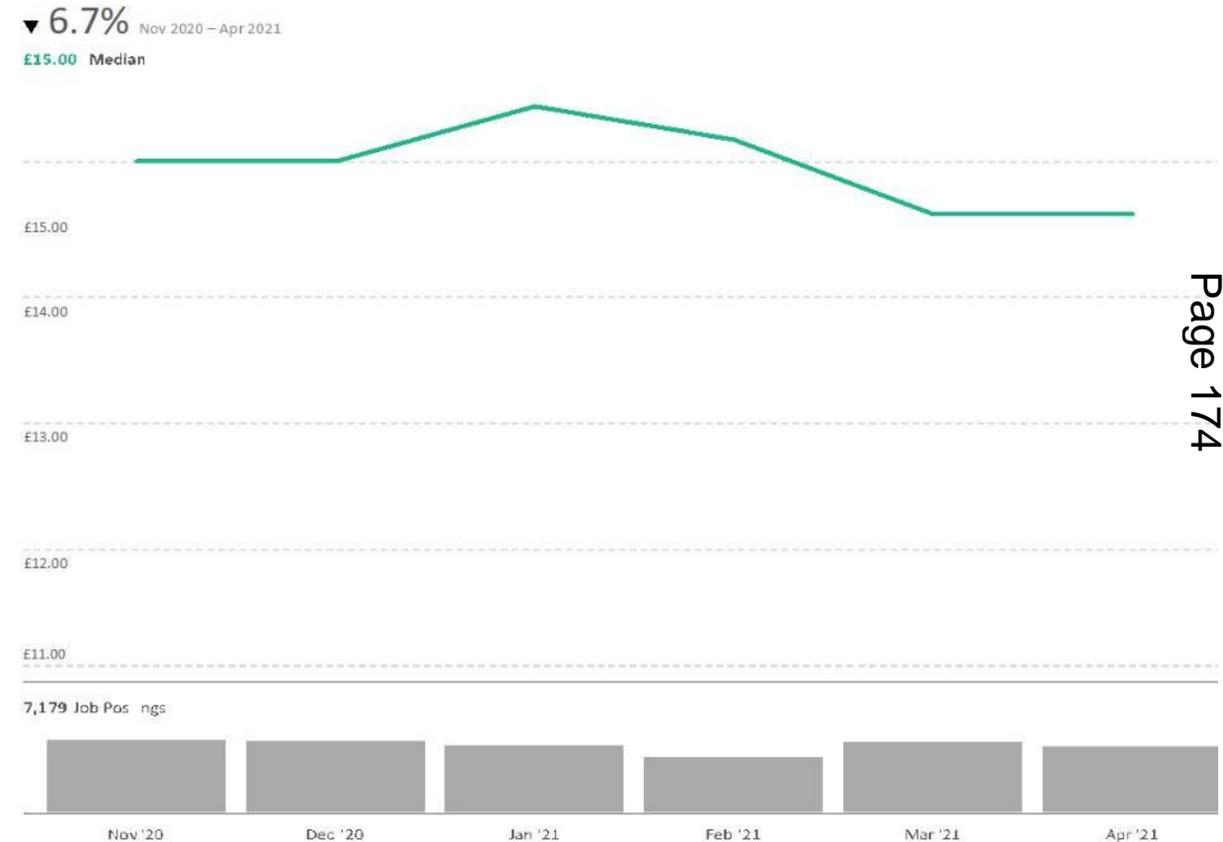
## Jobs available in Haringey

April 2021 real time monthly skills demand for Haringey produced by EMSI for College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CONEL) shows low limited increase in the number of jobs available to residents locally over the last six months.

There were 2,566 unique job postings in April. For every 6 postings, there was 1 unique job post. Top posting sources do not include the Council or any local employment providers.

The median advertised salary was £14.43/hr (April 2021).

- NHS, Hays PLC, and several Teaching recruitment companies were the companies posting the highest number of vacancies.
- **Top posted occupations were:** Primary and nursery education professionals; Nurses; Teaching assistants; Chefs, Kitchen and catering assistants. *This differs from a few months ago when care workers and van drivers featured regularly. Hospitality is experiencing a shortage as it reopens.*
- **The top hard skills were :** Social Work, Mental Health, Auditing, Child Protection, Nursing, Personal Care and Warehousing.
- **Top common skills were:** Communication, Management, Teaching, Enthusiasm, Customer Service, Self-Motivation, Leadership and Planning



# Business and sector recovery

## Context

The unprecedented impact of COVID has had a significant and damaging effect on Haringey's town centres and high streets.

The result of the numerous lockdowns and tier restrictions led to the temporary closure of non-essential retail and hospitality businesses. The advice to stay at home had a detrimental impact on footfall and local spend in town centres, with mounting financial pressure borough wide.

Business grants, the job retention scheme and other government financial support has kept the majority of high street businesses afloat during the pandemic.

However, there are fears this could have masked the reality of the situation and that without further support, many high street businesses across the borough could be forced to close for good.

## Overview of current situation

Locally, footfall in the metropolitan centre of Wood Green is now only marginally below 2019 levels and had remained comparatively high through lockdown compared to regional and national trends.

Footfall sensors have been stationed in two of the larger district centres since 15 March – Bruce Grove and Crouch End. Initial data from the sensors shows while there was a small spike in these district centres when restrictions were relaxed at step two of the government's roadmap, an increase in footfall didn't materialise in these locations at roadmap step three on 17 May 2021.

Economic Development and Planning are commissioning a retail study that will give the council an up-to-date data driven overview of our town centres. This study will be completed in the summer. The study will include a household shopper survey which will give a post-lockdown view of the state of the borough's high streets and residents' spending intentions.

