

CABINET

Tuesday, 8th February, 2022, 6.30 pm - George Meehan House, 294 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8JZ

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Members: Councillors Peray Ahmet (Chair), Mike Hakata, John Bevan, Zena Brabazon, Seema Chandwani, Lucia das Neves, Julie Davies, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan and Ruth Gordon.

Quorum: 4

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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

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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

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of Urgent Business. (Late items of Urgent Business will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items of Urgent Business will be dealt with under Item 16 below. New items of exempt business will be dealt with at Item 21 below).

4. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. **MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 32)**

To confirm and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 18 January 2022 as a correct record.

7. **DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS**

To consider any requests received in accordance with Standing Orders.

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

The Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel Chair to present the Scrutiny Review on Haringey Family of Schools.

The Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children and Families to provide a Cabinet Response to the recommendations as set out at Agenda item 9.

9. SCRUTINY PANEL REVIEW ON HARINGEY FAMILY OF SCHOOLS (PAGES 33 - 76)

Report of the Director of Children's Services. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children, and Families.

Cabinet to respond to the recommendations of the scrutiny review.

10. 2022/23 BUDGET AND 2022-2027 MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY REPORT (PAGES 77 - 276)

Report of the Director of Finance. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Transformation.

Following public consultation and Scrutiny Review, this report will set out the details of the proposed budget for 2022/23 and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) through to 2026/27, including savings, growth and capital proposals. The report will also set out details of funding for 2022/23 and, if available, the remainder of the planning period and highlight areas of risk. The report will be for onward approval by Full Council on the 01 of March when it will include the details of the council tax resolution.

11. COUNCIL'S CORPORATE INSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS (PAGES 277 - 282)

Report of the Director of Finance. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Transformation.

To seek approval to award the contract for insurance arrangements to successful tenderer(s) for the following: Property, Combined Liability, and Terrorism.

12. TO AWARD A LEASEHOLD BUILDING INSURANCE CONTRACT (PAGES 283 - 288)

Report of the Director of Finance. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Transformation.

The Council as landlord is responsible under the leases of all properties sold under Right to Buy legislation for insuring the building in which the property is situated. The Council intends to enter into an agreement for the provision of

buildings insurance covering all leasehold properties sold (or to be sold) by the Council under Right to Buy legislation. The insurance premium is then recharged to leaseholders as part of the service charge payable under the terms of their leases.

13. APPROVAL FOR HARINGEY TO WITHDRAW FROM THE LONDON HOUSING CONSORTIUM JOINT COMMITTEE (PAGES 289 - 314)

Report of the Head of Legal and Governance/ Head of Procurement and Director for Housing Regeneration and Planning. To be introduced by the Cabinet Member for Planning, Licensing and Housing Services.

To seek Cabinet approval for Haringey to withdraw from the London Housing Consortium (LHC) Joint Committee and, in the case of its disbandment, to agree to consider at a future meeting options for the Council's continued participation in a new LHC corporate entity.

14. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES (PAGES 315 - 328)

To note the minutes of the following:

Cabinet Member Signing
17 January 2022
21 January 2022
24 January 2022

Urgent Decisions
24 January 2022

15. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS (PAGES 329 - 342)

To note the delegated and significant actions taken by Directors.

16. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

17. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

Note from the Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

Items 18-20 allow for consideration of exempt information in relation to items 6, 11, and 12.

TO RESOLVE

That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as items 18-20 contain exempt information as defined under paragraphs 3 and 5, Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.

18. EXEMPT - COUNCIL'S CORPORATE INSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS (PAGES 343 - 346)

As per item 11.

19. EXEMPT - TO AWARD A LEASEHOLD BUILDING INSURANCE CONTRACT (PAGES 347 - 348)

As per item 12.

20. EXEMPT - MINUTES (PAGES 349 - 352)

To confirm and sign the exempt minutes of the meeting held on 18 January 2022 as a correct record.

21. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

Ayshe Simsek, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager / Fiona Rae, Acting Committees Manager
Tel 020 8489 3541
Email: ayshe.simsek@haringey.gov.uk

Fiona Alderman
Head of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer)
George Meehan House, 294 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8JZ

Monday, 31 January 2022

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MINUTES OF MEETING Cabinet HELD ON Tuesday, 18th January, 2022, 6.30 - 8.50 pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Peray Ahmet (Chair), Mike Hakata, John Bevan, Zena Brabazon, Lucia das Neves, Julie Davies, Isidoros Diakides, Erdal Dogan and Ruth Gordon

ALSO ATTENDING: Cllr Barnes attended virtually

693. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred to the information as set out in the agenda and advised that the meeting was being filmed.

694. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Seema Chandwani. Apologies for lateness were received from Councillor Isidoros Diakides.

695. URGENT BUSINESS

There were no items of urgent business.

696. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

In relation to item 9, to consider the Overview and Scrutiny Committee Review on High Road West, Councillor Ruth Gordon noted that she had been the Chair of the Housing and Regeneration Scrutiny Panel when the High Road West item had commenced. She clarified that she had not been involved in compiling the report or the recommendations for this item and that she would be taking part in the discussion and voting.

Councillor Isidoros Diakides declared a personal interest and non-pecuniary interest in relation to item 14, delivering a Wood Green Enterprise Hub, as he was a Council representative in relation to an organisation that was currently located in one of the buildings discussed. He clarified that he would not be taking part in the discussion, and voting in accordance with section 6.1b of the Member Code of Conduct and would leave the room for the duration of this item.

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

None received.

698. MINUTES

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 7 December 2021 be approved as a correct record.

699. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/QUESTIONS

The Cabinet considered a deputation put forward by Paul Burnham and Keith Dobie, supporting the recommendation outlined in the Overview and Scrutiny review at item 8 that there should be an independent review of the Love Lane demolition ballot. They contended that the ballot had not been run in a free and fair way and to the standard expected when these were agreed in 2018 by the GLA.

The deputation highlighted the following:

- Instances of door- to- door vote collection by officers which was not in keeping with the requirements of the ballot. Recorded evidence of this had been provided to Councillors.
- Residents on the estate being able to decide how to vote without landlord[Council] intervention which they believed had occurred.
- Cabinet responsible as policy makers for the ballot process and not officers.

The deputation continued to refer to a letter from Damian Tissier Independent Tenant and Leaseholder Adviser (ITLA) for the Love Lane Estate between 16 April 2013 and 8 October 2021 which had been sent to all Councillors. Mr Tissier had worked with residents at Love Lane Estate and supported the deputation's view that the ballot had not been run in a fair way. He outlined in his letter that residents on Love Lane state had not been provided with accurate and unbiased information when they cast their vote. The deputation asked the Cabinet to consider why the guarantees in the landlord offer and the Chief Executive's letter to residents were shredded when Lendlease submitted its planning application in the time period after the ballot closed.

The deputation referred to the commitments made to and secure and temporary accommodation tenants of new homes on the regenerated estate. However, in their view, the recent planning application showed that new private homes would be built first, in the 10-to-15-year, programme and questioned the timing of the homes for Council tenants being built.

The deputation argued that Lendlease, the Council's development partner for the High Road West Regeneration, were already setting out that the scheme was not as profitable as indicated in original plans . The deputation warned that this reduced profitability margin would lead to viability issues with significant implications for the Council's housing plans. The deputation believed that ultimately Lendlease did not want to build Council homes and predicted that there will not be enough homes built and that the key commitments made to residents such as a single move would be broken and residents will be double moved to accommodate the phases of the scheme.

The deputation questioned whether the guarantees made to residents were taken forward in good faith and subsequently broken or whether the Council made these guarantees through negligence. In the deputation's view the Council knew that Lendlease could not be relied upon to deliver the scheme in accordance with the commitments made.

The deputation called for the Cabinet to consider the close percentage range between those residents in favour and those against the demolition of the Love Lane Estate and the factors highlighted affecting the outcome, and to agree taking forward an independent review.

The Cabinet Member for House Building, Place - Making and Development, responded to the deputation, underlining her support for the role of scrutiny. She also took her Councillor community role very seriously. She welcomed challenge as a way of ensuring the Council delivered its services to the highest possible standard and applied this expectation and challenge to engagement activities. Therefore, had taken the views and information provided seriously.

The Cabinet Member had considered the information provided on social media, correspondence and information provided by Paul Burnham, concerning vote collection and interference.

The Cabinet Member reiterated that the Council had to ensure that complaints about the ballot process were taken forward in a fair and consistent way and this was through the Council's complaints procedure and not with individual responses to social media comments.

The Cabinet Member emphasised that the ballot was taken forward under the auspices of Civica, an independent well-respected organisation who were used to conducting ballots. There had been assurance by Civica that there was nothing about the ballot that they would deem of concern. The Cabinet Member had seen the photographic information provided which did not provide any cause for concern.

The Cabinet Member hoped that where the ITLA or Defend Council were working and engaging on the estate and had seen issues, they would have written to the Council, at the time of the ballot, and advised on these issues. They could also have helped residents, that were not able to make a complaint do so. However, there was no evidence that these steps had been taken forward during the ballot process.

It was noted that a few sealed ballots were taken away by officers and this was not agreed as good practice. However, the Council did consult with Civica and this did not invalidate the ballot.

Consideration had been given to the 2 complaints received via the Council's complaints process. The first complaint indicating insufficient engagement with that particular person and another complaint indicating too much engagement, therefore no evidence could be pointed to, through the official procedure, to indicate that an independent review was required.

The Cabinet Member commented that Civica was viewed as an independent organisation. She felt even if a further organisation was commissioned, this would likely be challenged by the deputation as it would be a Council appointment.

The Cabinet Member felt that officers had provided a good explanation of the landlord offer to residents and there were lessons to learn on engagement in future ballots including:

- Ensuring the different ways to declare a vote is made available and taken forward.
- Officers wearing identity badges so residents know who they are talking to
- Increased Community engagement material in community languages

Responding to the issues raised on the resident moves and viability, the following was noted:

- The double moves would take place in the first phase and the decanting would be to nearby places so families with school age children faced as little interruption as possible. The assessment for this was currently taking place.
- There were regular reviews of the viability of the scheme by the Council and if found that the core requirements were not met then an issue for the Council as the GLA funding was contingent on this.

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

The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee introduced the item which asked Cabinet to consider 'matters arising from Overview and Scrutiny Committee - Independent Review of the Love Lane Estate Ballot'.

It was noted that the Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting on 29 November 2021 had heard evidence from a deputation which had questioned the validity of the estate ballot that had taken place for Love Lane Estate. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee was recommending a review into the conduct of the Love Lane Estate ballot. The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny commented that he had noted the reasons for the rejection of this recommendation that had been set out by the Cabinet Member for House Building, Place-Making, and Development but asked that this was reconsidered. He stated that this was a historic ballot as the first of its kind in Haringey and that he believed that an independent review would be appropriate to ensure that the ballot had been conducted properly.

The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny recommended that Cabinet considered taking forward an independent review of the conduct of Love Lane Estate ballot.

The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny responded to questions from the Cabinet:

- In relation to the evidence heard, it was noted that the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny had received submissions directly from some residents and that a

deputation from a resident's group had been presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

- The Leader stated that evidence and allegations relating to the ballot should be submitted to the Council through the normal channels, such as the complaints procedure, so that it could be formally considered. She added that the deputation to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee had not been from residents of the Love Lane Estate.

The Cabinet response to this Overview and Scrutiny recommendation was provided in Appendix 3 of the report at Item 9 and resolution included below.

701. TO CONSIDER THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE REVIEW ON HIGH ROAD WEST & CABINET RESPONSE TO THE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In introducing the Scrutiny Review on High Road West, The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny referred to the Cabinet response to the 15 recommendations set out at 121 to 13 of the agenda pack.

The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny welcomed the agreement of 10 of the 15 recommendations. He continued to raise the following issues in relation to the five recommendations that were partially agreed, calling for Cabinet to fully and unequivocally agree recommendations 1, 10, 11 and 12.

- The response to Recommendation 1 on rent levels for tenants transferring to a property in estate regeneration staying at the same level without diminution, the response indicated that there would be a 10% increase on the rent. The response did not further provide an indication of whether services charges would be increased and this could presumably be assumed.
- Recommendation 5 – noted the four strands to this recommendation concerning facilities and construction. The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny accepted the partial agreement to green spaces and car parking recommendations and reasons provided that these were protected programmes.
- Recommendation 10 concerned the businesses on the Peacock industrial estate and where the Committee had agreed that there was not adequate consultation with on the regeneration. The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny explained that when embarking on regeneration schemes, where it would be unviable for businesses to move out or where there was legitimate concerns about the loss of freehold, the Council should design regeneration/ place making schemes to ensure mixture of businesses, including light industrial business.
- Recommendation 11 concerned compensation to business so they did not suffer due to relocation. It was not clear why this was not agreed
- Recommendation 12 called for the same principles that underpin the GLA's resident Ballot to apply to businesses. This could be in the form of consultation and that regeneration plans are drawn up with their active input.

The Cabinet Member for House Building, Place - Making and Development responded, at this point in the meeting, to the separate Overview and Scrutiny recommendation put forward at item 8, concerning the independent review of the Love Lane Estate Ballot and also to the main Scrutiny review of High Road West, containing 15 recommendations at item 9.

With regards to the recorded evidence circulated to Councillors from residents concerning the ballot process, the Cabinet Member had listened to the transcript three times and did not hear evidence of untoward activity. There was also an overall caution given of not circulating resident's names and addresses as a data breach. There were allegations in the recordings regarding anti-social behaviour and its motivation which were not agreed with and considered an offensive campaign. The Cabinet Member emphasised that from the evidence she had seen there was nothing that would merit recommending an independent review.

With regards to rental increase, this was included in the Landlord offer and before the ballot was taken forward so Council obliged to follow this. Service charges were pooled across all estates and would be the same for all tenants.

In relation to the responses relating to businesses, The AD for Regeneration advised that the reason these were put forward for partial agreement reflected the way in which the recommendations were written. Considering the recommendations in a literal sense meant considering the actions that were needed. Therefore, agreeing this recommendation in full could expose the Council to an unknown financial commitment and a 'blank cheque' principle. There was also a legislation covering how businesses were compensated in regeneration schemes i.e. CPO of a freehold which needed consideration.

Following questions from Cllr Brabazon and Cllr Barnes the following comments/information was noted.

- The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny welcomed the acceptance of recommendation 2 and clarified that there was a distinction between the 'lessons learnt review' and call for independent review. The former would be completed internally.
- With regards to listening to the residents of Love Lane and taking forward the learning from the 'lessons learnt' review to also inform other forthcoming ballots, the Cabinet Member advised that this was an ongoing process and lessons learnt from Love Lane Ballot would be taken forward. The Cabinet Member expressed the need to be clear on the proposals being voted on in the forthcoming Broadwater Farm demolition ballot.
- The ongoing review process meant the Council were continually reviewing the scripts used by officers to communicate with residents, referring to the code of conduct, which advises that officers only let residents know what their options are and the facts.
- In response to Cllr Davies, the Cabinet Member agreed that if there was any evidence of tampering, falsifying, deliberately losing ballot papers, there would be a full investigation and, if necessary, the ballot re-run.