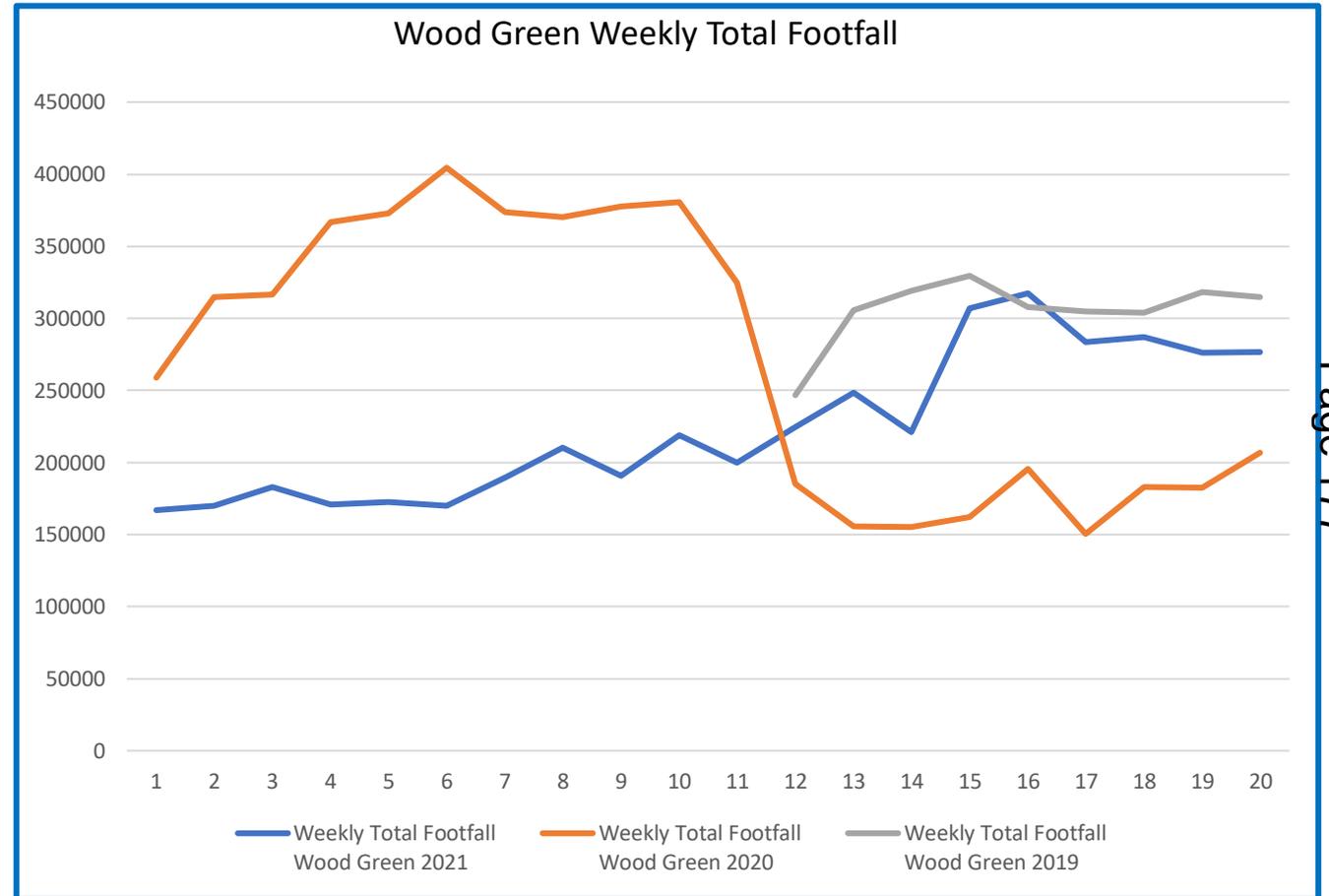
# Footfall

## Wood Green

Recent increases, with the reopening of retail, indicate growing public confidence in safe shopping in Wood Green. Footfall decline in Wood Green BID has remained less pronounced than all the other 60 BIDs measured in Greater London.

Footfall in Wood Green is now only marginally below 2019 levels and had remained comparatively high through lockdown compared to regional and national trends. Outer London saw a decrease of c35% from 2020 to 2019, central London 58%. Even now average footfall is c25% down on 2019 so Wood Green is bucking this trend.

The predicted spike in footfall did not materialise in Wood Green at roadmap step three on 17 May 2021, suggesting there may still some reticence for the public to visit the high street although poor weather may have had adverse impact.

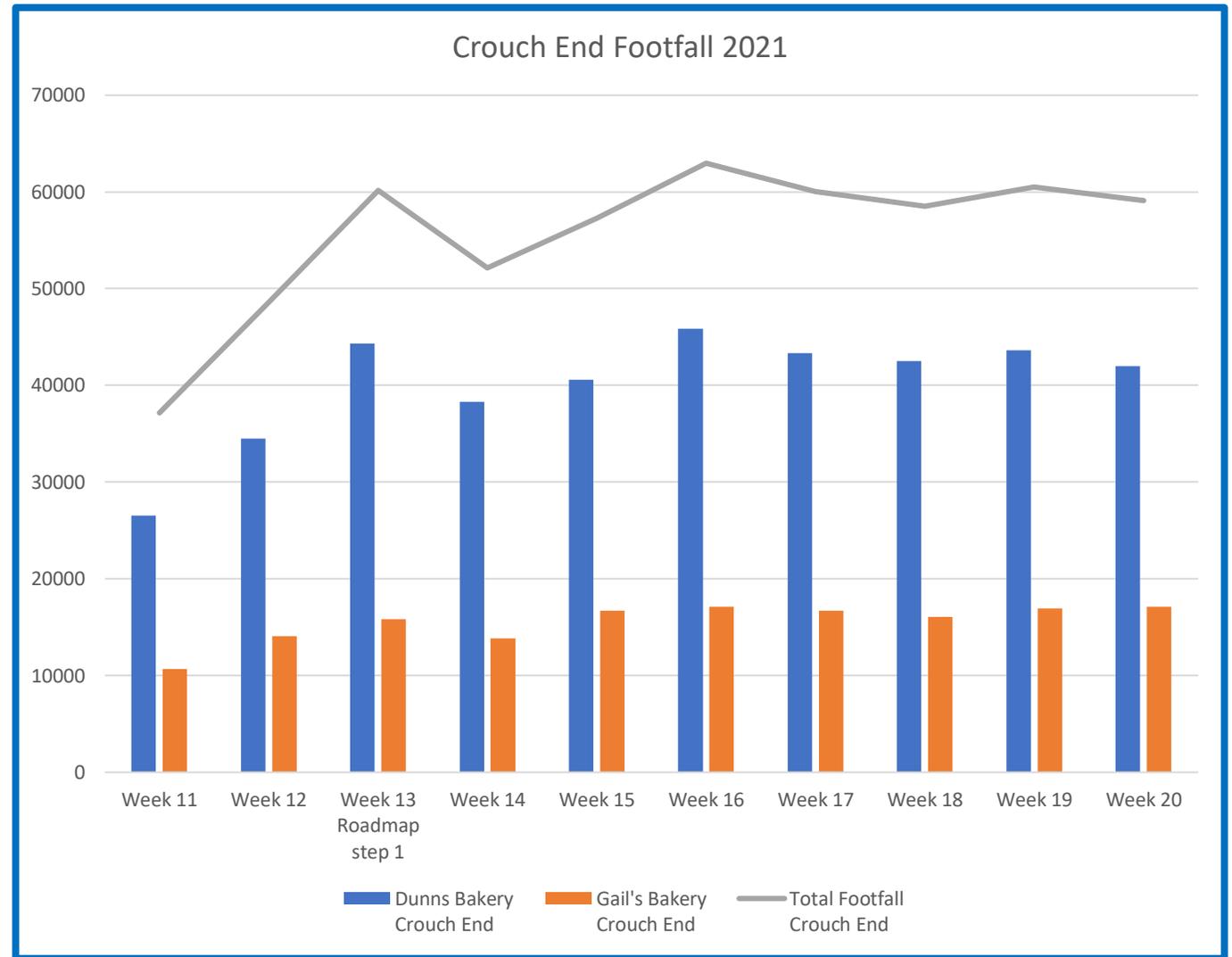


## Crouch End

Footfall sensors were installed as part of the reopening the high streets safely project at two locations at Crouch End Broadway. The sensors went live at the start of week 11 2021. The locations were chosen as Crouch End Broadway is the primary shopping location in the area.

Initial data from the sensors show a small spike in footfall in Crouch End when restrictions were relaxed at step two of the government's roadmap on 12 April 2021.

As with Wood Green, the spike in footfall didn't materialise at roadmap step three on 17 May 2021 suggesting there may still be a reticence for the public to visit the high street.



# High Street Spend

## Context

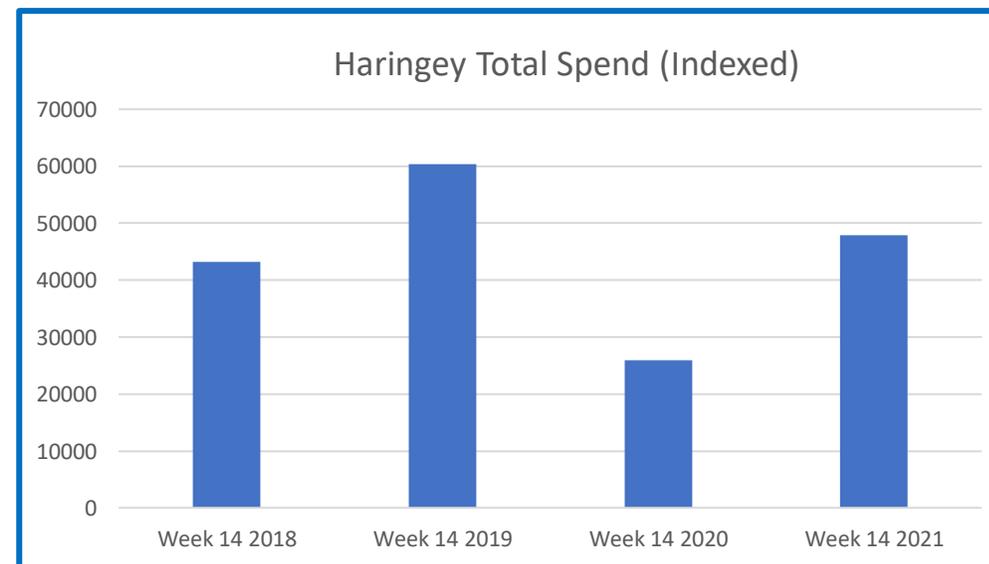
The Association of Town and City Management indicates that high street spend is starting to mirror footfall trends with shopping trips now more purposeful; fewer trips to the high street but a higher proportionate spend than pre-pandemic.

The figures opposite are a snapshot of the change in high street card spend from Haringey perspective. The data is taken from the Mastercard Retail Location Insights dataset from a comparable week in 2018 through to 2021.

While there was the expected dip in 2020 due to the first lockdown, card spend on Haringey's high streets is now back at 2018 levels as restrictions are relaxed and as consumers reticent of travelling into the CAZ have relied more on their local high streets.

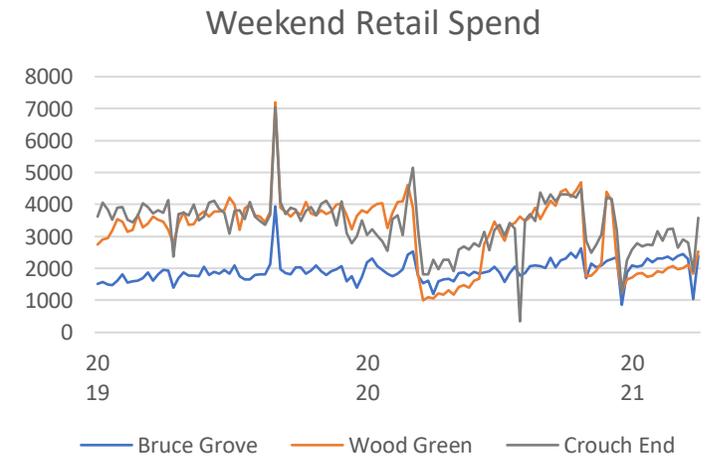
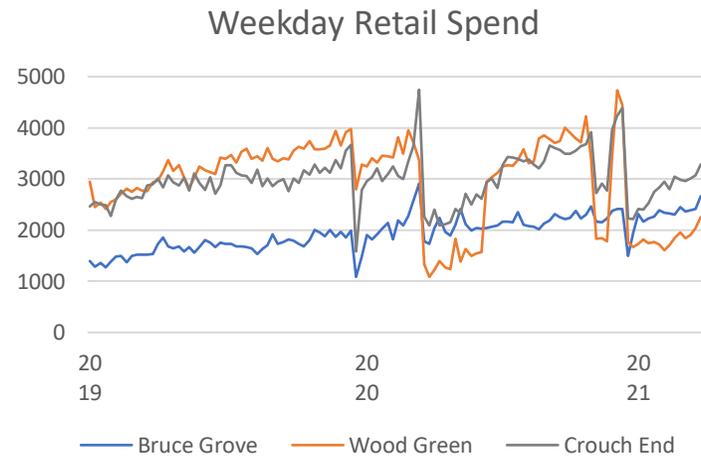
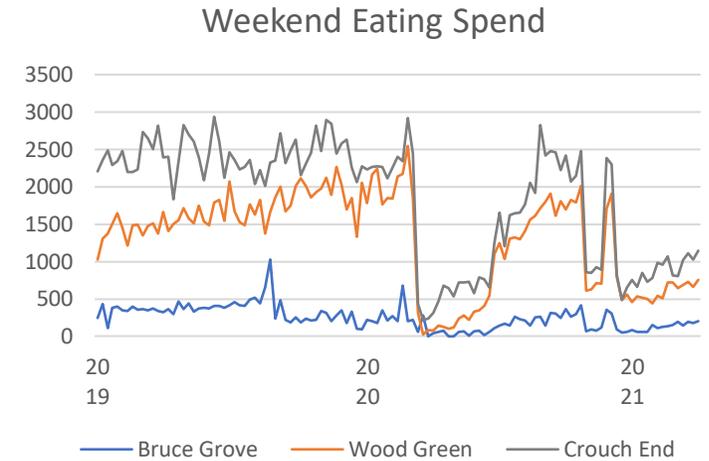
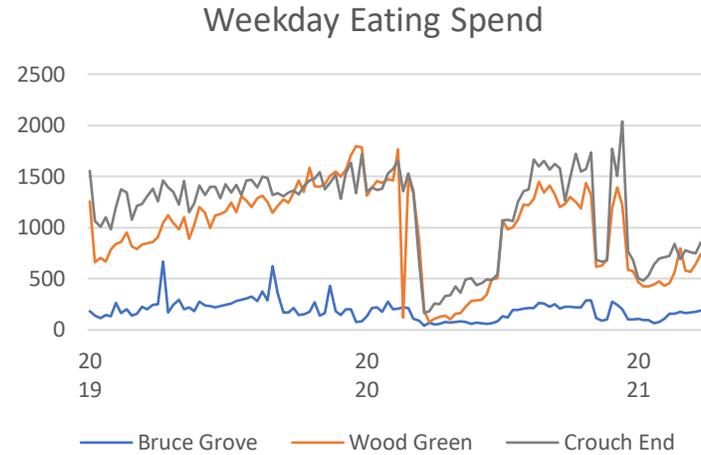
It is unclear the timescales for spend to return to pre-pandemic levels. This will be mapped as further data becomes available and as restrictions are lifted further.

Haringey Mastercard Spend Data (Indexed)	
Year	Total Spend (Indexed)
Week 14 2018	43181
Week 14 2019	60332
Week 14 2020	25909
Week 14 2021	47910



Retail and eating card spend in Wood Green and Crouch End had returned to close to pre-pandemic levels on both weekdays and weekends prior to the national lockdown in January. As restrictions have lifted as part of the government roadmap there has been a slight recovery but as yet it is unclear the timescales for spend to return to pre-pandemic levels.

Bruce Grove has a number of lower value, cash only outlets meaning card spend will be traditionally lower. To address this, the council will soon launch the Touch and Pay in Haringey programme to encourage more businesses to become contactless.



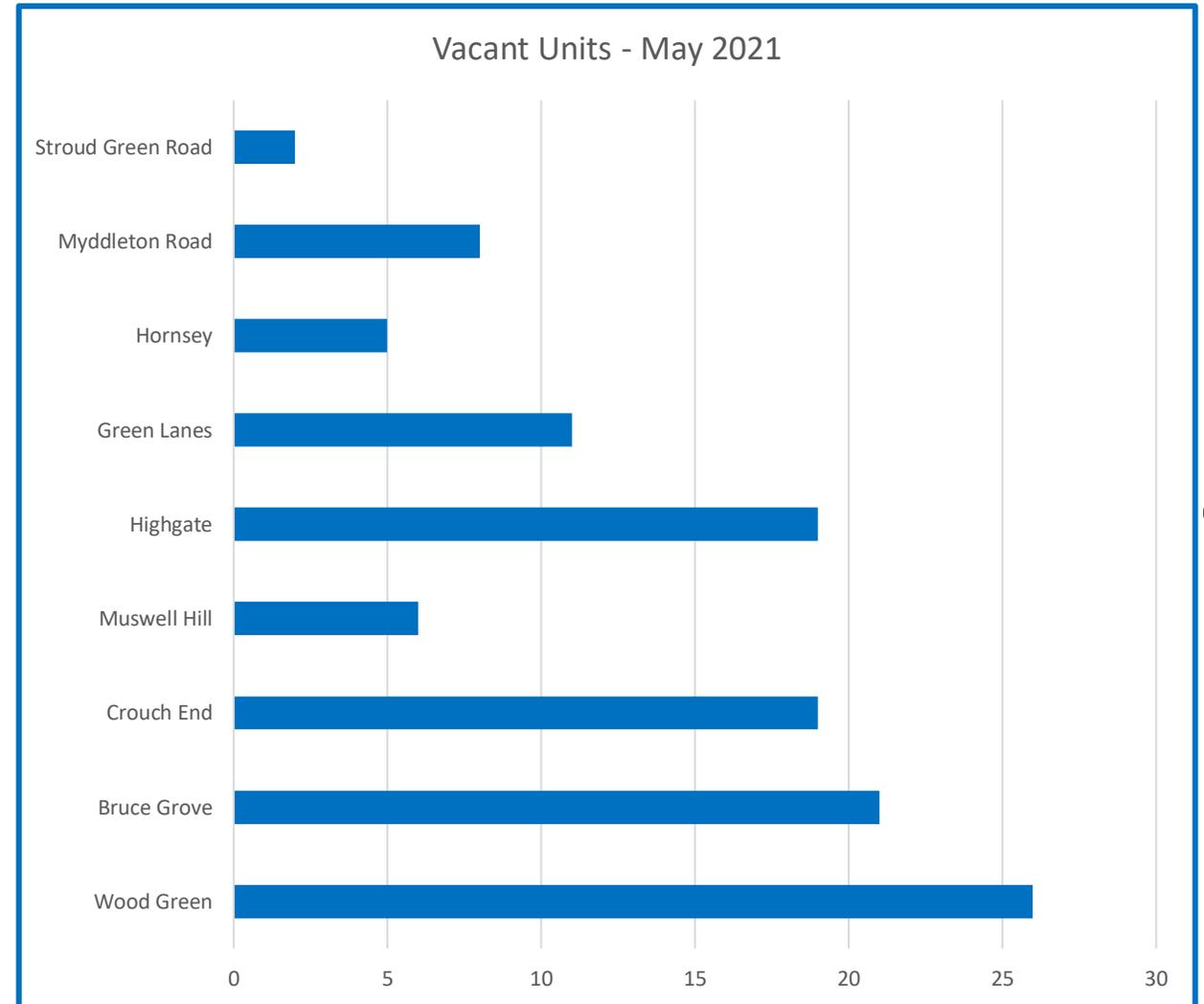
## Low vacancy may mask 'hidden closures'