RESOLVED

- 1.1. To consider the recommendations of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) following their review of the High Road West scheme, attached as Appendix 1 to the report;
- 1.2. To agree the response to the above recommendations attached as Appendix 2 to the report.
- 1.3. To consider the separate recommendation by the OSC in relation to the Love Lane ballot (see item number 8 of the agenda pack);
- 1.4. To agree the response to the above recommendation attached as Appendix 3 to the report.

Reasons for decision

On 29 November 2021, the OSC met to approve the recommendations of the scrutiny review of the High Road West scheme.

In development of the report, the Housing & Regeneration Scrutiny Panel (H&RSP) and then the OSC held a number of evidence gathering sessions, speaking to Council officers and key stakeholders including local businesses and the Love Lane Residents Association (RA). These were initially held in February and March 2020, with the remainder completed in August 2021 following a delay due to the covid-19 pandemic.

Alternative options considered

An alternative option would be to not consider nor respond to the recommendations of the OSC. This option was not considered as a viable option. The OSC is able to refer its findings and recommendations to full Council or other non-Executive Committees, as it considers appropriate. It is important that the Council fully considers the findings of the review and responds accordingly.

702. DEMOLITION OF TANGMERE BLOCK ON BROADWATER FARM - AWARD OF CONTRACT

The Cabinet Member for or House Building, Place-Making and Development introduced the report which sought approval to award a contract for the demolition of the Tangmere block on the Broadwater Farm Estate, following a compliant competitive tender process. The value of this contract was 2,043,115.00.

The Cabinet Member stated that, subject to a successful yes vote in the ballot of residents, the proposal would deliver 300 council homes and improvements to public areas of the estate. It was noted that all previous tenants had been rehoused and that the leasehold interests had been acquired. It was anticipated that the demolition would commence in March 2022 and that there would be some savings in terms of the security costs for the vacant building.

The Cabinet Member responded to questions from the Cabinet:

- It was enquired whether the demolition of Tangmere and Northolt blocks could take place at the same time and whether this could happen later than currently scheduled. It was explained that this may not be possible as there were ongoing negotiations with some leaseholders in the Northolt block, that the demolition would have to be coordinated with the contractor, and that there was a need to coordinate all works across the estate.
- In relation to the carbon impact of the demolition, it was explained that the contractor would be required to undertake an audit of the process to determine what could be reused or repurposed. It was noted that there would likely be additional planning considerations, such as an environmental impact assessment. It was added that there may be environmental requirements in relation to demolitions but that the details would need to be confirmed with the Planning Team.

The Cabinet Member responded to questions from Councillor Barnes:

- In relation to the ballot question for residents, it was noted that this would be designed to be a straightforward question. It was explained that the detailed wording had been delegated to the Director of Housing, Regeneration, and Planning and that details of the Cabinet report relating to this decision would be sent to Councillor Barnes. It was noted that the wording of the ballot question was still under development but that this would be published and shared once finalised.
- In relation to the qualitative score of the selected tenderer (Tenderer A), it was explained that this tenderer had also delivered similar projects to a high standard and there was confidence that they had the necessary experience and ability to deliver the project. It was added that there would also be performance monitoring throughout the contract.
- In relation to the strength of community engagement, it was commented that there had been significant engagement with residents and that there was demand for the project to commence.

Following consideration of the exempt information, it was

RESOLVED

1. Pursuant to Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.1(d), to approve the award of a contract to Tenderer A for demolition services (as described in the report) for the sum of £2,043,115.00.
2. To agree an additional contingency budget, as detailed in the exempt report, along with provisional sums, as detailed in the exempt report, in addition to the agreed contract sum for any unforeseen costs arising from the demolition works.
3. To agree a sum, as set out in the exempt report, for professional fees in relation to Ridge and Partners LLP.

Reasons for decision

The demolition of Tangmere was, following consultation with residents, agreed by Cabinet in November 2018. Since then, officers have worked to re-house secure

tenants in the block and acquire leasehold interests. This was completed in December 2021 and the block is now vacant.

The building has 24-hour manned security which is costing the Council a significant amount every month, along with other costs associated with keeping an empty building. Timely award of contract and demolition will therefore reduce costs and liabilities for the Council.

Detailed and comprehensive surveys of the block have been undertaken, including asbestos and structural surveys, to ensure that an accurate price can be obtained from contractors and reduce the risk to the Council.

A compliant tender process has been undertaken via The London Construction Programme (LCP) DPS – Minor Works Framework. Five compliant bids have been received and quantitative and qualitative analysis has been undertaken by Officers and supported by Ridge & Partners LLP acting as Project Managers. The winning bid was fully compliant with requirements, scored highly on the quality submission and had the lowest price.

Alternative options considered

The option around the timing of these works could be considered – in as much as the demolition could be combined with the new homes programme.

It was agreed that the demolition contract will form a standalone project for the following reasons:

- All residents have been decanted and the cost of maintaining security and managing the health and safety risks proved prohibitive.
- The new homes programme was not at an advanced stage to enable the Council to meet its commitment to residents to demolish the block, therefore a standalone project was required to maintain programme.
- A standalone demolition programme will enable the Council to engage a specialist contractor to remove hazardous materials and disconnect utilities, which will ultimately de-risk the site when handing over the development contractor.

In view of the above, the recommended option is to award a separate contract for the demolition of Tangmere.

703. BROADWATER FARM ESTATE REGENERATION FUNDING AGREEMENT

At 7.36pm - Cllr Diakides entered the meeting and also declared a personal and non - pecuniary interest in item 14 as set out above.

The Cabinet Member for House Building, Place - Making and Development introduced the report which sought Cabinet approval to enter into an agreement with the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) to receive grant funding of £1,000,000 from the Estate Regeneration Fund to support the delivery of the Broadwater Farm Estate Improvement Programme.

It was noted that the Broadwater Estate Improvement Programme represented the largest investment in the estate's history and would deliver on resident priorities, including circa. 300 new high quality Council homes, a safe and welcoming neighbourhood and more opportunities and services for residents.

The following information was provided in response to questions from Cllr Hakata, and Cllr Barnes.

- Noted the aim of putting the local community at the heart of the design process for the new blocks replacing Tangmere and Northolt. The engagement process had started and would continue with translators supporting engagement in community languages to ensure all communities in the estate were involved. There was also a community design group already established and was seeking particular input from women and young people living on the estate. There were also community groups that enthusiastically wanted to be part of the plans for the design being engaged with.
- With regards to any risk to funding, should the timetable slip or not report against the required milestones, there was no risk as the grant was covering capital funding already spent on acquiring homes in Tangmere and Northolt.
- In response to the query about funding, if there was a 'no vote' outcome to the estate ballot, the Council would lose funding from the GLA which would mean no scheme and this would not be a good position for the Council or residents. The Council would be striving to ensure that residents were content with the scheme and the benefits offered.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the receipt (as provided for under Contract Standing Order (CSO) 17.1) from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities of £1,000,000 in capital funding through the Estate Regeneration Fund, to be used as a funding contribution towards the costs of leasehold acquisitions within the Tangmere and Northolt blocks.
2. To approve that the grant sum is added to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget.

Reasons for decision

The decision to accept the grant would support the delivery of the Broadwater Estate Improvement Programme which is expected to deliver circa. 300 new high quality Council homes, a safe and welcoming neighbourhood and more opportunities and services for residents.

Alternative Options Considered

The Council could decline the grant allocation. This option was rejected because the Broadwater programme is a demanding scheme in terms of viability and the level of funding required to fully implement the programme. The £1,000,000 of capital funding from DLUHC's Estate Regeneration Fund will assist the Council to proceed to deliver the programme.

704. CIVIC CENTRE PROJECT - AWARD OF ENABLING WORKS CONTRACT AND PROJECT UPDATE

The Cabinet Member for Finance and Transformation introduced the report which sought to award a construction contract for the delivery of the Civic Centre project enabling works, which included the removal of asbestos, redundant building services, and soft strip out of the building. The report also provided a general update on the project, the milestone programme, budget, and the project delivery plan.

The Cabinet Member explained that the Civic Centre was an important, Listed Building and that the proposals would both improve the building and provide accommodation for approximately 900 council staff. The Cabinet Member noted that the proposals would deliver good value for money, future savings in relation to energy and maintenance, and flexible work spaces.

The Cabinet Member responded to questions from the Cabinet:

- It was noted that it was important for the Civic Centre to be representative of the borough and its values. It was explained that the building would be designed to the highest environmental standards and would take into account new ways of working, including hybrid and locality working.
- It was commented that the council aimed to provide services in house and it was noted that the project would allow for spaces to be used flexibly in case of insourcing or other changes.
- In relation to the presence of a bunker on site, it was explained that the Civic Centre was a Listed Building and that all elements would be reflected in the Statement of Significance. It was added that surveys had informed the current designs and that solutions for the building were being considered, such as the location of plant equipment and heating. It was noted that there was also a steering group and that the designs were being co-designed to consider ways to utilise the space.
- The Cabinet Member for Health, Social Care, and Well-Being drew attention to the presence of locality working which was referenced in the report and would be an important part of service delivery in the future.

The Cabinet Member responded to questions from Councillor Barnes:

- In relation to the cost of different options, it was clarified that the earlier report which was presented to Cabinet in November 2021 considered refurbishment of Alexandra House in the short term before the Civic Centre was re-opened and Alexandra House was let. It was noted that the current options provided a like for like comparison as much as possible. It was explained that the business case looked at the same consistent lifespan for both options. It was highlighted that the higher costs for retrofitting an existing building presented additional challenges compared to a new building that could be specifically designed to meet need.
- It was noted that the car park option was £0 in one of the papers. It was clarified that there was an opportunity to let Alexandra House via option 2, through vacating for council back office use, meant that some income would come from this. It was explained that the options sought to compare like for like options rather than including other factors such as the disposal of a car park area for housing.

Following consideration of the exempt information, it was

RESOLVED

1. To approve the Business Case attached at Appendix A of the report and agree to proceed with Option 2, namely the restoring, refurbishing of the existing Civic Centre, and its expansion through the addition of an Annex building, through to the outcome of the planning application stage.
2. To note that an allocation in the draft Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) capital programme of £30m for the inclusion of an annex building to the Civic Centre is subject to the approval of Full Council as part of the Council's budget setting process.
3. In relation to the project enabling works
 - (i) To approve an award of contract to Decontaminate UK Ltd for the sum of £780,891.18 in accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.1(d).
 - (ii) To approve the issue of a letter of intent to Decontaminate UK Ltd, which will be limited to £100,000.

Reasons for decision

Cabinet took the decision in December 2020 to the repair and refurbishment of the Grade II Civic centre building. Re-establishing the iconic, Grade 2 listed building as the central building for Haringey's Civic operations. Officers were authorised to carry out further works to develop the design brief for this option, including the addition of an annex. This was progressed and reported to Cabinet in October 2021 where Cabinet approved the commencement of RIBA Stage 2 design work for the Civic Centre refurbishment and the annex extension.

The above design work has been completed in parallel with a Council review of its future accommodation needs in accordance with approval given in October 2021. A Business Case (BC) has been produced, in accordance with previous cabinet report approval, which has assessed two options to meet the Council's accommodation needs for a refurbished Civic Centre; with or without an Annex option.

This business case has been produced using the 'Five Case Model', which is the Office of Government Commerce's (OGC) recommended standard for the preparation of business cases and therefore includes the following:

- Strategic Case – setting out the context for the Council's office accommodation, current arrangements, and the case for change
- Economic Case – appraising the options for office accommodation for Haringey, and the preferred option
- Commercial Case – indicating the commercial implications of the option
- Financial Case – indicating how the preferred option could be funded
- Management Case – outlining the initial plans for delivery to manage the way forward

The BC established the need for highly flexible core office accommodation with capacity for up to 900 staff at any one time based on the Council's Hybrid working model, which will see staff split their working time between some combination of council accommodation, community location and home working.

To assess the options available, the BC set out the following Critical Success Factors (CSFs) based on the Council's key strategic drivers:

- Ensures that the Civic Centre is restored and brought back into use with enhanced community access
- Enables the Council's flexible working ambitions, providing office accommodation that is the right size, whilst increasing the flexibility of office accommodation and creating an environment that prioritises collaboration and staff wellbeing
- Maximises the quality and efficiency of existing Council office accommodation assets and the opportunities for Council buildings in Wood Green to be released for alternative uses
- Supports Haringey's Climate Crises Action Plan and commitment to work towards a zero-carbon estate
- Affordable to implement and offers public value for money

Two options were then assessed against these CSFs:

- 'Option 1' – Restoring and refurbishing the existing Civic Centre Building, carry out further improvements to Alex House, consolidating staff accommodation into these two buildings as the Council's core office locations. 48 Station Road would cease to be used for office accommodation.
- 'Option 2' – Restoring, refurbishing and expanding the existing Civic Centre through the addition of an Annex building, consolidating staff accommodation into this single site as the Council's core office location and ceasing to use Alex House and 48 Station Road for office accommodation purposes.

Based on both the qualitative and quantitative assessments of the two options, the recommendation is to proceed with Option 2, namely the refurbishing of the existing Civic Centre, and its expansion through the addition of an Annex building.

Having progressed the RIBA Stage 2 design work the project team have been able to confirm that the existing Civic Centre building and the annex extension would provide capacity for up to 900 staff at any one time.

The inclusion of the annex extension will allow the Civic Centre to become the primary office accommodation in the Haringey estate, incorporating collaborative and flexible working methods into the design and achieving the required occupancy based on a hybrid working model.

The Council is also committed to providing modern, sustainable, and inclusive accommodation to Council staff to ensure health and wellbeing at work is promoted. The two issues are directly correlated as Haringey Council staff will be able to provide far better services to Haringey residents if their working environment is modern, fit for

purpose and delivered in a way that will allow other departments and partners to collaborate and innovate to ensure services are always improving.

In March 2021 Cabinet formally adopted the Climate Change Action Plan, which targets being a net-zero Council by 2027. As part of Haringey's Climate Change Action Plan, the Council has a commitment to work towards a zero-carbon estate. This project forms a key part of achieving that commitment. The proposed Civic Centre refurbishment and the annex extension aims to include ambitious sustainability targets to provide an energy efficient building that helps work towards the Council's goal of being net-zero by 2027. With the Civic Centre building and annex extension being the primary office accommodation in the Haringey estate, the Council will be making positive strides to achieve the target set out in the Climate Change Action Plan by incorporating passive design measures and sustainable systems.

The financial case that supports the decision to proceed with the Civic Centre Annex is based on vacating River Park House (pending a decision on its future), and repurposing Alexandra House, 40 Cumberland Road, and 48 Station Road. In the short term they will be let commercially to cover costs pending a decision as to the long-term future of these sites.