Vacancy rates for Haringey on the whole are lower than national/regional comparative centres (between 3-10% compared to 10.7% in London and higher in central London and other parts of England and Wales).

There may be a degree of 'hidden' closures i.e., businesses expected to reopen following Step 3 of the national Roadmap, but which will not. This will become clearer in the next few weeks/months.

There are concerns more units will become vacant if the moratorium on business evictions is not extended. It is unclear at present how many businesses have been unable to negotiate repayment arrangements with their landlords.

Furlough ending will also impact on some business viability.



# Construction

Forecasts (Construction Skills Network) expect construction employment to fall to 2.4M in 2021 before recovering back to 2.7M in 2021.

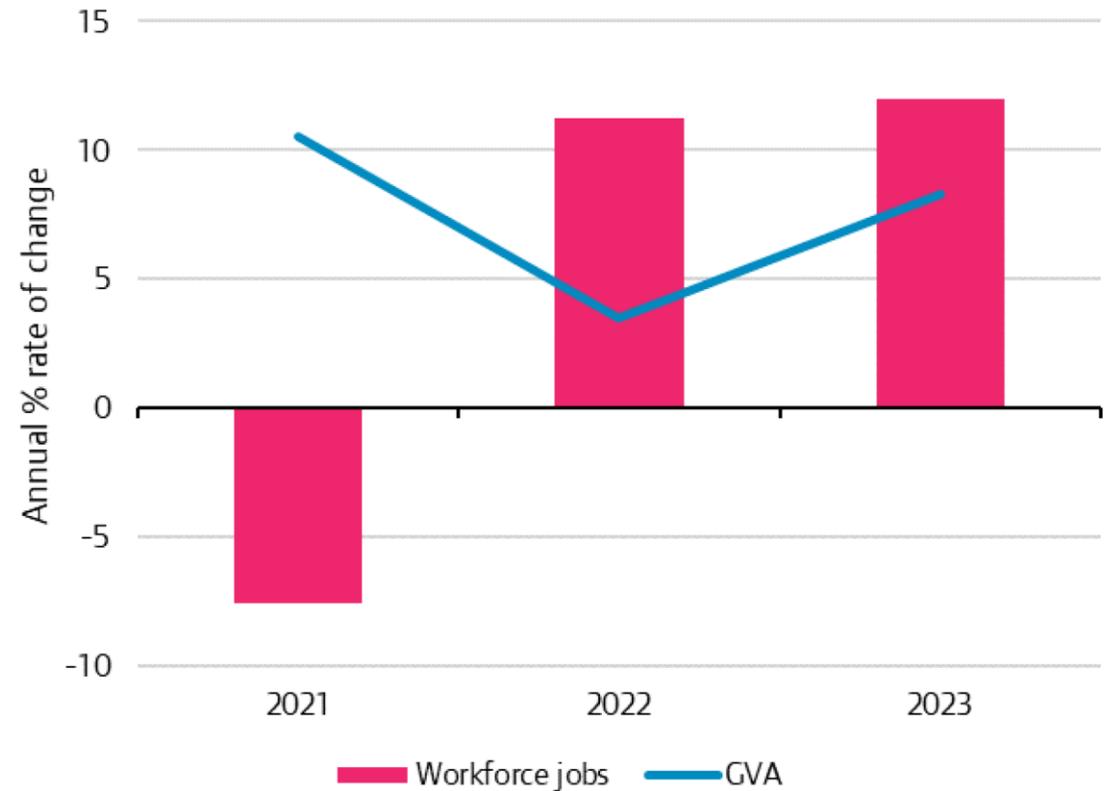
Across the sector, key job opportunities are expected to continue being Plant Operatives, Steelfixers, Groundworkers, Civil Engineers, Civil Engineer Operatives, Scaffolders and Surveyors.

These mirror the opportunities advertised in Haringey but there is a lack of skilled construction workers in the borough to fulfil these opportunities. Local Colleges currently do not offer training in some of the most at risk specialist provision (formwork, concrete placement SAP).

Brexit has impacted materials flow and short term labour, exacerbating scarce trades such as drylining, plasterers and bricklayers.

There is more demand for skills to support modernisation including digital analytics, data analysts and modern construction methods.

Output and employment growth (% annual changes) – GLA Economics



# Health & Social Care

Growth in the health and social care sector looks set to continue but there are acute shortages in nursing, with one in eight posts vacant and the mental health nursing workforce dropping by 11% in the past decade.

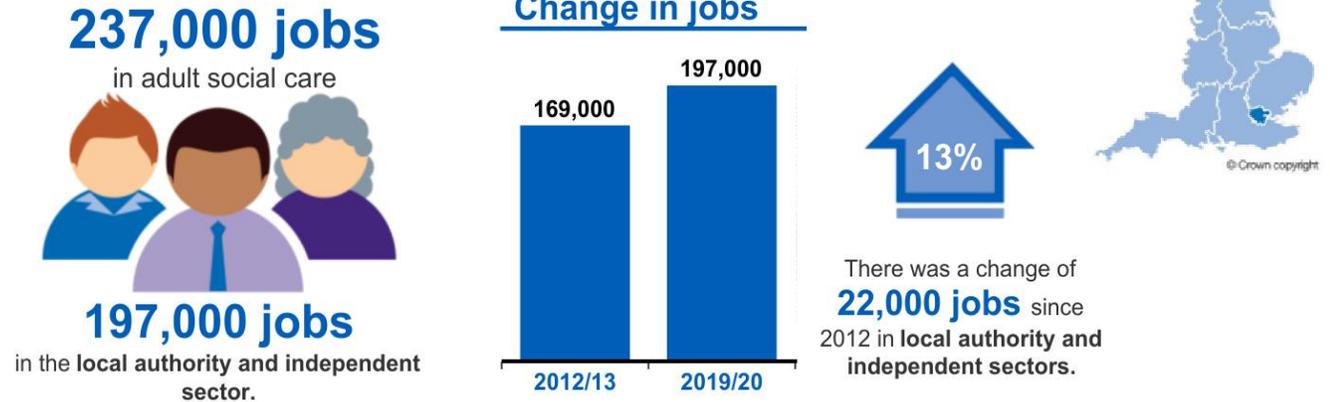
There are more jobs in social care (1.6M) than in the NHS (1.4M), however the independent sector for care workers has issues of low pay and precarious terms.