Enabling Works Package (Civic Centre)

The enabling works package aims to de-risk the project by removing all the asbestos and redundant building services, thus relieving the pressure to complete the work during the main construction works which are currently programmed to commence in 2023. The works will need to be carried out regardless of the Civic Centre/Annex project to bring the building back to use. In its current state the building is not safe or compliant. Removing the asbestos and redundant building services at this early stage will expose most of the hidden issues to allow the consultant team to find resolution within the scheme design. Asbestos strip out works can often be a lengthy and challenging process and if left to the main construction works it could risk significant delays and cost increases should issues be found.

Following a competitive tender process utilising the London Construction Programme's asbestos lot, completed via the Council's Dynamic Purchasing System. Six compliant bids were received, evaluated, and moderated. Decontaminate UK Ltd have been identified as the most economically advantageous submission, which has been independently assessed by the project quantity surveyor – John Rowan and Partners Limited. Therefore, Decontaminate UK Ltd have been deemed to provide best value for money.

The construction market is currently in a volatile state due to the adverse impacts of Brexit and the Covid pandemic to the supply of labour and materials. The proposed contract with Decontaminate UK Ltd is a workable solution to project delivery, with the estimated construction programme aligning with the wider Civic Centre project delivery plan. Due to the current volatility of the construction industry, failing to approve the current proposal or re-procuring the works could risk increased costs and prolonged lead times, which consequentially could impact the delivery of the main works.

This report also recommends that Cabinet approve the immediate issue of a letter of intent to Decontaminate UK Ltd. Agreeing the issue of a letter of intent will allow the contractor to mobilise resources to ensure the targeted on-site commencement date is met. As noted above, the construction industry is currently experiencing delays and reduced supply of labour because of Brexit and the Covid pandemic. The letter of intent would help mitigate these issues.

Alternative options considered

Accommodation Review

The council have considered a range of alternative options, which culminated in the December 2020 decision to proceed with the refurbishment of the Civic Centre, these are in addition to the two options set out above and in the Accommodation Review Business Case, in Appendix A, which is the subject of this report.

Enabling Works Contract

Cabinet has the option to instruct the asbestos and redundant building services removal as part of the main construction works contract. However, it must be noted that if these works were included in the main construction works the project would be exposed to further risk. Completing the asbestos and redundant building services removal in the main construction works could risk a prolonged programme and cost increases if issues were to be exposed at this stage. Addressing these issues now will help expose many of the hidden issues within the building at an earlier stage, thus, providing sufficient time to address within the design of the refurbished Civic Centre building.

705. WOOD GREEN YOUTH HUB - FIT OUT - AWARD OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

Cllr Diakides left the meeting at 19.55.

The Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children and Families introduced the report which sought authority to award a construction contract to Diamond Build Plc for the delivery of the Wood Green Youth Hub fit out works. The contract allowed the project to move closer to the operational opening of the facility.

The Cabinet Member outlined that the facility would create a focal point for young people in the community, allowing the young people to develop practical skillsets, promote creativity, provide a safe space for socialising and to obtain advice and support.

It was noted that Wood Green Young Voices (WGYV) had played a major role in design development, with a full Co-Design programme being completed in conjunction with the development of RIBA design stages 1 – 4 (feasibility to detailed design). The Cabinet Member advised that it had been incredibly important to ensure the users of the facility have had the ability to shape the project to ensure their needs are met.

The Cabinet Member commented that the project had progressed well and was ready to move into the next stage of project delivery to allow the physical works to commence on site. This would allow the operational opening of the facility to be completed ahead of the 2022 school summer holidays.

There was a question from Cllr Hakata on the risk of the Youth Hub not being ready for opening in July 2022. In response, it was noted that there could be issues with the current volatility in the building works market, and risk associated with delivery construction contracts. To mitigate this delay, the Capital Works team would be placing orders for materials as soon as possible. The team would also continue to monitor risks. There had already been some works to remove cross contamination at the premises and also fire safety issues addressed to contain some of the risks.

Following consideration of exempt information at item 26:

RESOLVED

1. To approve an award of contract to Diamond Build Plc for the sum of £1,069,792.00 in accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.1(d).
2. To approve the issue of a letter of intent to Diamond Build Plc, which will be limited to £100,000.

Reasons for decision

Young people living or attending school in and around Wood Green are at risk. Noel Park is in the 10% of the most deprived areas nationally with young people disproportionately affected. They are at risk of gang and knife crime with impacts felt across families and communities. Some of the Local Authority's highest Early Help referring schools are in the west of the borough, with many pupils living in the Noel Park ward. Haringey has been working with a range of community partners and the police to embed measures to tackle issues early.

In addition to pre-existing challenges in Wood Green, young people have been disproportionately affected by the Covid 19 crisis through parental job losses and school closures. The project will deliver a youth hub as young people need a dedicated facility urgently to provide essential support services. The Council is also proposing a new employment and skills focus to the hub, which will help negate the impact of Covid 19 on progression into work for local young people.

In delivering this Youth Hub, the Council will significantly improve the range and quality of youth provision, with an offer that will appeal to young people in the Noel Park and Wood Green areas and beyond. The space will house services designed to support improved outcomes and will be overseen by skilled youth and community workers and will offer a broad range of provision that will support raised attainment and aspiration for young people in the borough.

Delivery of the Wood Green Youth Hub is an action from the Youth at Risk Strategy 2019 – 2023. The strategy was designed to reduce youth crime and support

attainment for young people in the borough. The lack of a youth space in the Wood Green and Noel Park areas has been a concern for many years and the youth hub seeks to resolve this problem. Its presence in Wood Green will offer young people the ability to congregate in a safe space designed to support their development and help them to aspire and achieve. The Bruce Grove Youth Hub in the east of the borough is well recognised as a centre of excellence for youth work, (Ofsted 2018), and has therefore been used as a template for the design of the new Wood Green Youth Hub.

The Wood Green Youth Hub project has worked well with local community groups and has founded the WGYV to develop the design of the facility. This contract award allows the design ambitions of the WGYV and the local community groups to become a reality.

The project team have completed RIBA stages 1-4 (feasibility to detailed design) and have developed the design as per the requirements of the Early Help team. The contract award allows the project to move into the next delivery stage by commencing the main construction works on site.

At present, the building is not in a useable state, and if the main fit out works are not completed the building will continue to sit vacant as the lease agreement is already in place. It is considered that this contract award will help the Council to realise best value for money by providing a high functioning attractive site.

The Council has completed a competitive tender process via the Council's London Construction Programme (LCP) Dynamic Purchasing System – Minor Works – Principal Contractor lot. The project quantity surveyor – Baker Mallett LLP – has interrogated the pricing submissions and has confirmed that Diamond Build Plc is the most economically advantageous bidder.

The construction market is currently in a volatile state due to the adverse impacts of Brexit and the Covid pandemic to the supply of labour and materials. The proposed contract with Diamond Build Plc is a workable solution to project delivery, with the estimated construction programme aligning with the Early Help team's ambitions for operational opening and the estimated value falling within the constraints of the project budget. Due to the current volatility of the construction industry, failing to approve the current proposal or re-procuring the works could risk increased costs and prolonged lead times for the supply of materials because of the uncertainty.

This report also recommends that Cabinet approve the immediate issue of a letter of intent to Diamond Build Plc. Agreeing the issue of a letter of intent will allow the contractor to place immediate orders for long lead items. As noted above, the construction industry is currently experiencing delays and reduced supplies of materials because of Brexit and the Covid pandemic. The letter of intent will help secure the supply of materials without delay to ensure the construction programme is protected.

When tenders were returned on 9th December 2021, several bids included qualifications. This required an extended period to clarify costs, which has resulted in a slightly increased programme. However, this contract award still works towards an operational opening before the 2022 school summer holidays.

Alternative options considered

There is the option to re-procure the construction works, however, it must be noted that there is no guarantee that re-procuring the works will secure a more competitive price. Baker Mallett LLP has completed a full review of Diamond Build Plc's submission, benchmarked the prices provided against comparable projects and have confirmed that this price provides good value for money. If re-procurement is to be considered there is a risk that the project programme would be adversely impacted and delay the operational opening of the facility which would put further risk to a much-needed service.

There is an option to decline Diamond Build Plc's appointment and close the project. However, the lease agreement has been completed and this option would mean the site would be left vacant. Additionally, this would mean that the young people of Wood Green would not be provided with a Youth Hub facility.

706. DELIVERING A WOOD GREEN ENTERPRISE HUB

Cllr Diakides remained out of the room for this item.

The Cabinet Member for House Building, Place-Making and Development introduced the report which sought approval to undertake a procurement process to deliver and operate a Wood Green Enterprise Hub at 40 Cumberland Road, London, N22 7SG.

The Cabinet Member stated that there was strong demand for workspaces to support local people, entrepreneurs, and creative industries. It was explained that three floors of the existing building were used for council purposes but that these could be conducted from alternative locations. It was suggested that the building would be leased to a workspace provider and that any desired social value requirements could be included in the lease tender. It was added that some external funding was available to refurbish the premises so that all five floors could be refurbished to accommodate different types of workspace.

The Cabinet Member responded to questions from the Cabinet:

- It was confirmed that social values would be embedded in the tender.
- It was also noted that space would be protected for small businesses who were existing tenants of the building. Hakata – mentioned orgs

RESOLVED

1. To agree to undertake a procurement process to secure a workspace operator for 40 Cumberland Road who will deliver the Enterprise Hub.
2. Following the conclusion of the procurement process, to delegate authority to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning, after consultation with the Lead Member for House Building, Place-Making and Development to:
 - (i) Enter into a contract with the preferred operator following the completion of the procurement process

- (ii) Enter into an agreement for lease with the preferred operator as a result of the above contract award
- (iii) Allocate £0.780m of grant funding, in accordance with the grant terms and conditions, which will be reflected in the above contractual agreements for the redesign, refurbishment and fitout of 40 Cumberland Road

Reasons for decision

As 40 Cumberland Road is no longer needed for operational purposes, an opportunity has arisen to support the Wood Green economy by developing a new Enterprise Hub on the site. The approach set out in this report provides more space for more local businesses and protects the position of existing businesses / tenants on site.

The decision to lease 40 Cumberland Road for the purpose of an Enterprise Hub will deliver a range of tangible Community Wealth Building and social value benefits to Wood Green which will prioritise local business growth and job opportunities, promote diversity and inclusion, and support a placemaking approach to Wood Green by supporting the wider business ecosystem.

The approach also allows the council to meet its delivery obligations to the GLA with regard to external funding, and will result in a financial return to the council, alongside reduced operating costs.

Alternative options considered

Regarding the building

Do nothing: the existing situation is not tenable. The building has been identified as surplus, is in need of investment, and existing tenants have no security. This option has been discounted.

Disposal: the council has yet to establish its long-term approach to Station Road where the council has a significant landholding. This work will be progressing in the coming years. It is therefore premature to consider a disposal.

Regarding the procurement approach

Let direct to a single operator: this option has been discounted as it would not be compliant with the public procurement regulations and the Council's contract standing orders.

Undertake a procurement competition to secure an operator to undertake the works, manage the premises and secure social value outcomes. This option is preferred as it is transparent and represents the best overall value for money to the council.

Regarding timing options for the proposed procurement approach

Procurement to conclude in June, Cabinet to approve contract award of operator in June / July

This option would not leave enough time for the £780,000 grant funding to be spent before the April 2023 deadline and risks the loss of the funding. Once appointed, the operator will need to undertake a design process and then deliver capital refurbishment works. Appointment of the operator in July leaves only 9 months for this process which has been confirmed via soft market testing with operators as insufficient.

Reduce tender period to increase time for governance processes A tender period of less than 4 weeks is unlikely to elicit the quality of responses that the Council requires and leaves no time for any potential delays caused by tender clarifications during tender evaluation phase.

Cllr Diakides did not take part in the discussion or voting and re-entered the room at the end of the item.

707. WELBOURNE HEALTH CENTRE - APPROVAL TO SIGN SIDE AGREEMENTS WITH THE HARINGEY CLINICAL COMMISSIONING GROUP AND HEALTHLINK

Cllr Diakides entered the meeting at 20.07

The Cabinet Member for Health, Social Care and Well-Being introduced the report which sought approval to enter into a number of lease agreements which were outlined in the report to enable the NHS to provide a modern primary care service including a GP surgery at the new Welbourne Health Centre to open in 2023.

In response to questions from Cllr Hakata and Cllr Barnes, the following was noted:

- With regards to potential complications, the report and decision, in essence allowed the NHS to draw down funding in order to open the Health Centre. However, in order to complete the fit out, there was a need to have a lease with that entity, before the building was handed back to the Council by the developer. In these circumstances the Council had put in some guarantees to make sure that, if the building was not returned to the Council, in a sensible time frame, there would be financial penalties. The report set out a long-time frame for this handover until 2024 but there were no particular issues to warrant concern.
- The two tables at 1.1 and 1.2 were referred to and it was noted that the building was very close to completion and had some strong legal agreements in place for securing NHS funding. Once the building was fitted out and ready, these agreements would give way to the standard lease agreements with the usual caveats are in place. There were also some added protections to the agreements to ensure protected as a health provision before the Council by default came back to holding the facility. Also the time frame allowed for the fit out, would help ensure this was completed to meet health centre requirements.
- Responding to the need to have a backstop agreement for potential delays, this was negotiated in the spirit of partnership. This was as long as possible to minimise any risk that the Council could be incurring with the end date set as 2024 but the fit out expected by the end of 2022.

- Regarding the risks with the construction market and Covid, the action of NHS partners, and contract with experienced fit out partner, would provide mitigation and there were the usual contingencies in place of budget and timeframe.
- It was likely that the Health Centre would open in 2023, and the Hale village Primary Care contract provision was in place until such time the Welbourne centre was ready.

RESOLVED

1. To take a long lease for a term of 999 years of the Health Centre area (in shell and core) from Argent Related prior to practical completion of the Welbourne site development; this lease will fall away after practical completion of the Welbourne Centre building as per table 1.1 paragraph 6.11
2. To grant a lease of the Health Centre to HealthLink for a term of 125 years, prior to practical completion of the Welbourne site development and subject to Argent Related granting the Council a lease of the Health Centre unit as set out in 3.1 above.
3. To approve the payments of the rent as set out in table 1.3 of paragraph 6.17 and the premium and fit out costs (in the event that the back stop date of December 2024 is not achieved) also as set out in table 1.3 of paragraph 6.17 and subject to the Council entering into such agreements with the CCG and HealthLink Investments Limited as required.
4. To give delegated authority to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning after consultation with the Cabinet Member for health, social care and wellbeing and the Cabinet member for finance & Property to agree the terms of each side letters/agreement and the final terms for the lease from Argent Related.

Reasons for decision

During the Council's public consultation on both the Tottenham Hale District Centre Framework and the Tottenham Area Action Plan (AAP), the provision of a new primary health care emerged as a clear priority for local residents. The Council identified the AAP-designated site, TH10 Welbourne Centre and Monument Way, as the preferred site for this new health facility. Therefore, this decision will enable the Council and CCG to meet that identified requirement and provide a high-quality primary health care facility for local residents.

On 21 March 2017, the Council entered into a Strategic Development Partnership (SDP) agreement with TH Ferry Island Limited Partnership (an Argent Related entity). The agreement contains an obligation for TH Ferry Island Limited Partnership to deliver a health care facility to shell and core standard. Subsequently the Haringey CCG has been awarded capital from capital funding from the NHS in order to support

the development of the facility. The funding must be committed within the period ending in March 2022.

Planning consent was subsequently obtained for the development on the Welbourne site which includes 131 Council homes and a shell and core provision for a health centre. This is part of a wider consent for a number of other sites to be developed by Argent Related in the area. It will need to be delivered and occupied first which then allows Argent Related to occupy and dispose of the rest of their developments in Tottenham Hale covered by their planning consent. On 9 May 2019 the Council entered into an Agreement with Argent Related to acquire the 131 Council homes with practical completion due on 31st March 2022 although this is now likely to be September 2022.

Alternative options considered

The alternative is not to sign the side letters with the CCG and Healthlink. This would potentially result in the loss of the NHS funding and the Council holding a shell and core building with no health centre.

708. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEXT STAGE OF THE COUNCIL'S HOUSING DELIVERY PROGRAMME

The Cabinet Member for House Building, Place-Making and Development introduced the report which made recommendations towards the next stage of the housing delivery programme, including accepting the Greater London Authority (GLA) grant from the 2021-26 Affordable Housing Programme and delegating additional authority to vary construction contracts. It was also requested that three sites were removed from the programme.

The Cabinet Member stated that the housebuilding programme was central to this administration. It was noted that the homes would have high quality design and would be energy efficient, including elements such as solar panels, green roofs, energy efficient products, and air source heat pumps which should reduce heating costs for residents..

The Cabinet Member explained that there were some changes in relation to Right to Buy receipts to include the delivery of new homes in order to reflect new government guidelines. It was noted that additional contingency sums were requested to recognise the significant increase in the costs of construction materials and these were detailed in the exempt part of the report. It was added that the report also sought approval to remove three sites from the list of acquired sites.

The Cabinet Member responded to questions from the Cabinet:

- It was noted that funding was only available for units that replaced homes that had been or would be demolished in exceptional circumstances. It was clarified that this referred to the new programme and did not apply to Broadwater Farm or High Road West.

- The Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport, and the Climate Emergency and Deputy Leader noted that there was limited available land for housing and that schemes should increase biodiversity and greenery as much as possible.

The Cabinet Member responded to questions from Councillor Barnes:

- It was confirmed that four schemes would be zero carbon and that all others would achieve over 50% reductions in carbon, with most achieving over 70%. It was explained that it was aimed to achieve as close to zero carbon as possible for all schemes but that this was not always possible due to the particulars of sites.
- It was noted that it would not be possible to include the site on Moselle Road as part of the housing delivery programme but that officers could provide an update to Councillor Barnes about the future of the site.
- It was confirmed that there was a target to deliver 3,000 homes and that the first completions had been delivered in 2021.

Following consideration of the exempt information, it was

RESOLVED

1. In accordance with Contract Standing Order 17.1, approve the acceptance of capital grant under the Mayor of London's 2021-26 Affordable Homes Programme, the terms of which are summarised below at 6.14 – 6.15 and available in full at the GLA web site.
2. Delegate authority to agree the final 2021-26 Affordable Homes Programme grant documentation and contract to the Director of Housing, Planning and Regeneration, after consultation with the Director of Finance and the Head of Legal and Corporate Governance (Monitoring Officer).
3. Agree from April 2022 to extend the use of retained Right to Buy receipts in the housing delivery programme in accordance with Government guidance of July 2021 and the Retention Agreement pursuant to section 11(6) of the Local Government Act 2003 dated 7 October 2021 and attached as Appendix 1.
4. Approve additional contingency sums as specified in in the exempt report Appendix 2 and delegate authority to the Director of Housing, Regeneration and Planning, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for House Building, Place-Making and Development, and Director of Finance, to approve additional spending in connection with the contracts specified in Appendix 2, including through variations or cumulative variations of those contracts, to the value of those additional contingency sums.
5. Remove three sites listed below at 6.31 to 6.33 from the Housing Delivery Programme.

Reasons for decision

The Council is committed to a new era of Council house building in Haringey. These decisions are an essential step in achieving that aim.

Accepting grant through the Mayor of London's Affordable Homes Programme 2021-26: It is not possible to fund the building of Council homes at scale only through borrowing against future rental income. Capital grant has always formed a vital part of the funding mix. The terms of the Affordable Homes Programme 2021-26 are in a standard form and not subject to negotiation.

The use of Retained Right to Buy receipts: In July 2021, new Government guidance constrained the ability of Local Authorities to use Retained Right to Buy receipts on the acquisition of existing homes. These new terms are included in the Retention Agreement agreed with the Government on 7 October 2021. It is therefore necessary that from April 2022 the Council extends its use of Retained Right to Buy receipts to include the delivery of new homes.

Delegating authority to vary the housing delivery contracts up to the value of the contingency sums specified in Appendix 2: In the last six months, the cost of construction materials and labour has risen and continues to rise very substantially. As a result, it is likely that additional costs will arise in connection with the contracts specified in Appendix 2. Providing additional contingency sums for those specified schemes will ensure that negotiations can be concluded as efficiently as possible, preventing further cost increases caused by contractual delays, saving the Council money, and ensuring that construction of new Council homes is not put at risk. Any decision made under this delegation would be reported back to Cabinet and taken within a robust governance and scrutiny structure.

Removing sites from the Housing Delivery Programme: The sites listed have been found to be unsuitable for housing development by the Council at this stage.

Alternative options considered

Not to accept the offer of grant from the Affordable Housing Programme 2021-2026. This option was rejected because it would prevent the Council from delivering new Council homes.

To continue spending all retained Right to Buy receipts on acquiring existing properties. This option was rejected because it would be in breach of the Retention Agreement and Government guidance and would therefore lead to the Council having to pay Right to Buy receipts to central Government.

To redirect all retained Right to Buy receipts to support the Council's housing delivery programme. This option was rejected because the acquisition of homes to use for homelessness prevention purposes meets key strategic and financial priorities by helping to ensure that the Council can provide high quality housing solutions for households that are homeless.

Not to approve the contingency sums and not to delegate authority to vary contracts up to the values of the contingency sums specified at Appendix 2. This option was rejected because it would lead to delays in contract negotiations for which the Council would be subject to extension of time claims at further cost, and further delays to programme delivery putting at risk achievement of the Council's core objectives.

Not to remove the sites listed from the housing delivery programme. This option was rejected because these sites are not suitable for housing development at this stage.

709. VARIATION AND EXTENSION OF HOUSING RELATED SUPPORT CONTRACT - DOMESTIC ABUSE SERVICE - FLOATING SUPPORT AND REFUGE PROVISION

The Cabinet Member for Health, Social Care and Well-Being introduced the report which sought agreement to implement Contract Standing Order 10.02.1b, to vary and extend the current contract for the Domestic Abuse Refuge and Floating Support Services, provided on the Council's behalf by Solace Women's Aid.

The Cabinet Member highlighted that preventing violence against women and girls was a key priority the new statutory duties contained in the Domestic Abuse Act (2021) required a refreshed and expanded response to the supported housing and specialist floating support services available to victim-survivors of domestic abuse. The contract provided the opportunity to meet these requirements.

In response to a question from Cllr Barnes,

- There was increasing funding in the budget to increase support for women to ensure the Council had the right services in the right places as part of the review and service delivery. In the context of the new requirement of the Act, the Council would make use of the physical spaces and available capital to ensure women do access services in the borough.
- The Director for Adults and Health added that the Council were very committed to the new duties and increasing provision. The service was also developing provision and working in tandem with victims themselves to make sure that the developed provisions were person centred and identify and meet individuals required support.

RESOLVED

1. To approve the variation and extension of the current contracts for domestic abuse services, held by Solace Women's Aid, as allowed under Contract Standing Order 10.02.1b as follows:

- Floating Support - from 1 April 2022 to 31 January 2023 at cost of £109,269.04.
- Refuge Provision - from 1 April 2022 to 31 January 2024 at cost of £157,860.31

2. To approve that the aggregated value of the full contract period is as follows:

- Floating Support - from 1 August 2020 to 31 January 2023 (2 years 6 months) will be £351,642.
- Refuge Provision – from 1 August 2020 to 31 January 2024 (3 years 6 months) will be £308,206.
- Total value £659,847

3. To agree that the funding for this extension will be from the Council's Housing Related Support general fund budget, in Adults and Health.
4. To note that a 5% contract value uplift has been negotiated with Solace Women's Aid for the duration of the variation and extension period. This has been agreed in acknowledgement of increased staff costs since contract commencement.

Reasons for decision

The current contract with Solace Women's Aid has 2 services:

- 1) A 60-unit floating support service which is ending on 31 March 2022 and there is currently no option to extend.
- 2) A 15-unit refuge provision which ends on 31 March 2022. There is an option to extend for one year until 31 March 2023.

It is in residents and the Council's overall interest to continue to provide these much-needed domestic abuse services in Haringey. An estimated 3 in 10 women will experience domestic abuse at some time in their lives; in Haringey over 3,000 women are currently experiencing domestic violence and over 20,000 women are living with the legacy of past abuse.

The Domestic Abuse Act (2021) places new duties on local authorities to provide 'safe accommodation' and support to victims of domestic abuse. The Council is currently developing new 'safe accommodation' in the borough to fulfil these duties. As such, an extension of the current contracts will allow the Council's Housing-Related Support Team adequate time to fulfil these duties and then to review and refresh all contracts and services needed to address domestic abuse going forward.

A contract variation and extension will give sufficient time to explore sourcing models, service delivery pathways and then, if required, to carry out a tender process for new services.

Alternative options considered

Do nothing. This option was discounted as the Council has a statutory duty to provide safe accommodation and support to survivors of domestic abuse; refuge provision is one of the key services that fulfil this duty and floating support is a key preventative response.

In-house delivery of the provision was considered and was found not to be feasible at this time; there is not currently an established approach or delivery model for this type of specialist service within the Council. This will be explored again during the contract extension period, as part of refreshing the sourcing and delivery model for domestic abuse services.

Consideration was given to the completion of a procurement exercise via an open tender process. However, this option was discounted because the Council is currently developing new services which will impact on strategy, commissioning, and delivery

approaches from 2024. It is therefore not considered an effective use of available resources to procure a new service for such a short period of time.

710. WATER, WASTE WATER, AND ANCILLARY SERVICES CONTRACT

The Cabinet Member for Employment, Skills, and Corporate Services introduced the report which sought a decision on the award of a new contract for the Council's non-domestic water, waste water, and ancillary services that would commence in May 2022.

It was noted that there was already a contract with the existing provider, Wave, but that it had taken longer than anticipated to complete the onboarding process from the previous supplier. It was considered that the contract provided good value for money and that there would be significant costs associated with moving to a different supplier.

The Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children, and Families noted that 15 schools had opted in to the contract. She welcomed that further schools were anticipated to join and she hoped that as many schools as possible would opt in to the contract.

RESOLVED

To award under framework YPO001008 of the Water, Wastewater and Ancillary Services contract to Anglian Water Business (National) Ltd (trading as “Wave”) from 1 May 2022 until 30 September 2024. The total value of the contract over this period will be up to £1.5m.

Reasons for decision

The current supplier is performing well. Wave is providing regular and accurate billing files and resolving queries promptly. The contract is realising savings particularly through consolidated billing, where one electronic billing file is generated each month containing the billing data for all sites, rather than a paper bill being generated for each site.

It is taking significantly longer than originally anticipated to transfer all of the Council's non-domestic water supplies from the incumbent supplier, Castle Water to Wave. It has taken a significant level of officer resource to resolve debt balances and supplier issues meaning that not all of the Council's existing water supplies have transferred to the existing contract.

The price increase from the current contract to the new contract is c0.5%, representing good value for money. The Water retail market costs went up by an average of 2% (2019) and will next be reviewed by OFWAT in 2024. We were not impacted by the 2019 increase (as we were in contract). We feel that a 0.5% increase for this contract (2022 – 2024) therefore reflects the water market.

Based on the existing buildings currently on contract, indicative annual costs would be as in the below table. Additional corporate sites, including the recently in-sourced New River Sports Centre will join the contract and further schools are also expected to join.

If other corporate buildings or schools join the Council's contract, the Council does not expect that these costs will go above the threshold of £1.5m before 30th September 2024.

	Current Contract		New YPO Contract	
	Corporate	Schools	Corporate	Schools
Annual water spend	£270,926	£125,116	£272,272	£125,737
+/- (against current contract)	N/A	N/A	£1,346	£621

The Council may also utilise the ancillary services available through the contract, so the overall contract value will be higher.

The price margins in the non-domestic water markets are heavily regulated by Ofwat so the price difference between suppliers is minimal. YPO weighted the framework towards quality over price 80:20, so the new contract should continue to provide an equivalent level of quality service as experienced under the current contract.

Awarding a contract ending in 2024, will allow the Council and schools that wish to join to transfer all supplies over to the contract and gain a couple of years of full consumption data. This will help inform any future procurements for water. By this time, the non-domestic water market, which only deregulated in 2017, will have had more time to mature and suppliers should have more innovative services and products to offer customers. Wave are currently the predominant water supplier to local authorities in London.

The process that the Council has followed in reaching this recommendation has been inputted by officers from the Energy, Procurement, and Legal Services.

Alternative options considered

Do nothing

If the contract is not extended, the Council may default onto more expensive out of contract rates that would not provide value for money.

For the Council to run a full tender process

This would not be a cost-effective use of the Council's resources when the portfolio is not yet fully onboarded onto the existing contract. The price increase from the current contract is outweighed by the resource cost to run a full tender. Following a full tender, there may be a supplier change and resource cost involved in changing supplier at this point would be significantly higher than the price increase from the current to the new contract with the existing supplier. Furthermore, value for money would have been part of the framework award process and economies of scale would be obtained with aggregated spend, being part of the framework.

711. BRUCE GROVE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE - CONSTRUCTION WORKS VARIATION

The Cabinet Member for Cabinet Member for House Building, Place - Making and Development introduced the report, which sought a variation of contract award by the

sum of £128,518.16 in accordance with Contract Standing Order 10.02.1 (b). This would result in a revised total contract value of £1,027,414.08 to allow the continued refurbishment and restoration of the Bruce Grove Toilets into a new café and community hub. This decision would further allow the Grade II listed former public conveniences building to be removed from Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' Register

The Cabinet Member commented that this would be a good new asset for the borough and the delays in the project had been for relating to: Covid, a boundary issue with Network Rail and increase in construction costs.