As part of North Central London, we are auditing our most used care packages beyond salary amount to review:

- Whether wages are paid during induction week
- Whether DBS is paid or taken from first week's pay
- Sick pay entitled
- Staff travel policies and whether they pay for travel
- The range of roles available and pay scales
- Technology being used to improve the care experience
- Whether employers have staff wellbeing initiatives.

A H&SC Outcomes Framework for central London is due to be launched at the end of June.

## Adult Social Care workforce key findings – London (Skills for Care)



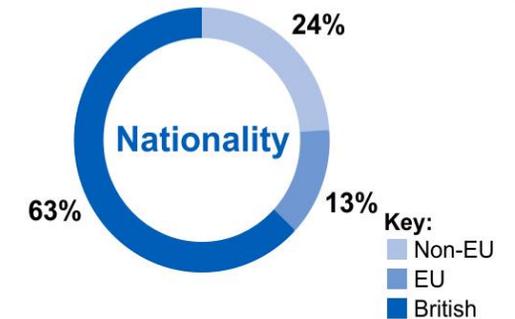
## Average hourly pay for care workers

Local Authority

**£13.78**

Independent sector

**£9.25**



**42%**

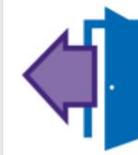
of jobs were zero-hours contracts.

**0 hrs**



**9.5%**

average vacancy rate in 2019/20.



The average turnover rate was **29.0%**



**27%**

were aged 55 or above.

# Creative sector setbacks

Haringey's creative sector has been heavily impacted by the pandemic, in line with the rest of London, with many relying on JRS and SEIS to stay afloat.

Creatives involved in music and live events have been hit the hardest out of all sectors, with much slower prospects related to reopening. For musicians relying on income from live music, the toll has been steep. A Tottenham based collective has this week had its first gig in over a year, with many still waiting to play.

Despite resilience and creativity there is limited 'bouncing back' expected in the short term, as many businesses continue to be on survival mode throughout 2021 and large venues like Bernie Grants Arts Centre (BGAC) do not expect to reopen until the autumn. Creative coworking offers such as Blighty Café, are also struggling.

The sector requires further investment and support to survive and thrive post lockdown. From a recent survey conducted to both Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ) and Start up in London Libraries (SiLL) businesses as part of a business support programme, local businesses are most keen on support with accessing funding, business planning, and then marketing/comms support.



# An adaptive creative sector

Amid extreme challenges, the creative sector in Haringey continues to innovate. Many new businesses and initiatives have been launched since the pandemic, such as Zone Arts in Tottenham or Artist Walk in Crouch End, **often by people on furlough.**

The sector has shown motivation, willingness and readiness to adapt and pivot to new opportunities. Creative workspaces have been successful when providing enclosed studio units (Euroarts has retained 100% occupancy throughout the period and Artist Hive Studios is looking to expand their premises with a potential PVF loan).

Creatives have reached out for support and taken part in business support programmes, such as SiLL and N17 Creative Callings which has mentored 104 businesses so far (recent testimonies [here](#)).

Many local visual artists and makers have even reported increased sales, due to social media campaigns such as Artist Support Pledge and a nationwide trend of increased home improvements and a desire to 'shop local'.

Several businesses have pivoted online throughout all lockdowns such as Crafty Nolo and N4 Makers Market, which has enabled them to stay connected to their consumers as we reopen. Crafty Nolo is curating the pop-up shop at the Mall Wood Green which opens this June. Other businesses have pivoted with their products; including fashion businesses making scrubs and face masks.



# Industrial estates

## Pre-COVID challenges:

- Falling supply of industrial land is **putting pressure** on space that remains, with 11% of employment floorspace lost in Haringey since 2011/12.
- Continued demand for industrial space (and reduced supply) has seen **rents increase by 60%** in the last 4 years.
- The diversity of uses in Haringey's industrial estates is rapidly changing, with **increasing demand for space** from creative and digital sectors.
- Industrial estates with **strong transport connectivity** are generally those which are performing the strongest.

## Haringey Food & Drinks (F&D) sector

Haringey industrial estates have a strong F & D sector base – comprising mainly of food wholesale & retail and F& D processing. The F&D sector employs many local people, often at entry levels.

The largest food & drinks processing sub-sectors are **bakeries** and **meat processing**.

Some of the companies in these sub-sectors supply to regional and national markets. The drinks sub sector consists of mainly **micro-breweries** and are based in the east of the borough.

## Engagement findings:

- *Bakeries and meat processing:* lockdowns and closure of restaurants, cafes, bars, pubs etc- resulted in these businesses losing significant trade and revenue. Even the bakeries supplying larger supermarkets had their orders reduced, leading to cash flow problems.
- *Breweries and other drinks processing:* lockdown related closure of pubs and restaurants led to the supply of beer to these establishments plummeting. During the first lockdown, some the borough's breweries closed temporarily and put staff on furlough.

## Industrial Estates: Manufacturing

Bucking a national decline, Haringey retains a sizeable clothing manufacturing sector, employing around 2,000 people and supplying major national and international retailers (pre-pandemic).

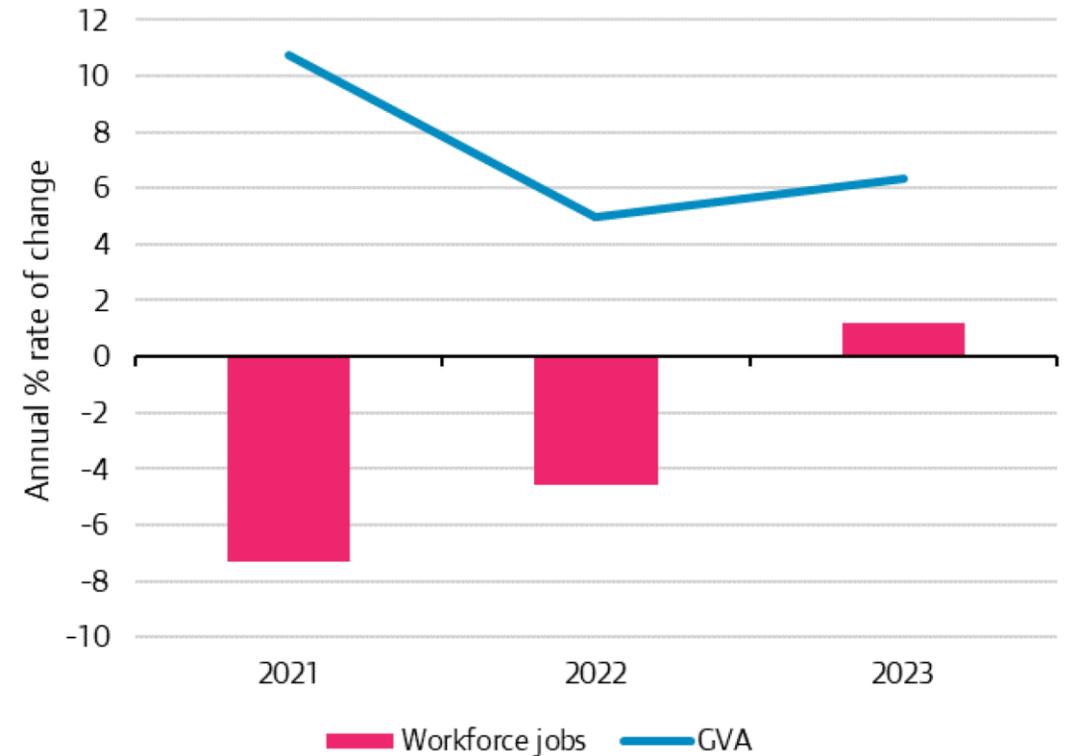
The British Fashion Council reports that 50% of the industry could be wiped out if it did not receive Government support.

Many smaller businesses in Haringey have already closed and larger and medium businesses have lost major orders, faced revenue and cash flow problems, and have had to put staff on furlough.

Some major clothing retailers are moving some their production from low-cost countries and EU to the UK in response to increased transport costs, production delays and wider problems created by the pandemic and Brexit.

Fashion Enter Ltd, a Haringey clothing manufacturer is already benefiting from the shift in production to the UK by securing contracts from ASOS and Ted Baker for their Wales subsidiary company.