In response to questions from Cllr Hakata and Cllr Barnes, the following was noted.

- Regarding, designing in and including public conveniences in the borough, especially when encouraging more walking, the issue would be the ongoing maintenance and ensuring public toilets were not used for anti-social behaviour. The Director for Housing, Planning and Regeneration added that for this new café and community hub, the end operator would need to make the toilets publicly available.
- There was a further comment from Cllr Davies about considering schemes in European cities, which allow access to public conveniences through existing high street provisions.
- With regards to market pressures continuing to increase costs as already the case in this restoration project and the impact this could have, there were precautionary measures factored and contingency available. The Assistant Director for Capital Projects & Property added that this scheme was tendered retrospectively and the report already took into account the market factors outlined.

Following consideration of exempt information at item 28,

RESOLVED

To approve a variation to the original Cabinet Award to Lilstone Limited from £898,892.64 to a revised total contract value of £1,027,414.08.

Reasons for decision

On the 1st of April 2021, Cabinet approved a Contract Award to appointment Lilstone Limited to deliver the refurbishment and extension works at the disused Bruce Grove Public Convenience (BGPC) pavilion building for the total contract cost of £817,175.13 plus a 10% contingency of £81,717.51.

A letter of intent was issued to the Contractor in June 2021, with construction works due to commence on site on the 16th of July 2021. However, as part of the easement negotiations with Network Rail (Neighbouring Landowner), it became known, prior to construction works commencing on site, that there was a discrepancy between the title boundary line and the line used for the design of the new extension to BGPC.

On review of the Council's and Network Rail's Title Plans it is believed that the position of the proposed extension exceeds the Council's boundary, which has led to the construction phase being put on hold on the 30th of June 2021, and the rear extension being redesigned, (as detailed in section 4.5 of Part B).

The time required to complete the revised design and delays associated with the same has created a substantial uplift in construction costs. This is primarily because of the effects of the Covid Pandemic across the construction industry and general increase in the cost of materials.

This variation report requests that a variation of £128,518.16 (detailed in section 6.4) over the original Contract Award granted by Cabinet is agreed. This would result in a revised total Contract Award of £1,027,414.08 as detailed in section 3.1 above.

Alternative Options Considered

Do nothing option - a decision not to support the variation to the Contract Award would result in the construction contract being terminated as the Contractor would not be able to deliver the works due to cost increases reported. This may also result in the Council having to pay the Contractor for loss and expense.

A scope of value engineering - to reduce the overall cost uplift has been considered. The designs for the new extension at BGPC have been prepared in consultation with the Heritage Officer so they are sympathetic to the pavilion building due to its grade II listed status. Therefore, any changes in designs and specification would be subject to a new Listed Building Consent application. This would have further impact on project programme and fees due to additional time needed to complete the redesigns and obtaining the required approvals.

Re-tender the works – this option was discounted as the time needed to complete the tender would delay the construction works further putting funding at risk. Project costs would also increase as abortive costs for Lilstone Limited would need to be paid, and due to current market conditions, tender returns could also be higher than the uplifted construction costs reported.

712. MINUTES OF OTHER BODIES

RESOLVED

To note the minutes of the following:

Cabinet Member Signing

7 December 2021

7 December 2021

10 December 2021

17 December 2021

23 December 2021

Urgent Decisions

20 December 2021

713. SIGNIFICANT AND DELEGATED ACTIONS

Noted.

714. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

There were no new items of urgent business.

715. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED

That the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the consideration of agenda items 24-30 as they contained exempt information as defined in Section 100a of the Local Government Act 1972; Paragraph 3 – information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information; Paragraph 5 – information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.

716. EXEMPT - DEMOLITION OF TANGMERE BLOCK ON BROADWATER FARM - AWARD OF CONTRACT

The Cabinet noted the exempt information and resolutions were agreed as per minutes 702.

717. EXEMPT - CIVIC CENTRE PROJECT - AWARD OF ENABLING WORKS CONTRACT AND PROJECT UPDATE

The Cabinet noted the exempt information and resolutions were agreed as per minutes 704.

718. EXEMPT - WOOD GREEN YOUTH HUB - FIT OUT - AWARD OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

The Cabinet noted the exempt information and resolutions were agreed as per minutes 705.

719. EXEMPT - FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEXT STAGE OF THE COUNCIL'S HOUSING DELIVERY PROGRAMME

The Cabinet noted the exempt information and resolutions were agreed as per minutes 708.

720. EXEMPT - BRUCE GROVE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE - CONSTRUCTION WORKS VARIATION

The Cabinet noted the exempt information and resolutions were agreed as per minutes 711.

721. EXEMPT - MINUTES

RESOLVED

That the exempt minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 7 December 2021 be approved as a correct record.

722. NEW ITEMS OF EXEMPT URGENT BUSINESS

There were no new items of exempt urgent business.

CHAIR: Councillor Peray Ahmet

Signed by Chair

Date

Report for: Cabinet – 8 February 2022

Title: Scrutiny Review: Haringey Family of School – Cabinet response to recommendations

Report authorised by: Ann Graham, Director of Children's Services

Lead Officer: Eveleen Riordan, Assistant Director, Schools and Learning
020 8489 3607, eveleen.riordan@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1** This report sets out the proposed Cabinet response to the recommendations of the Scrutiny review of the Haringey Family of Schools – attached as Appendix 2 to this report.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

In 2020 -2021, Scrutiny undertook a review of the Haringey Family of Schools with particular focus on schools' sustainability from a financial perspective, not least because of the falling rolls we are evidencing in our reception cohorts, and which will soon become evident in our secondary cohorts. A low birth rate has been exacerbated by factors such as Covid which has seen families leave the borough to access more affordable housing and work remotely.

I am pleased to see the body of evidence discussed as part of the review and also to hear from officers and from schools about the work that is already going on to address the issue of falling rolls and to support our schools at a time when challenges are significant. I endorse the recommendations that have come out of this report, and I support the work outlined therein as well as the wide range of other support that is being offered to our schools to ensure that we continue to support and build a school estate that will take us strongly through the coming years.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1** Cabinet is asked:
- i) To consider the report and recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee attached at Appendix 1 and Appendix 3.
 - ii) To agree the response to these recommendations attached at Appendix 2 to the report.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 On 29 November 2021, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee met to approve the recommendations of the scrutiny review of the Haringey Family of Schools.
- 4.2 In its work, which contributed to the report, the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel held several evidence gathering sessions and took evidence from Council officers and key stakeholders. The CYP Scrutiny Panel then made several recommendations which were adopted by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 29 November 2021.

5. Alternative options considered

None.

6. Background information

- 6.1 In early 2020, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee agreed, at a meeting on 14 January 2020, the scoping document for a review of the Haringey Family of Schools. The terms of reference for the review was:

“To consider and make recommendations to Cabinet on how the Council might influence schools within the borough most effectively and, in particular, facilitate school improvement and co-ordination of school places.”

- 6.2 As part of this, the review considered:

- the role the Council has in working with schools to effectively manage the reductions in school rolls;
- how a balanced range of school provision across the borough might best be maintained; and
- what could be done to mitigate financial pressures on schools and ensure that any adverse effects on schools are minimised.

- 6.3 The recommendations of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) are attached at Appendix 1 to this report.

- 6.4 The response to these recommendations is attached at Appendix 2 to this report.

- 6.5 An important backdrop to this report is information contained in the annual School Place Planning Report¹ pertaining to birth rate and migration. In common with a wider picture in London and beyond, live birth rates continue to fall in Haringey. This fall, together with an increase in outward migration (partly Covid driven) has impacted on demand for reception places in our schools. In 2012, at its peak, we received 3163 first place preferences (i.e. applications); by 2021, applications for September entry for that year were at 2562, representing a reduction of 601 applications or just over 20 reception classes (601 divided by 30).

¹ www.haringey.gov.uk/schoolplaceplanning

- 6.6 This significant fall in demand for reception places has meant that the School Place Planning team is currently working with our schools to reduce capacity: an amalgamation of a school (closing Stamford Hill and absorbing the pupils into Tiverton School), and a reduction in published admission number (PAN) across nine other schools has already taken place. Intensive work is ongoing to secure further reductions as our school roll projections do not suggest that demand will pick up at any significant level in the next ten years.
- 6.7 The above will be a significant piece of work over the next two or three years and will help to ensure that we have a schools estate that is sustainable while still ensuring school place sufficiency. This work aligns with other initiatives including a masterplan which is being produced for the education estate and will take account of works needed to mainstream and special, primary and secondary as well as alternative provision needed to meet the needs of our borough and our schools. Through this work, some difficult decisions will need to be made about how we are able to effectively regulate the number of school places across the borough and taking into account the difficulties that some of our schools will face with very low rolls and no reasonable prospect of any change to this in the short and the longer term.
- 6.8 We will engage with our schools on this further in the summer term 2022 and into the autumn and work around adjustment of the overall number of school places in the secondary phase will also begin as we project demand for those places to begin to fall in 2023.
- 6.9 In summary, the estate is too big at primary, soon to be too big at secondary and we need to rationalise this position to ensure financial sustainability going forward.
- 6.10 Paragraphs 6.5 to 6.9 above provide context to this report in some of the challenges that will continue to face both local authorities and schools in the coming years.
- 6.11 Also of note is the recent consultation that the Department for Education carried out on the School Improvement Monitoring and Brokering Grant. The consultation proposes removing this grant to LAs in two phases, with 50% of the grant being removed in April 2022 and the remainder in April 2023. The grant to Haringey is just under £250k and it is passported, through the contract we hold with Haringey Education Partnership (HEP) for school improvement functions, to HEP to support the work they carry out with schools around school improvement. Despite significant opposition to the removal of the grant from local authorities, including from Haringey, the government announced in week beginning 10 January, that the removal of the grant would proceed as outlined above. This presents further pressure on our schools around securing school improvement and further dilutes the role that local authorities can play in contributing to these functions in supporting our schools.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 This report supports the Borough Plan's Priority Two: People, and its vision that Haringey is a place where strong families, strong networks and strong communities nurture all residents to live well and achieve their potential.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Director of Finance (procurement), Head of Legal and Governance, Equalities)

Finance

This report does not lead to any direct financial implications. Should any onward decisions for changes to service delivery be proposed, the financial implications will be considered at that point.

Head of Legal & Governance

Under Section 9F Local Government Act 2000 ("The Act"), Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) have the powers to review or scrutinise decisions made or other action taken in connection with the discharge of any executive and non-executive functions and to make reports or recommendations to the executive or to the authority with respect to the discharge of those functions. OSC also have the powers to make reports or recommendations to the executive or to the authority on matters, which affect the authority's area or the inhabitants of its area. In order to discharge this scrutiny function, OSC has appointed Scrutiny Review Panels, which includes Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel.

Pursuant to the above provision, Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel has conducted a review of Haringey Family of Schools and made a number of recommendations to Cabinet that has been approved by OSC. Under Section 9FE of the Act, there is a duty on Cabinet to respond to the scrutiny report, indicating what (if any) action Cabinet proposes to take, within 2 months of receiving the report and recommendations.

Equality

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

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

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

The proposed decision is for Cabinet to consider a set of responses to recommendations made by the OSC on how the Council might influence

schools within the borough most effectively and facilitate school improvement and co-ordination of school places. The OSC's recommendations, set out in detail in Appendix 1, cover: the Council's deep dive on school exclusions; perceptions of the quality of education at individual schools; the implications of academisation for schools under the diocesan authorities; support for schools in managing their finances; and schools buying in services. The Council's responses, set out in detail in Appendix 2, highlight work that the Council has already done in respect of the deep dive, perceptions of individual schools' quality, and work with diocesan authorities. They also note additional work needed to support schools in managing their finances and buying in of services to meet the relevant recommendations in full.

Across the piece, the proposed responses will affect school-age children across Haringey, among whom BAME communities, who are also likely to face socioeconomic disadvantage, children of particular faiths, and SEND children are overrepresented. Furthermore, several of the proposed responses will have implications on a more granular level for cohorts from these groups. For example, the exclusions deep dive review and action plan flowing from it will have specific implications for boys of Black or Black British Caribbean or Turkish origin who are overrepresented among children who are excluded from mainstream education. Detail equalities analyses, in the form of equalities comments or EQIAs, will be undertaken to capture the equalities implications of any projects flowing from the proposed responses, ensuring ensure that the Council has understood and will meet the needs of groups who will be impacted by proposed work.

The objective of the proposed decision is to approve responses to OSC recommendations, thereby taking forward a number of workstreams that will allow the Council to meet the OSC's recommendations in full where it is not already doing so. It is anticipated that this will lead to improved educational outcomes from all school-age children in Haringey, advancing equality of opportunity specifically for children from BAME backgrounds (boys of Black or Black British Caribbean or Turkish origin in particular), among whom certain faith groups are overrepresented, children who face socioeconomic disadvantage, and SEND children. The proposed decision therefore represents a measure to address a known inequality that disproportionately affects these groups.

Recommendation 1 proposes that wide-ranging consultation is undertaken with referral units, alternative provision, schools and young people who have been through the exclusions process. The Council's deep dive into exclusions and the development of the action plan has involved consultation with young people at Commerce House, part of the Council's alternative provision. Engagement will continue to be carried out so as to be inclusive of all protected groups, amplifying in particular the perspectives of protected groups who are overrepresented in relevant processes such as exclusion, with steps being taken that will ensure accessibility.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1 – recommendations of the committee

Appendix 2 – officer responses to recommendations
Appendix 3 – Full Scrutiny Review

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Not applicable.

Appendix 1 - Recommendations of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC)

Recommendation 1

That the “deep dive” on school exclusions currently being undertaken by the Council is:

- wide ranging and involves consultation with referral units, alternative provision, schools and young people who have been through the exclusions process;
- contains clear recommendations and an action plan;
- establishes whether there are disproportionate rates of exclusion in some schools or types of school; and
- considers and clarifies the role(s) undertaken by the local authority in the exclusions process (*paragraph 3.18*).

Recommendation 2

That work be undertaken to better understand how outdated or inaccurate perceptions regarding the quality of education in individual schools can better be addressed (*5.7*).

Recommendation 3

That positive engagement is arranged by the Council to raise the profile of less popular schools in the borough (*5.7*).

Recommendation 4

That the Council work with the diocesan authorities to ensure that school governing bodies are given clear and impartial guidance on the implications of academisation or are signposted to sources of independent advice (*6.13*).

Recommendation 5

That action take place to re-establish close relationships between the Council and the diocesan authorities and collaborate closely with them in addressing the downturn in demand for school places (*6.14*).

Recommendation 6

That an offer be developed for schools of an analysis of their cost effectiveness and that this is based on the totality of their income, including that from fund-raising activities and other additional sources (*7.16*).

Recommendation 7

That a report on the development of consortia of schools to buy in services be submitted to the Schools Forum and consideration given to how schools could be supported in developing them. (*7.18*).

Appendix 2 – Response to the recommendations made by the OSC

No.	Recommendation	Response (Agreed/Not agreed/Partially agreed)	Who and when
1	<p>That the “deep dive” on school exclusions currently being undertaken by the Council is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wide ranging and involves consultation with referral units, alternative provision, schools, and young people who have been through the exclusions process; • contains clear recommendations and an action plan; • establishes whether there are disproportionate rates of exclusion in some schools or types of school; and • considers and clarifies the role(s) undertaken by the local authority in the exclusions process (<i>paragraph 3.18</i>). 	<p>Agreed and met</p> <p>In spring 2021, a deep dive of the exclusion took place to understand how and why exclusions were taking place. From this deep dive, an action plan has evolved whose core aim is to reduce the number of exclusions in the borough and to support young people as well as their families and our schools and settings in this regard. A draft exclusions pledge has been drafted to accompany the action plan and has shared with our head teachers for comment. Central to the pledge is ensuring that the views and voice of our young people is heard both in school before exclusion and in any alternative provision (AP) setting.</p> <p>An Exclusions Learning Event was held with Head teachers in autumn 2021 and a further event is planned with our school governors in the spring term and a wider partnership event in summer 2022.</p> <p>The result of this work is that exclusions have reduced significantly and there is ongoing work with our schools and families to further support this reduction, and to support our young people to achieve to the very best.</p>	<p>Assistant Director, Schools and Learning</p> <p>Assistant Director, Commissioning</p> <p>Work is ongoing and with significant milestones already achieved</p>
2	<p>That work be undertaken to better understand how outdated or inaccurate perceptions regarding the quality of education in individual schools can better be addressed (5.7).</p>	<p>Partially agreed and met</p> <p>The Local Authority supports all our schools, and we work closely with all our Head teachers and with partners, including the Haringey Education Partnership (HEP), to ensure that our schools deliver a first class education to our children and young people, one that enriches and</p>	<p>Assistant Director, Schools and Learning</p> <p>Admissions</p>

No.	Recommendation	Response (Agreed/Not agreed/Partially agreed)	Who and when
		<p>prepares them for a life into adulthood. We aim, among other things, to support all our schools to be 'good' or 'outstanding'. Among other things, we ensure that we adhere to and apply the Schools Admissions Code when school places are offered to our families at reception entry, secondary transfer and at any other in-year point when a child or young person changes school. Our Admissions booklets² for both primary and secondary schools provide clear and factual information about all our schools but does not seek to promote one school over another.</p> <p>We support all our schools to deliver to the very highest and, in doing so, to ensure that their reputation in their local community means that our families pick their local school(s) when making preference(s) on any application form.</p>	<p>Haringey Education Partnership</p> <p>This recommendation is an ongoing piece of work</p>
3	That positive engagement is arranged by the Council to raise the profile of less popular schools in the borough (5.7).	See 2 above – Partially agreed and met	See 2 above
4	That the Council work with the diocesan authorities to ensure that school governing bodies are given clear and impartial guidance on the implications of academisation or are signposted to sources of independent advice (6.13).	<p>Agreed and partially met</p> <p>The Local Authority works closely with the two diocesan boards: the London Diocesan Board for Schools (LDBS)³ and the Diocese of Westminster (RCDOW)⁴. Indeed, both boards are statutory partners when the local authority is making school organisation changes. In recent years, both diocesan boards have engaged with their schools about forming MATs (multi academy trusts). This would move these</p>	<p>Director of Children's Services</p> <p>Assistant Director, Schools and Learning</p> <p>Head of Admissions and School Organisation</p>

² <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/children-and-families/schools-and-education/school-admissions/starting-secondary-school>

³ <https://ldbs.co.uk/>

⁴ <https://rcdow.org.uk/>

No.	Recommendation	Response (Agreed/Not agreed/Partially agreed)	Who and when
		<p>schools from their current voluntary aided (VA) status to academy status. For RCDOW, they have led a narrative around creating CATs (catholic academy trusts) and have engaged with head teachers and with Chairs of Governors to this effect. In April 2021, the Cabinet Member for Children and Families wrote to Bishop John Sherrington and Peter Sweeney, Interim Director for Education, asking them to talk to the Local Authority about their plans for any academisation and to not force schools down this route.</p> <p>Dialogue with the diocesan boards is ongoing, including recent engagement around reducing reception capacity across our school estate. We are in conversations with both boards about the number of places we must reduce to ensure sustainability of our schools.</p>	<p>School Place Planning Lead</p> <p>Work on this recommendation has already been achieved but it is ongoing across this school year and into 2022/23</p>
5	That action take place to re-establish close relationships between the Council and the diocesan authorities and collaborate closely with them in addressing the downturn in demand for school places (6.14).	See 4 above – Agreed and partially met	See 4 above
6	That an offer be developed for schools of an analysis of their cost effectiveness and that this is based on the totality of their income, including that from fund-raising activities and other additional sources (7.16).	<p>Agreed and partially met</p> <p>Haringey's Schools finance team has supported all schools and schools in financial difficulty through several initiatives. Including support to school business managers and work on integrated curriculum led financial planning. There are plans in place to continue to strengthen this support and ensure that our offer meets schools' needs. Several initiatives have already been implemented including additional training led by DfE.</p> <p>To support any school going through difficult times and to significantly expand the existing targeted offer, additional resources will be required.</p>	<p>Schools Finance Manager</p> <p>Assistant Director for Schools and Learning</p> <p>Met, with work ongoing with individual schools</p>

No.	Recommendation	Response (Agreed/Not agreed/Partially agreed)	Who and when
		The responsibility does remain with our schools to ensure that they are able to manage their finances effectively and remain within their allocated budget and includes the responsibility to take action (including reducing PAN) where it is financially judicious to do so.	
7	That a report on the development of consortia of schools to buy in services be submitted to the Schools Forum and consideration given to how schools could be supported in developing them. (7.18).	<p>Partially agreed</p> <p>Haringey is currently working with schools via a Service Level Agreement (SLA) for services such as finance, Human Resources and payroll.</p> <p>Cost effectiveness remains the responsibility of the school, including the governing body, and while the above support is of great value to our schools and can assist them in this process, the process of developing a consortia would be a schools led initiative with the LA in support, for which there will be a cost to the LA in terms of resources given. Conversations are underway within the LA, including with Procurement, about how we can best support our schools through this process.</p> <p>This recommendation has been partially met with further work needed from the LA and from our schools to develop a model which is owned by our schools and to which the LA can provide support.</p>	<p>Schools in conjunction with</p> <p>Assistant Director for Schools and Learning</p> <p>And other LA services as required</p>

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Scrutiny Review: Haringey Family of Schools

A Review by the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel

2021/22

Panel Membership	Cllr Makbule Gunes (Chair)
	Cllr James Chiriyankandath
	Cllr Josh Dixon
	Cllr Emine Ibrahim
	Cllr Sarah James
	Cllr Tammy Palmer
	Cllr Daniel Stone
	Anita Jakhu (Co-opted member)
	Kanupriya Jhunhunwala (Co-opted member)
	Yvonne Denny (Co-opted member)
	Lourdes Keever (Co-opted member)

Support Officer: Robert Mack, Principal Scrutiny Support Officer

Rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk

0208 489 2921

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CHAIR'S FOREWORD

There are now a far greater variety of schools than previously, with a number of new types being established in recent years. The resulting fragmentation presents challenges for local authorities, which include ensuring that all schools are providing a good standard of education and planning and co-ordinating the provision of school places. Schools are also now subject to varying degrees of local democratic control and the capacity of local authorities to influence them has been diminished.

In addition, demand for primary school places has reduced and there is currently a significant surplus of reception places in Haringey. This has serious budgetary implications for many primary schools due to the way in which schools are funded. The drop in demand for places will feed through to secondary schools in due course. Demand for school places is subject to fluctuation though and there will also be a need for sufficient places to be available to accommodate any future increases in demand for places.

Our review report looks at how the Council could respond most effectively and strategically to these issues and makes a number of recommendations. I would like to thank all of the those who contributed to the review by giving evidence and informed the work of the Panel.



Cllr Makbule Gunes
Chair

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Schools Landscape

Our Key Findings:

- ▶ There are clear, significant and permanent changes that occur when schools become academies. These are not always fully explained to school governors who may therefore be unaware of the long-term implications of their decisions.
- ▶ Schools that are part of MATs may not feel that they are part of a local community of schools or have any responsibility towards their local authority or area. In Haringey, there is a lack of involvement by MATs with the Council, HEP and other schools and challenges in engaging with them. The Panel was unsuccessful in its two attempts to engage with representatives from MATs within the borough to receive their perspective so that it could be considered in the review.
- ▶ The key means by which local authorities can help schools avoid feeling the need to convert to academies or being required to do so is by supporting them effectively to improve performance. Schools that value the support of the local authority are less likely to want to convert.

Arrangements in Haringey

Our Key Findings:

- ▶ Partnership bodies, such as HEP, provide “soft power” and are an excellent way of encouraging schools to remain part of the family of local schools. They can also help prevent forced academisations. HEP has been a powerful initiative that has allowed schools to buy into local school support services. It has also been successful in promoting collaboration between schools and dialogue, although this does not necessarily guarantee influence.
- ▶ There is a nevertheless a lack of involvement and/or influence between HEP and schools in MATs and it struggles to engage with them. St Thomas More, Greig City Academy and Dukes Academy are among the schools that are not involved.
- ▶ The Panel is aware of matters of concern relating to exclusions from schools run by MATs. A “deep dive” is currently being undertaken by the Council on school exclusions and this will involve at least one academy trust. It is important that this review is wide ranging and involves consultation with referral units, alternative provision, schools and young people who have been through the exclusions process. It also needs to be established whether there are disproportionate rates of exclusion in some schools or types of school. Clarity also needs to be provided for school governing bodies on the role of the local authority in the exclusions process.

Our Recommendation:

1. That the “deep dive” on school exclusions currently being undertaken by the Council is:

- Wide ranging and involves consultation with referral units, alternative provision, schools and young people who have been through the exclusions process;
- Contains clear recommendations and an action plan;
- Establishes whether there are disproportionate rates of exclusion in some schools or types of school; and
- Considers and clarifies the role(s) undertaken by the local authority in the exclusions process (*paragraph 3.18*).

Evidence from Other Boroughs

Our Key Findings:

- ▶ The Panel noted the differences in the arrangements of Tower Hamlets and Hackney, many of which were due their individual circumstances and history. There are also many similarities though, particularly in the strong focus on school improvement and collaboration.
- ▶ The Panel felt that there were no clear benefits to Haringey that could be foreseen for Haringey promoting federations. Informal ways of collaboration between schools could provide most of the same benefits.

School Admissions

Our Key Findings:

- ▶ It can be hard to change the perception of schools that parents have, which is often outdated. Positive engagement needs to take place to raise the profile of less popular schools.
- ▶ The Council may have limited scope to co-ordinate a strategic response to the reduction in demand for school places as it can only directly influence a minority of schools. There was already only limited scope in respect of voluntary aided schools but the emergence of new types of school has exacerbated the situation. The only way that the Council will be able to exert influence is through negotiation and voluntary engagement and there are limits to this due to the lack of a close relationship with MATs.
- ▶ The Panel noted that at least one school that is part of a MAT has attempted to expand even when there are surplus school places. It may therefore be the case that not all schools will be receptive to engagement by the Council. Schools may well find themselves competing for pupils, with less popular schools becoming unsustainable. This will make it difficult to maintain a balanced range of school provision across the borough.

Our Recommendations:

2. That work be undertaken to better understand how outdated or inaccurate perceptions regarding the quality of education in individual schools can better be addressed (*5.7*).

3. That positive engagement is arranged by the Council to raise the profile of less popular schools in the borough (5.7).

Church Schools

Our Key Findings:

- ▶ The changes to schools that academisation entails are profound and further lessen the scope for a coordinated response to the reduction in school rolls. These particularly threaten the viability of church schools as they are amongst those schools suffering from the largest drops in demand for places.
- ▶ It is important that school governing bodies of church schools understand fully what becoming an academy will entail and its long-term implications. The Council should work with Diocesan authorities to ensure that all school governing bodies are given clear and impartial guidance or are signposted to sources of independent advice.
- ▶ Evidence was received that the relationship between Diocesan authorities and the Council is now less close it was and that regular meetings between the Diocese and senior Council officers are no longer taking place. It was nevertheless encouraged to hear that the Diocesan authorities were interested in hearing the ideas of the local authority on the downturn in demand for places. The Panel is therefore of the view that it is essential that further efforts are made to engage with the Diocesan authorities and re-establish close relationships.

Our Recommendations:

4. That the Council work with the diocesan authorities to ensure that school governing bodies are given clear and impartial guidance on the implications of academisation or are signposted to sources of independent advice (6.13).
5. That action take place to re-establish close relationships between the Council and the diocesan authorities and collaborate closely with them in addressing the downturn in demand for school places (6.14).

Schools Finance

Our Key Findings:

- ▶ Finance is a major influence on curriculum development. Schools might know what they need to do to improve but unable to do it as they do not have sufficient money. School improvement plans should therefore be designed so that they are affordable to schools.
- ▶ There is currently no analysis of the cost effectiveness of schools and work should be undertaken to develop a suitable offer of this for schools. Schools can increase their income through a range of fund-raising activities but their ability to do this and effectiveness at it are unequal. Schools therefore have varying amounts of per capita funding available. Any assessment of the cost effectiveness of schools therefore needs to take into account the totality of the funding available to them.

- ▶ There would be merit in developing consortia of schools to buy in services as this could enable economies of scale to be achieved. This should be looked at through the Schools Forum and consideration given to how schools can be supported in developing them.

Our Recommendations:

6. That an offer be developed for schools of an analysis of their cost effectiveness and that this is based on the totality of their income, including that from fund-raising activities and other additional sources (7.16).
7. That a report on the development of consortia of schools to buy in services be submitted to the Schools Forum and consideration given to how schools could be supported in developing them. (7.18).

1. Background

- 1.1 The review was set up to:
 - 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;
 - 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
 - Look at practice in other local authority areas and what appears to have been most effective.

- 1.2 The review would then go on to consider how the Council might best respond strategically to the significant surplus in school reception places in Haringey. These have serious budgetary implications for schools due to the way in which they are funded. Demand for school places fluctuates and there will also be a need for sufficient places to be available to accommodate any future increases in demand. The ability of the Council to respond depends on the influence that it has over schools and this has been affected by the change in status of a number of them.

- 1.3 As part of this, the review considered:
 - The role the Council has in working with schools to effectively manage the reductions in school rolls;
 - How a balanced range of school provision across the borough might best be maintained; and
 - What could be done to mitigate financial pressures on schools and ensure that any adverse effects on schools are minimised.

- 1.4 The terms of reference of the review were as follows:
 “To consider and make recommendations to Cabinet on how the Council might influence schools within the borough most effectively and, in particular, facilitate school improvement and co-ordination of school places.”