Output and employment growth (% annual changes) – GLA Economics



## Implications for Service Areas – Employment and Skills

Challenge / Opportunity	Description	Implications for service areas
Challenge	EMSI evidence suggests a <b>lack of presence online</b> of Haringey Works and local employment support providers in the vacancies shared. As young people in particular find work through digital media, increasing reach to ensure local people hear of local jobs is critical in particular those secured through our Community Wealth Building activities . As we diversify the Haringey Works offer to include recruitment to Council Roles this will be increasingly important.	Communications plan for Employment and Skills (in progress, due end of July) to include tracking EMSI progress with target for when Haringey Works and local providers should be within the top 10 recruitment providers online for local opportunities including the Council’s own temporary recruitment. Similarly, HALS has identified digital reach/presence as an area for improvement: Digital pilot under way with Ext Comms and needs to extend reach post-HDIP. Recommend that HALS and wider E&S comms plan are integrated.
Opportunity	EMSI data is providing monthly <b>real time employer skills demand</b> for the borough. This can supplement the London-wide data con demand provided by London Councils.	HALS to use this data to inform curriculum development/alignment to labour market need, in particular the soft/fusion skills as early impact, and longer term review of hard skills.
Opportunity	<b>The hospitality sector is becoming viable again</b> rapidly but has an acute shortage of staff as it opens up. GLA is moving towards adding hospitality as a sector into its recovery missions. Hospitality is not a sector within existing ESRAP focus (as not viable at the time of preparation, along with us focussing on growth sectors for the medium-long term future rather than short term opportunities. Haringey Works and commissioned provision are demand-led.	E&S to review and promote good work principles for the sector (possibly subregional work) and encourage better quality jobs, whilst not foregoing the need to support residents into these jobs. As a sector where young people enter the labour market and that was impacted heavily by both COVID and Brexit, it is critical to support the sector’s growth.
Opportunity	The data on furloughed jobs likely to result in further redundancies, as well as the hidden vacancies for businesses, suggests that we are reaching a moment where we need to <b>move from protecting jobs towards creating jobs.</b>	We have recorded residents starting businesses and progressing new ideas whilst furloughed. Entrepreneurial and start up support may be a valuable offer for people who are furloughed, and those newly unemployed. This should be explored through the youth framework.
Challenge (and opportunity)	CV-19 caused employers to bring <b>digital adoption</b> forward by five years. This increases the risk of job losses caused by automation and reinforces digital exclusion but also provides opportunity	Employment and Skills and Adult Learning services to work with other LBH partners on digital inclusion agenda to create new and meaningful opportunities that upskill key groups including those with v low digital confidence, over 50s etc

# Implications for Service Areas – Economic Development

Challenge/ Opportunity	Description	Implications for service areas
Challenge	Due to COVID, the impact of <b>Brexit</b> may not have been at the forefront for businesses, particularly those small/medium operators. Businesses have reported issues on shortage of appropriately skilled staff and challenges with import/export procedures.	A Brexit Advice Service has been commissioned and provided advice to 25 businesses. Further work is being considered to be commissioned to provide ongoing advice and support additional businesses.
Opportunity	Responding to the pandemic and supporting local businesses through COVID restrictions has provided the <b>opportunity to enhance business engagement</b> through networks, use of social media, development of the Business Bulletin and direct contact.	Cross service working groups have been established to deliver joined up responses to businesses. This will continue to become an embedded approach to working with businesses. Ongoing projects delivering the Good Economy Recovery Plan and enhanced ED activities will also build on this.
Challenge  Opportunity	Social enterprises to <b>embrace digital transformation</b> to adapt to new ways of working and delivering services in a safe environment. Clients may not be able to access digital facilities. Digital services unlock opportunities for self-employment or social enterprise as a pathway to a new career	Continue to work on support programme as part of the Good Economy Recovery Plan to include online delivery, business remodelling, securing new markets and sources of income and to support those considering setting up social enterprises.
Challenge	Addressing <b>issues on Industrial Areas</b> including poor public transport connectivity, physical and environmental concerns such as crime, ASB and parking, rent increases.	Finalising of draft Industrial Areas Action Plan and implementation working with colleagues across services including Transport and Environment & neighbourhoods, and with external partners such as TfL, GLA and landlords.
Opportunity	Utilise current available data for high streets to map trends and potentially <b>forecast local economic performance</b> .	Economic Development to use this data to formulate relevant support to town centres and high streets. Create town centre dashboards to enable rapid response.
Challenge	Ensuring the recent <b>planning class changes</b> to Class E does not adversely impact Haringey’s town centres and high streets.	Use the Retail and Town Centres Study to plan the future direction of town centres and high streets. Work with the planning department in applying for an Article 4 Direction to withdraw PDRs from high streets and town centres.
Challenge	Impact of the commercial eviction ban cessation and potential of cumulative <b>debt for businesses</b> struggling to pay rent.	Potential reduction in business rates and extra pressure on labour market. Potential for council intervention e.g., lobbying/ funding? Actual support may be limited and require government intervention.
Opportunity	<b>Healthier, active, prosperous, communities;</b> focused high streets/town centres using the 15-minute city/20-minute neighbourhood concept.	Holistic working across a number of service areas including but not limited to Regeneration and Economic Development, Planning, Highways and Public Health.

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**Report for:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee – 6 July 2021

**Title:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Panel Work Programme

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

**Lead Officer:** Rob Mack, Principal Scrutiny Support Officer  
Tel: 020 8489 2921, E-mail: [rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk)

**Ward(s) affected:** N/A

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

**1. Describe the issue under consideration**

1.1 This report updates the Committee on the work plans for 2021-22 for the Committee and its Panels.

**2. Recommendations**

2.1 To note the current work programmes for the main Committee and Scrutiny Panels at Appendix A and agree any amendments, as appropriate; and

2.2 To approve the scopes and terms of reference for the Committee's review on youth offending and the Adults and Health Panel's review on Sheltered Housing (*to follow*).

**3. Reasons for decision**

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

**4. Background**

4.1 The Committee approved the draft workplans for 2021-22 for the Committee and its Panels. Further work has been undertaken and their latest iterations are attached as **Appendix A**.

4.2 The update on the implementation of the recommendations of the Fairness Commission, which was due to be considered at this meeting, has been deferred until the meeting on 23 November. In addition, there are two reports that the Committee has requested which need to be allocated to a specific meeting. These are:

- Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks
- Brexit

- 4.3 Local elections are due to take place in 2022 so it is very important that all outstanding work is completed before the end of the year. In particular, all reviews should be finalised in good time so they can be approved by the Committee. It is therefore advised that all evidence gathering activities as part of reviews be completed before the end of the calendar year. If a review is not finished before the end of the administration, it may be difficult to carry it over to the new administration due to the loss of continuity. An earlier deadline will need to be factored into work plans if Members wish their review reports considered by Cabinet before the end of the administration.

*Review on High Road West Development*

- 4.4 It has been agreed that the Committee will take over responsibility from the Housing and Regeneration Scrutiny Panel for completing the review on the High Road West regeneration site, which was begun in 2019/20. It is intended that there will be approximately three additional evidence sessions required for this and that these will take place before the August recess.

*Review on Youth Offending*

- 4.5 It was also agreed at the last meeting that the Committee would undertake a review on youth offending. Consideration is taking place of the scope and terms of reference for this and the draft will be tabled at the meeting.

*Forward Plan*

- 4.6 Since the implementation of the Local Government Act and the introduction of the Council's Forward Plan, scrutiny members have found the Plan to be a useful tool in planning the overview and scrutiny work programme. The Forward Plan is updated each month but sets out key decisions for a 3-month period.
- 4.7 To ensure the information provided to the Committee is up to date, a copy of the most recent Forward Plan can be viewed via the link below:

<http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/mgListPlans.aspx?RP=110&RD=0&J=1>

- 4.8 The Committee may want to consider the Forward Plan and discuss whether any of these items require further investigation or monitoring via scrutiny.

**5. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

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

**6. Statutory Officers comments**

**Finance and Procurement**

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

## **Legal**

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

## **Equality**

- 6.6 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- Tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
  - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
  - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 6.7 The Committee should ensure that it addresses these duties by considering them within its work plan and those of its panels, as well as individual pieces of work. This should include considering and clearly stating;
- How policy issues impact on different groups within the community, particularly those that share the nine protected characteristics;
  - Whether the impact on particular groups is fair and proportionate;
  - Whether there is equality of access to services and fair representation of all groups within Haringey;
  - Whether any positive opportunities to advance equality of opportunity and/or good relations between people, are being realised.

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

**7. Use of Appendices**

Appendix A: Work Plans for the Committee and the scrutiny panels.

**8. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

N/A

**Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

**Work Plan 2021-22**

<p><b>1. Scrutiny review projects;</b> These are dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. These issues will be subject to further development and scoping. It is proposed that the Committee consider issues that are “cross cutting” in nature for review by itself i.e. ones that cover the terms of reference of more than one of the panels.</p>		
<b>Project</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Priority</b>
High Road West Regeneration Site	Completion of review previously undertaken by the Housing and Regeneration Scrutiny Panel	
Youth Offending/Violence	Scope and terms of reference to be determined	

<p><b>2. “One-off” Items;</b> These will be dealt with at scheduled meetings of the Committee. The following are suggestions for when particular items may be scheduled.</p>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Potential Items</b>	<b>Lead Officer/Witnesses</b>

<b>8 June 2021</b>	Cabinet Member Questions: Leader	Leader and Chief Executive
	Performance update; To monitor performance against priority targets	Performance Manager
	Terms of Reference	Principal Scrutiny Officer
	Overview and Scrutiny Work Plan	Principal Scrutiny Officer
	Impact of Covid	Head of Policy and Cabinet Support
<b>6 July 2021</b>	Cabinet Member Questions - Cabinet Member for House Building, Place-Making and Development	Cabinet Member and officers
	Haringey Good Economy and High Streets Action Recovery Plan	Assistant Director for Regeneration and Economic Development
	Gambling Policy	Licensing Team Leader
	Scrutiny reviews 2021/22; scopes, terms of reference and project plans	Panel Chairs

<b>7 October 2021</b>	Cabinet Member Questions - Customer Service, Welfare and the Public Realm	Cabinet Member and officers
	2020/21 Provisional Outturn report	Director of Finance
	Performance update – Q1; To monitor performance against priority targets	Performance Manager
	Digital Inclusion	Director of Customers, Transformation and Resources
	Digital Together	Director of Customers, Transformation and Resources
<b>29 November 2021</b>	Cabinet Member Questions; Cabinet Member for Finance and Transformation	Cabinet Member and officers
	Performance update – Q2; To monitor performance against priority targets	Performance Manager
	Working with the Voluntary and Community Sector	Director of Customers, Transformation and Resources
	Consultation, Engagement and Co-production	Head of Policy and Cabinet Support

	Fairness Commission	Head of Policy and Cabinet Support
<b>13 January 2022</b>	Cabinet Member Questions; Cabinet Member for Employment, Skills and Corporate Services	Cabinet Member and officers
	Enabling Priority Budget Scrutiny; To undertake scrutiny of the “enabling” priority	Director of Customers, Transformation and Resources
	Universal Credit	Director of Customers, Transformation and Resources
<b>20 January 2022 (Budget)</b>	Budget Scrutiny; Panel feedback and recommendations. To consider panel’s draft recommendations and agree input into Cabinet’s final budget proposal discussions (Deputy Chair in the Chair)	Deputy Chair (in the Chair)
	Treasury Management Statement	Assistant Director of Finance
<b>10 March 2022</b>	Scrutiny review reports	Scrutiny review reports

	Review of Scrutiny Panel terms of reference and remits	Principal Scrutiny Officer
	Health Inequalities	

TBA:

- Fire Safety in High Rise Blocks
- Brexit

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## Appendix B

### Children and Young People’s Scrutiny Panel

#### Work Plan 2020 - 21

<p><b>1. Scrutiny review projects;</b> These are dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all of these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. These issues will be subject to further development and scoping. It is proposed that the Committee consider issues that are “cross cutting” in nature for review by itself i.e. ones that cover the terms of reference of more than one of the panels.</p>		
Project	Comments	Priority
Schools	<p>There are now a range of different types of school within the borough. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community schools;</li> <li>• Foundation schools and voluntary schools;</li> <li>• Academies;</li> <li>• Free schools; and</li> <li>• Faith schools.</li> </ul> <p>The resulting fragmentation presents challenges for local authorities. These include ensuring that all schools are providing a good standard of education and the planning and co-ordination of school places. In addition, schools are subject to varying degrees of local democratic control.</p> <p>The review will:</p>	In progress

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to identify the different categories of school that there are within Haringey and their characteristics as well as the diversity of curriculum and ethos offered by individual schools;</li> <li>• Consider the ways that might be available to the Council to influence schools within the borough and, in particular, facilitate school improvement and co-ordination of school places most effectively; and</li> <li>• Look at practice in other local authority areas and what appears to have been most effective.</li> </ul> <p>The review will then focus on how the Council might best respond strategically to the significant surplus in school reception places that there is within Haringey. These have serious budgetary implications for many primary schools due to the way in which schools are funded. Demand for school places is subject to fluctuation and there will also be a need for sufficient places to be available to accommodate future any increases in demand for places. As part of this, the review will consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role the Council has in working with schools to manage effectively the reductions in school rolls;</li> <li>• How a balanced range of school provision across the borough might best be maintained; and</li> <li>• What could be done to mitigate financial pressures on schools and ensure that any adverse effects on schools are minimised</li> </ul>	
Child Poverty	Scope and terms of reference to be determined.	

<p>2. <b>“One-off” Items; These</b> will be dealt with at scheduled meetings of the Panel. The following are suggestions for when particular items may be scheduled.</p>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Potential Items</b>

<b>2021-22</b>	
<b>20 July 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms of Reference</li> <li>• Work Planning; To agree items for the work plan for the Panel for the forthcoming year</li> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> <li>• Covid; Impact on children and young people</li> <li>• Youth Services</li> </ul>
<b>23 September 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial Monitoring</li> <li>• Haringey Safeguarding Partnership – Annual Report</li> <li>• Children’s Social Care; Annual Report</li> <li>• Whittington Health Estates and Services Reconfiguration – Implementation</li> </ul>
<b>4 November 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> <li>• Kinship Care</li> <li>• Mental Health and Well-Being</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational Attainment Performance; To report on educational attainment and performance for different groups, including children with SENDs. Data on performance broken down into different groups, including children with SENDs, as well as ethnicity, age, household income etc. To include reference to any under achieving groups.</li> </ul>
<b>4 January 2022 (Budget Meeting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget scrutiny</li> </ul>
<b>7 March 2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families</li> <li>• Engagement with Young People</li> </ul>

TBA  
Annual Youth Justice Plan

**Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Panel - Work Plan 2020-22**

<p>▪ <b>Scrutiny review projects;</b> These are dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all of these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. These issues will be subject to further development and scoping. It is proposed that the Committee consider issues that are “cross cutting” in nature for review by itself i.e. ones that cover the terms of reference of more than one of the panels.</p>		
Project	Comments	Priority
<p>Single Use Plastics Policy / Reducing the amount of plastic</p>	<p>Examining the Council’s Single Use Plastics Policy as well as recycling performance around plastic waste and seeing what more could be done to reduce the use of plastics. What could the Council do to lead by example in this area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examine the Council’s Single Use Plastics Policy (Cabinet in June) and what other boroughs are doing around this issue.</li> <li>• Examine the Council’s current position in relation to plastic waste; the Panel will look at the Council’s current recycling policy in relation to different types of plastic.</li> <li>• Examine how the Council could reduce plastic waste and increase its recycling performance, looking at innovative ideas from across the sector.</li> <li>• What could be done by the Council to lead by example and also to assist schools in reducing the amount of plastic waste? Is there scope for the Council to develop a plastic free pledge for schools to sign up to?</li> </ul>	