- 1.5 The Panel received evidence from the following:
 - Eveleen Riordan, Assistant Director of Schools and Learning;
 - James Page, Chief Executive of Haringey Education Partnership;
 - Brian Smith, Interim Schools Finance Manager;
 - Josephine Lyseight, Head of Finance (People);
 - Carlo Kodsí, Head of School Admissions, Education and School Organisation;
 - Nick Shasha, School Place Planning Lead;
 - Inigo Woolf, Chief Executive, London Diocesan Board for Schools;
 - Nigel Spears, Assistant Director of Education, Catholic Diocese of Westminster;
 - Professor Anne West, London School of Economics;
 - David Wolfe, Matrix Chambers;
 - Tracy Smith, Executive Director, Tower Hamlet Education Partnership;
 - Abrilli Phillip, Director of Education and Learning; and
 - Marian Lavelle, Head of Admissions and Benefits, Hackney Council.

1.6 The review began just before the Covid-19 pandemic and its progress was delayed by lockdown. In addition, most of the evidence gathering had to be undertaken virtually, using MS Teams. Specific efforts were made to engage with Multi Academy Trusts (MATs) on two occasions but unfortunately it was not possible to obtain evidence directly from them.

1.7 The membership of the Panel was as follows:

2020/21:

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) Anita Jakhu and KanuPriya Jhunhunwala (Parent Governor representatives)

2021/22:

Councillors: Makbule Gunes (Chair), James Chiriyankandath, Emine Ibrahim, Sarah James, Tammy Palmer and Daniel Stone

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

2. The Schools Landscape

Types of School

- 2.1 Most local authority areas now contain a range of different types of state school. They can be put into two overall categories:
- Maintained schools, which are funded by the local authority;
 - Schools that are not maintained by the local authority but funded directly by the Secretary of State for Education, such as academies and free schools.
- 2.2 There are now four types of local authority maintained school;
- Community Schools;
 - Voluntary Aided Schools – often with a ‘faith designation’;
 - Voluntary Controlled Schools – also often with a ‘faith designation’; and
 - Foundation Schools.

Legal Status

- 2.3 The Panel received evidence from David Wolfe from Matrix Chambers and Professor Anne West from the London School of Economics about the characteristics of the different types of school that now exist and the implications of these.
- 2.4 Maintained schools are overseen by local authorities and constituted as free-standing legal entities. They have “stakeholder” governing bodies, which make all the key decisions, such as the budget, appointment of head teacher and ethos of the school. Such schools operate according to standard statutory education law, including the National Curriculum. In Community and Voluntary Controlled schools, the local authority sets the admissions policy. For Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools, it is the church or the foundation that sets it.
- 2.5 Academies are independent and not classified as maintained schools. Most statutory education law, including the National Curriculum, does not apply to them, although provisions regarding Special Educational Needs (SEN) do. Academies operate under a contract with the Secretary of State (SoS) and are administered through Regional Schools Commissioners (RSCs). They are funded and controlled by the SoS through a Funding Agreement, which imposes some of the same rules as those for maintained schools, such as the Admissions Code. The local authority has no direct role but schools can still buy services in from them and from local education partnerships.
- 2.6 Some academies are newly created schools, either from before 2010 or later as ‘free schools’. Other schools converted to academy status voluntarily or were forced to convert following poor Ofsted inspections. Some schools volunteered in anticipation of obliged to convert due to performance issues.
- 2.7 Whilst some academies still have stand-alone governing bodies that make all the decisions, not many of these remain. Most academies are now local sites for Multi Academy Trusts (MATs) (‘federations’, ‘chains’) and have no separate legal identity. The governing body, if there is one, is appointed by the MAT and can

only decide on what it delegates to them. The parent body is the legal entity and individual schools have no separate identity of their own.

- 2.8 Mr. Wolfe used Thomas More School, which is now part of the Cardinal Hume Academies Trust, as an example. Although there is a local governing body, it can only make decisions that are delegated to it by the Academies Trust. The powers of governing bodies from individual schools within MATs are not comparable to governing bodies of maintained schools. Whilst schools might not appear to be different when they become part of an academy trust, the reality is that they change significantly.
- 2.9 It is the responsibility of the SoS to resolve any performance issues with individual schools. In such circumstances, the SoS can seek to broker a deal with another organisation but there is no specific role for the local authority or local people. Although academies were created with aim of setting them free from local authority control, local people and school governors have less jurisdiction in such schools and especially those within MATs.

Funding

- 2.10 Academies have access to additional sources of funding but it is not possible to determine how much MATs provide for individual schools. It is also not possible to find out how MATs spend their money. Some information has emerged but this has often been from “whistle blowers”. MATs cannot make a profit from their main budget but can make money from companies associated with their trustees. Regulation has been tightened up but there is still a lack of information on how money is used.
- 2.11 Mr. Wolfe reported that an edition of “Panorama” had focused on alleged misuse of funding by the Bright Tribe Trust, who had awarded contracts to companies associated with trustees. There had been an issue with the way in which money had been spent and some schools had not received funding intended for them. Individual schools are often unaware of funding arrangements.
- 2.12 There have been periods when exclusions from academies were higher than those for maintained schools. Maintained schools can be forced to accommodate pupils that have been excluded from other schools but this does not apply to academies.

Checks and Balances

- 2.13 Academies have more autonomy and some do not feel that they are part of a local community of schools or have any responsibility towards the local authority or area. As they are no longer as accountable to the local authority, there are fewer checks and balances on them.
- 2.14 Central government does not have the resources to provide the necessary financial oversight. Whilst there are RSCs, they cover very large areas and have nothing like the same oversight as local authorities. RSCs are civil servants and do not have the same accountabilities as local authorities and school governors.

They act on behalf of the Secretary of State and do not have a direct relationship with local authorities, although some engage with them.

- 2.15 Professor West stated that 77% of secondary schools had converted to academies and a lower percentage of primary schools. There is still a hard core of schools that are not intending to convert though. Whilst maintained schools that are failing can be forced to convert to an academy, failing academies cannot be converted back into maintained schools. Performance data shows that there is no significant difference between academies and maintained schools and conversions have failed to deliver better academic results.

Relationships

- 2.16 Mr. Wolfe commented that, although role of the local authority is diminished when schools became part of MATs, it is nevertheless important to maintain good relationships. Sometimes this can work well but it depends on the willingness of academies to engage. This does not mean that they should not be subject to challenge though. The main impact on children and families from schools becoming academies comes when things go wrong. In particular, exclusions, SEN and admissions can have an impact and cause problems for some families.
- 2.17 Local authorities can help schools avoid feeling the need to convert or being required to do so by supporting them effectively to improve performance. Schools that value the support of the local authority are less likely to want to convert.

3. Arrangements in Haringey

Role of Council

- 3.1 The Panel heard that the Council undertakes still a wide range of educational duties, including statutory ones:
- It ensures that there are sufficient school places for children and is responsible for school place planning;
 - It is responsible for children who are not on school rolls. This includes ensuring that any home schooled children are being educated appropriately;
 - Education Welfare is a key responsibility. Education Welfare Officers speak regularly to schools and families where there are attendance concerns;
 - There is a virtual school for looked after children that seeks to improve their performance as they are less likely to achieve high levels of attainment than other children;
 - There is a Schools Finance Service to support schools. The Council is also responsible for the school's capital programme and acts as landlord, which allows schools to resolve any urgent maintenance issues quickly; and
 - It works closely with schools on safeguarding matters and in respect of social care.

School Improvement

- 3.2 The Panel heard that Haringey Education Partnership (HEP) is now responsible for facilitating school improvement within the borough's schools. It does not have statutory powers in respect of intervention though as it is the local authority that still holds these. HEP aspires to be the "glue in the system" that holds Haringey schools together, mitigating the impact of fragmentation. Whilst HEP has no specific view on the merits of schools becoming academies, it wishes to avoid them being forced into it due to performance issues.
- 3.3 The development of HEP stems from 2016 and the publication of the government's education White Paper, which outlined its plans for all schools to either become academies or be in the process of converting to academy status by 2020. Funding for school improvement in the Education Services Grant was subsequently slashed, amounting to a £795k cut in Haringey. Whilst there was no great appetite for academisation amongst Haringey schools, they welcomed some of the policy direction and especially having greater independence.
- 3.4 Local authorities responded to the government's new policy in three overall ways:
- Promoting Multi-Academy Trusts (MATs) and withdrawing from school improvement e.g. Bexley;
 - Commissioning a partnership with a private provider e.g. Barnet; or
 - Developing local alliances or education partnerships.
- 3.5 Haringey responded by creating HEP, which is a schools owned and led improvement partnership. Partnerships such as HEP have flourished and seek to combine the best elements of local authorities and MATs. They are used by a range of local authorities, including Camden, Sheffield, Liverpool and Birmingham.

- 3.6 Partnerships have helped maintain some collective responsibility for education quality and pupil outcomes. They have also kept schools connected, drawing on their collective strengths and tackling shared issues. They are accountable to the schools that own them, with financial consequences for their performance.
- 3.7 HEP was established in September 2018. Although it works in close partnership with the Council, it is independent. Its prime purpose is to improve outcomes through driving school improvement. HEP supports a range of schools in Haringey and is now also providing services to 15 Enfield schools. 96% of its schools are now rated as good or outstanding by OFSTED.
- 3.8 HEP is a single tier membership organisation. The Panel heard that it has no interest in expanding into other services or growth for its own sake. HEP aspires to build strong relationships with schools and is regularly in contact with them through Improvement Partners, Continuing Professional Development (CPD), meetings, briefings, events, networks and conferences. Regular feedback is sought from schools to ensure that it is working well for them and providing good value for money. 9 out of 10 schools have said that they would recommend its services.
- 3.9 The core membership package includes:
- Challenge and support, with access to dedicated improvement partners, Headteacher hotline, governor support and advice;
 - Data analysis, with an annual school profile and additional analysis tailored to individual schools;
 - Curriculum and pedagogy support;
 - An extensive Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programme;
 - Strategic projects, such as Black Caribbean and BAME achievement, parental engagement and remote learning;
 - SEND support, including a SENCO network, policy updates, training, peer review and support, pupil and parent voice;
 - Assistance with safeguarding, including Designated Safeguarding Lead networks, annual audit, policy updates, training and qualifications;
 - Collaboration, including school improvement networks and peer review, heads and senior leader forums, post-16 network;
 - Assistance with compliance, including SACRE, moderation and monitoring, website compliance checks;
 - Briefings including weekly Headteacher and governor briefings; and
 - Keeping schools connected to the latest research, policy and innovations.
- 3.10 All HEP's Improvement Partners are currently or recently been successful Headteachers. Some have also been lead OFSTED inspectors or Department for Education advisers.
- 3.11 CPD for schools is extensive and aims to be responsive to the priorities of schools. It includes curriculum, pedagogy, subject networks and strategic priorities as part of the membership package. Work is taking place with North East London Teaching School Hub to develop a full suite of national professional qualifications with the aim of making Haringey the most attractive place to teach and lead in schools. The aim of is to try and attract the best teachers to come and develop their careers in Haringey.

- 3.12 Improving Black Caribbean and BAME Achievement is one of HEP's top priorities. This was developed in response to a performance analysis of Haringey that revealed significant under performance by young people from these communities, with gaps in 2016 being the highest in the country. A strategy, pledge and a suite of resources has all been developed and free training and BAME reviews are offered to schools.
- 3.13 HEP promotes collaboration between schools, including through six Networked Learning Communities, which are geographical groupings of approximately 15 schools which are school improvement focussed. £10k per annum is invested in each network. Recent areas of work have included transition and BAME achievement.
- 3.14 HEP recognises that there is pressure on school budgets and aims to provide value for money. Membership and traded costs have therefore remained unchanged from HEP's inception. Core membership costs £19 per pupil, capped at £12.5k for the largest schools. Core membership subscriptions provide approximately one third of HEP's income, with the remainder coming from additional traded services and funding for school improvement passported by the Council. The funding that HEP receives from the Council is from that specifically earmarked for schools from the DfE and none comes from the General Fund. It is hoped that falling school rolls will not impact on HEP's income but some schools may no longer be able to pay as much. Efforts are being made to ensure that HEP is sustainable and this includes its expansion into Enfield.
- 3.15 The Panel are of the view that HEP has been a powerful initiative and has enabled schools to buy into local school support services. It has also been successful in promoting collaboration between schools and dialogue, although this does not guarantee influence. Partnership bodies such as HEP provide soft power and are an excellent way of getting schools to rely on the local authorities and remain part of the family of local schools. An effective school improvement function can also play an important role preventing forced academisations of schools due to performance issues.
- 3.16 A majority of schools in Haringey are members of HEP. The Panel noted that schools that are part of MATs tend not to belong though. There is little influence or involvement with MATs and HEP struggles to engage with them. St Thomas More, Greig City Academy and Dukes Academy are among schools that are not involved. The Panel was unsuccessful in its two attempts to engage with representatives from MATs within the borough to receive their perspective so that it could be considered in the review.
- 3.17 The Panel was not reassured by the evidence it received regarding the relationship between the Council and HEP with MATs in the borough. It is also aware of matters of concern relating to exclusions from schools run by MATs. It noted that a "deep dive" is currently being undertaken by the Council on school exclusions and that this will include at least one academy trust. All schools invited to participate have agreed to assist and an action plan will be drafted as a result of this process.

- 3.18 The Panel feels that it is important that the review on exclusions is wide ranging and involves consultation with referral units, alternative provision, schools and young people who have been through the exclusions process. It also needs to be established whether there are disproportionate rates of exclusion in some schools or types of school. In addition, clarity needs to be provided for school governing bodies on the role of the local authority in the exclusions process.

Recommendation:

That the “deep dive” on school exclusions currently being undertaken by the Council is:

- Wide ranging and involves consultation with referral units, alternative provision, schools and young people who have been through the exclusions process;
- Establishes whether there are disproportionate rates of exclusion in some schools or types of school; and
- Clarifies the role(s) undertaken by the local authority in the exclusions process.

4. Evidence from Other Boroughs

- 4.1 The Panel received evidence regarding how other local authorities are aiming to ensure that all schools were providing a good standard of education and minimise the impact of fragmentation.