Date of meeting	Potential Items
3 <sup>rd</sup> September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership &amp; Terms of Reference.</li> <li>• Appointment of Non-Voting Co-opted Member</li> <li>• Covid-19 Recovery update</li> <li>• Update on Youth at Risk Strategy</li> <li>• Gangs, Knife Crime &amp; Hotspot locations. (MOPAC Performance update?).               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport hubs as hotspot locations for crime, especially Finsbury Park, Turnpike Lane, Seven Sisters and surrounding areas, particularly drug-dealing, knife crime.</li> <li>▪ Update on the Ducketts Common stakeholder Strategic Group</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Work Programme: To agree items for the work plan for the Panel for this year.</li> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions; Communities, Safety and Engagement (to cover areas within the Panel’s terms of reference that are within that portfolio).</li> </ul>
3 <sup>rd</sup> November 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions; Climate Change and Sustainability</li> <li>• Improving Air Quality &amp; reducing pollution</li> <li>• Street Trees &amp; Update on Queens Wood</li> <li>• Update on Single Use Plastics Policy</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling Rate</li> <li>• Update on Parks and Green Spaces Strategy</li> <li>• Parks Performance</li> <li>• Membership and Terms of Reference</li> <li>• Appointment of non-voting co-optee</li> <li>• Work Plan</li> </ul>
<p><b>Budget Scrutiny</b></p> <p>10<sup>th</sup> December 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Scrutiny</li> <li>• Police Priorities in Haringey &amp; Community Safety Partnership Update; To invite comments from the Panel on current performance issues and priorities for the borough’s Community Safety Partnership.</li> <li>• Update on Haringey &amp; Enfield BCU integration.</li> <li>• Additional Police numbers in Haringey</li> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions: Communities, Safety and Engagement (to cover areas within the Panel’s terms of reference that are within that portfolio).</li> </ul>
<p>4<sup>th</sup> March 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Q&amp;A – Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment. To question the Cabinet Member on current issues and plans arising for her portfolio.</li> <li>• Waste, recycling and street cleansing data</li> </ul>

Appendix A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Update on Fly Tipping Strategy</li><li>• Planned and Reactive Highways maintenance Performance</li><li>• Work Plan update</li></ul>
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**2021-2021**

28 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Membership &amp; Terms of Reference.</li><li>• Appointment of Non-Voting Co-opted Member.</li><li>• Work Programme</li><li>• Cabinet Member Q&amp;A – Cabinet Member Questions; Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport and the Climate Emergency and Deputy Leader of the Council</li><li>• Strategic Transport update:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ TfL funding (post Covid)</li><li>▪ Reducing Congestion (Better west to east transport links)</li></ul></li><li>• Liveable Neighbourhoods</li></ul>
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Appendix A

<p>20<sup>th</sup> September 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Q&amp;A – Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment</li> </ul>
<p>11<sup>th</sup> November 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Q&amp;A – Leader of the Council (N.B. questions which related to the Leader’s portfolio which the Panel has responsibility for i.e. Community Safety and Serious Youth violence).</li> <li>• Police Priorities in Haringey &amp; Community Safety Partnership Update; To invite comments from the Panel on current performance issues and priorities for the borough’s Community Safety Partnership.</li> </ul>
<p>14<sup>th</sup> December 2021 (Budget Scrutiny)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Scrutiny</li> </ul> <p>Cabinet Member Q&amp;A – Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport and the Climate Emergency and Deputy Leader of the Council</p>
<p>3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on CPZ coverage, Visitor permits and use of permits by staff</li> <li>• Overview of Traffic Management including enforcement of 20mph speed limit (Improving traffic flow, Reduction in HGVs and preventing rat running)</li> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions; Cabinet Member for Transformation and Public Realm Investment</li> </ul>

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## Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel

### Work Plan 2021 - 22

<p><b>1. Scrutiny review projects;</b> These are dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all of these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. These issues will be subject to further development and scoping. It is proposed that the Committee consider issues that are “cross cutting” in nature for review by itself i.e. ones that cover the terms of reference of more than one of the panels.</p>		
Project	Comments	Status
Adult Social Care commissioning	<p>This scrutiny review was established to examine the process behind commissioning decision-making including the overall strategic approach to commissioning, how decisions are tracked and measured, what key performance indicators are used, how return on investment is calculated and what criteria are used for tendering decisions.</p> <p>The final evidence sessions were held in March/April 2021 and the final report is expected to be published shortly.</p>	In progress
Sheltered Housing	The aim of this scrutiny project is to review the current arrangements for the provision of sheltered housing in Haringey including the care and support provided to residents living in sheltered housing.	To start shortly

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

Date	Agenda Items
<b>2021-22</b>	
<b>24 June 2021</b> (Additional briefing meeting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer of GP contracts from AT Medics to Operose Health</li> </ul>
<b>28 June 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CQC Overview</li> <li>• Living Through Lockdown report (Joint Partnerships Boards) – response to recommendations</li> <li>• Public health response to Covid-19 pandemic</li> <li>• Work Planning               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To discuss items for the work plan for the Panel for 2021/22.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>9 September 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Adults &amp; Health</li> <li>• Day Opportunities Scrutiny Review – Follow up</li> </ul>
<b>15 November 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haringey Safeguarding Adults Board – Annual Report 2020/21</li> <li>• Locality Working update</li> </ul>

<b>16 December 2021 (Budget Meeting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget scrutiny</li> </ul>
<b>3 March 2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet Member Questions – Adults &amp; Health</li> </ul>

Possible items to be allocated to Panel meetings:

- Impact of NCL CCG merger
- New community mental health model
- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) (including number of refuge spaces)
- Supporting older people post-pandemic
- Locality working (with additional information that was identified during the discussion about this at the March 2021 meeting)
- IAPT waiting times
- Carers Strategy (including the care assessment process, advocacy services, personal budgets, availability of information about care services and support for young carers)
- Council house adaptations

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## Housing and Regeneration Scrutiny Panel

### Work Plan 2021 - 22

<p><b>1. Scrutiny review projects;</b> These are dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all of these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. These issues will be subject to further development and scoping. It is proposed that the Committee consider issues that are “cross cutting” in nature for review by itself i.e. ones that cover the terms of reference of more than one of the panels.</p>		
Project	Comments	Status
High Road West	<p>This scrutiny review was established to examine the proposals for the High Road West regeneration scheme in north Tottenham and to provide the Cabinet with evidence-based recommendations on ensuring a future development that meets the needs and aspirations of residents, businesses and the wider community.</p> <p>Site visits took place in Nov and Dec 2019 and the Panel held a number of evidence sessions in Feb &amp; Mar 2020 with Council officers and with local residents, businesses, community organisations and residents associations.</p> <p>The Review was suspended due to the Covid-19 pandemic and will be transferred to the Overview &amp; Scrutiny Committee for completion.</p>	In progress
The Future of Housing Management in Haringey	Scoping document in development.	To begin shortly

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

Date	Agenda Items
<b>2021-22</b>	
<b>8 July 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update - High Road West</li> <li>• Update - Wards Corner</li> <li>• Update - Broadwater Farm</li> <li>• Update - HfH repairs service</li> <li>• Update - New Local Plan</li> <li>• Work Planning; To discuss items for the work plan for the Panel for 2021/22</li> </ul>
<b>13 September 2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wards Corner Scrutiny Review – Follow up</li> </ul>
<b>4 November 2021</b>	
<b>9 December 2021 (Budget Meeting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget scrutiny</li> </ul>
<b>28 February 2022</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noel Park Scrutiny Review – Follow up</li> </ul>

Possible items to be allocated to Panel meetings:

- Procurement in the Housing sector (including the London Construction Programme)
- Local Plan
- Financing of housing developments
- Monitoring of progress - Accommodation Strategy
- Practice of separating social tenants from other private residents in the same housing developments
- Sheltered housing (Joint meeting with Adults & Health Scrutiny Panel)
- Creation of Residents Forums (one each to represent different tenures)
- Haringey Covid-19 Development Intelligence Group
- Fire safety in HfH estates
- Policy on demolition of existing council housing in order to build new properties through the housing delivery programme
- Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework
- Converted Properties cleaning service charge
- Decent Homes Plus
- Housing support services provided by local community organisations
- Empty homes
- Asset Management Strategy
- Funding models relating to the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account
- Homelessness

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