Tower Hamlets

- 4.2 Evidence was sought from Tower Hamlets Education Partnership (THEP) as they were used as a case study by the Local Government Association in research on action by local authorities to support local school improvement. Of particular relevance was the explicit desire expressed by THEP to avoid fragmentation and retain the “family of schools” within Tower Hamlets.
- 4.3 The Panel noted that, like Haringey, there had been no great appetite in Tower Hamlets for schools to convert to academies following the publication of the government White Paper in 2016. There had been a long tradition of collaborative working between schools and the Council. The borough had been bottom of the education performance tables but worked its way up. This had been achieved through effective partnership working. THEP was set up as a charity and separate from the Council. Although it was independent, the Council had a key role and a strong relationship with THEP.
- 4.4 THEP was set up by schools and works very closely with the local authority. Some educational partnerships were business focused but THEP’s prime focus is education. 97 schools in the borough currently belong to it. Only 6 do not belong and these are part of MATs. THEP works with three schools that are part of MATs despite them not formally being members. The school improvement role that is undertaken involves monitoring and risk assessment of schools. THEP also provides professional learning opportunities and a range of other services.
- 4.5 Whilst the schools structure had become more fragmented in the borough, it was probably less so than elsewhere and THEP had helped bring schools together. An important factor was the fact that many of those who had contributed significantly to the large improvement of schools in the borough are now involved in THEP. The local authority still undertakes its statutory roles, including pupil place planning. There are falling school rolls within the borough and three schools will be closing in response to this.
- 4.6 There is a cycle of improvement. A comprehensive risk assessment is undertaken on every school and this looks at a wide range of matters. Suitable interventions are identified and an action plan developed. There is also a comprehensive learning offer for schools. The quality of support that is provided by THEP is regarded as high and all of those who work directly with schools to provide support have previously been Headteachers. Collaboration is promoted, including peer review as it is felt that schools can learn much from each other. They have tried to make their offer comprehensive and attractive to schools.

Hackney

- 4.7 Ms Lavelle reported on the work that Hackney Council has undertaken to build good relationships with schools. Hackney does not have an arm's length education partnership organisation, such as HEP or THEP. It has its own school improvement team that trades with schools and academies and can monitor all of them.
- 4.8 The good relationships that Hackney has with schools are due to several factors. A very high percentage of Hackney pupils – around 40% - had previously gone out of borough for their education. Some schools in Hackney had been closed by the Council and this had been a difficult process. However, neighbouring Tower Hamlets had surplus places at the time and this had ensured that there were sufficient places for all Hackney children.
- 4.9 Hackney had re-built its capacity by developing the Hackney family of schools. They had done this through the setting up of academies. It had ensured continuing influence on the academies that were set up by requiring there to be a Member of the local authority on each academy board. All academies also needed to have similar admissions arrangements. Schools had previously all had their own arrangements for banding. Agreement was sought from all schools for testing for bands. All schools currently participated in in-year access arrangements and the fair access protocol. The Council traded with all schools, including academies.
- 4.10 It is predominantly secondary schools that are academies. It is not a factor in parental preferences when choosing schools. Some schools have been closed in the past due to poor performance but standards in schools and especially secondary schools have improved markedly in recent years.
- 4.11 The Panel noted that a conscious decision was taken by Hackney to establish academies as this was the only way that new schools could be opened at the time that they were created. Through this process, it had been possible to create three new schools in quick succession. Some other schools had decided to convert to academies following this. Only one primary school had so far converted though. All other schools were either community schools or voluntary aided, including some that were part of federations. She felt that schools were not converting as they did not think that there was anything to be gained from doing so.
- 4.12 The Panel noted the differences in the arrangements of Tower Hamlets and Hackney, many of which are due to their individual circumstances and history. There are also many similarities though, particularly in the strong focus on school improvement and collaboration.

Lambeth

- 4.13 The Panel looked closely at whether encouraging maintained schools to form federations might be of benefit. These seek to mirror the structure of MATs, with one overriding governing body covering several schools. This can have several benefits, including providing the opportunity for sharing services and achieving economies of scale. Evidence regarding how such arrangements had worked in Lambeth was received.

- 4.14 The had been no formal policy or strategy in Lambeth to promote federations but, in particular circumstances and where there were clear benefits for schools, they had facilitated and/or brokered arrangements between school governing bodies. The number of federations in Lambeth has grown over a long period of time, with the first ones having been established in the mid to late 00s.
- 4.15 All had started with a “soft” federation, where schools retained their own governing bodies and often moving to consultation on “hard” federation over time. This tended to happen organically. In some cases, a federation had supported a school with the supported school later opting to join the federation following a period of “soft” partnership.
- 4.16 Whilst arrangements have often been brokered by the Council, it is very much for the individual schools and governing bodies to agree arrangements between themselves. There must be mutual understanding and trust between all parties, so it is a negotiated rather than a forced arrangement. Non-statutory partnership agreements are signed by governing body Chairs and Headteachers of partner schools for “soft” partnerships.
- 4.17 Lambeth has identified distinct benefits in respect of staff flexibility, retention and career progression as well as improved leadership capacity. Arrangements include a regular review of the non-statutory arrangements to ensure they are still benefiting all parties.
- 4.18 Officers from Lambeth commented that they had found that schools always learn from each other and that it is never all one way. In Lambeth, such partnerships have usually been established to enable a strong school or schools to support a weaker one or to boost leadership capacity. It was only now that they were discussing federations with schools in other contexts, such as falling rolls.
- 4.19 “Hard” federations of two or three schools seemed to work best in Lambeth. In larger federations, the legal requirements for the federation governing body constitution make it large and unwieldy, with scope for blurred accountability. It is not possible to replicate a MAT structure, with a small, focussed executive board, under the current federation regulations and this is unlikely to change.
- 4.20 The Panel noted that the use of federations in Lambeth was generally as a means of strong schools supporting weaker ones and felt that there were comparatively few schools in Haringey that needed such support. Pooling resources could nevertheless provide a degree of agility and possibly be of assistance in coming to terms with loss of income.
- 4.21 Mr. Page stated that HEP did not have a view on whether might be of benefit to schools in Haringey. His personal view though was that it would not make much difference. Any savings arising from the creation of federations were likely to be small. It could also create a complex and difficult set of relationships. In addition, schools already undertook a lot of work collaboratively.
- 4.22 Ms Riordan commented that there were already some examples of what could be termed as “soft” or informal federations in Haringey and a lot of school-to-school support already existed without the need for formal federation. There were

also Networked Learning Communities (NLC). In addition, some schools shared business managers.

- 4.23 Panel Members felt that there were no clear benefits to Haringey that could be foreseen for Haringey promoting federations. Informal ways of working could provide most of the same benefits.

5. School Admissions

Place Planning

- 5.1 The Panel heard that the local authority has a statutory duty to provide school places for all school aged children resident in the borough. There is also a requirement to produce an annual school place planning report. The report is intended to be accurate for up to 4 years ahead. Planning is undertaken for 10 years though, based on the projected birth rate.
- 5.2 Demand for primary and secondary school places fluctuates and place planning analysis is undertaken constantly to match supply of places with current and projected demand. Just as it is necessary to ensure that there are sufficient places, there is a need to ensure that there are not too many places either. School funding is based on pupil numbers and schools face difficult financial challenges if they have too many places as their rolls will not be full.
- 5.3 Local authorities also have a duty of care to ensure children can receive a good education and access the full curriculum. Schools with a declining roll will find it difficult to provide this because of financial pressures from reduced funding. There needs to be around 25 pupils in each class just to cover teaching costs.
- 5.4 Academies have the option of changing admission criteria and, in the case of MATs, it is the Trust that decides. The intake to some academies is different from that of other schools. Some Trusts prioritise applications from children attending “feeder” schools. The only way that local authorities can exert influence is through negotiation and voluntary engagement. The Panel heard that Hackney Council have worked particularly well with academies to ensure that schools have a balanced intake. Admission criteria can often be complex though and some academies just adopt the same ones as maintained schools.

Downward Trajectory

- 5.5 Demand for reception places has been on a downward trajectory since 2017 and projections suggest that it will not recover before 2025. The population in London has also gone down by the equivalent of an average sized borough since the start of the Covid pandemic. All boroughs are therefore looking at surplus capacity. Some boroughs are considering the closure of some schools but there are no current plans to do this in Haringey. Other ways to rationalise school rolls and numbers are instead being looked at, including reducing the number of forms of entry.
- 5.6 Additional capacity has been required for secondary schools in recent years and this has been provided through bulge classes, secured through collaboration with schools. The lower cohorts in primary schools will feed through to secondary schools in due course though. Some schools will fill up regardless of the smaller numbers of children seeking places because of their popularity. In these cases, furthest distance offered will just be bigger.
- 5.7 The Panel commented that it can be hard to change the perception of schools that parents have, which is often outdated. These may come from Ofsted reports

or be anecdotal and can take time to change. Although the Panel notes that the Council needs to ensure that no single school is promoted over another one, it nevertheless feels that positive engagement needs to take place to raise the profile of less popular schools. It also feels that there is also a need to better understand how perceptions regarding schools could be influenced.

Recommendations:

- That work be undertaken to better understand how outdated or inaccurate perceptions regarding the quality of education in individual schools can better be addressed; and
- That positive engagement is arranged by the Council to raise the profile of less popular schools in the borough.

Planned Admission Numbers

- 5.8 Despite the statutory duty to provide school places for all school aged children, local authorities only have the authority to propose an amendment to the planned admission number (PAN) for community and voluntary controlled schools. This is an open and transparent process that allows people to object if they wish. Local authorities are unable to influence reductions in PAN for voluntary aided schools, free schools, foundation schools or academies. The process in respect of academies is opaque and generally involves a private conversation between the MAT and the RSC. Responsibility is therefore fragmented and this poses significant difficulties when school rolls are falling.
- 5.9 The School Admissions Code states that community and voluntary aided schools can object to the Schools Adjudicator if the PAN set for them is lower than they wish and it is therefore necessary to ensure that there is an evidence base behind any proposed reduction. Schools that reduce their PAN can increase it again. Where schools amalgamate, it needs to be borne in mind that demand for places can go up again and sites therefore need to be maintained for educational use.
- 5.10 57% (32) of all Haringey primary schools with a reception intake are community/voluntary controlled. 4 from 12 secondary schools (33%) are community schools.

Percentage of schools and pupils which Haringey can propose adjusting PAN

	Primary (56)	Secondary (12)
Percentage of schools community/VC	57% (32 schools)	33% (4 schools)
Percentage of pupils attending community/VC	63% (5,534 pupils)	34% (4,380 pupils)

- 5.11 This shows the limited role that Haringey has in being able to influence schools in proposing a reduction to their PAN. Several additional obstacles can also impact on the Council's ability to adjust PAN. These include:
- Maintaining a desirable balance between different varieties of school in each of the borough's 5 planning areas:
 - The inability to lower PAN at one form entry schools: and
 - The need to get buy-in from the headteacher, school governors, parents, teachers and local community to agree to any reduction.

- 5.12 Despite these limitations, the Panel noted that Haringey made or assisted in the following temporary or permanent reductions in PAN across 4 of the 5 planning areas between 2016 and 2020.

PA	School	Planned Admission Number					Notes
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
2	St Mary's CofE	90	60	60	60	60	From Sept 17, PAN set to 2FE
2	St Peter in C.	60	60	60	30	30	Request Adjudicator to stay at 1FE for 2020
3	Stamford Hill	30	30	30	30	n/a	Proposed to close in Sept 2020
3	Tiverton	60	60	30	30	60	Amalg. with Stamford Hill in Sept 2020
4	Welbourne	90	90	90	90	60	Permanent reduction in PAN by 1FE from Sept 2020
4	Earlham	60	30	60	60	60	Temporary reduction in PAN in Sept. 2017
5	Trinity P.A.	60	60	60	90	60	Proposal to increase PAN unsuccessful

- 5.13 In addition to reducing PAN at some community schools, the Council has also assisted some faith schools in making temporary reductions to their PAN. There has been regular dialogue with both the Catholic and the Church of England Dioceses' about the necessity to act to preserve the sustainability of schools. In some circumstances, amalgamations may be necessary, especially if two form entry schools in close proximity to one another are struggling to fill their places.

Amalgamations

- 5.14 Discussions have taken place regarding the potential amalgamations of two Catholic schools with the headteacher, governors and the Diocese to enhance their sustainability and the local offer. Other Church schools have been identified as potential candidates for a temporary reduction in PAN from two to one FE. Data suggests that some of these schools have been consistently carrying a surplus of 20 or more vacancies.
- 5.15 Where schools are amalgamated, the Council wishes to maintain any vacant sites for educational purposes. They do not wish to be put in a position where there is a need to identify new sites due to an upturn in demand for school places. There are likely to be some redundancies and posts will be ring fenced if there was a need for such a process. Teachers can move between Haringey schools without the need for redundancy though. Decisions are the responsibility of headteachers and school governing bodies and the local authority has little power.
- 5.16 The Panel heard that the Council provided a robust evidence base to the DfE and Trinity Primary Academy against a proposed permanent expansion from 2 form entry (FE) to 3FE. This was because there were already a high number of surplus places locally and there was concern that the additional places could threaten the viability of other local schools. The DfE advised that Trinity will remain at 2FE for the foreseeable future.
- 5.17 The Panel noted that demand for places at faith schools is decreasing at twice the rate as for other schools. There has been engagement with diocesan authorities but have not always concurred with the Council's view. Where redundancies are necessary in faith schools, the local authority are responsible for meeting the cost.

- 5.18 The Panel is of the view that Council has limited scope to co-ordinate any strategic response to the reduction in demand for school places as it can only directly influence a minority of schools. There had already been only limited scope in respect of voluntary aided schools but the emergence of new types of school has exacerbated the situation. The only way that the Council can exert influence is through negotiation and voluntary engagement and there may be limits to this due to the lack of a close relationship with MATs. In addition, the at least one school has attempted to expand even when there are surplus school places. It may therefore be the case that not all schools will be receptive to engagement.
- 5.19 Schools are likely to find themselves competing for pupils, with less popular schools becoming unsustainable. This will make it difficult to maintain a balanced range of school provision across the borough.

6. Church Schools

- 6.1 The Panel received evidence from representatives of both the London Diocesan Board, who are responsible for Church of England schools in the borough, and the Diocese of Westminster, who are responsible for Catholic schools.

London Diocesan Board

- 6.2 Mr. Woolf reported that the London Diocesan Board are responsible for a number of schools in Haringey. Their schools in the west of the borough are normally full but this is not currently the case. Schools in the east of the borough are generally less full. The Diocese is trying to keep all its schools open despite the drop in demand for places as it is thought that it is likely that demand will recover.
- 6.3 Entry to their schools is not just restricted to those from the Church of England and consideration is only given to religious affiliation if schools are oversubscribed. The Diocese works closely with the Council and regard themselves as being an integral part of Haringey schools. Some schools have expanded in recent years but are now finding it necessary to reduce the number of forms. Individual schools are left to determine for themselves how they achieve school improvement and how this is done is not dictated by the Diocese.

Diocese of Westminster

- 6.4 Mr. Spears stated that the Diocese of Westminster is a strategic partner of the Council in the provision of school places. They do not seek to dominate schools but offer a diversity of choice so that a wide range of schools are available. When schools are oversubscribed, Catholic children are prioritised. When schools are undersubscribed, all children are both welcomed and celebrated. In the past, families with a Catholic heritage would actively seek Catholic schools. Parents now seek schools that are good or outstanding and schools that do not achieve this are less attractive.
- 6.5 The perception that Catholic schools were just for the white middle classes was wrong as schools are very diverse and this applies to both pupils and staff. Support for schools is shared between the Diocese, the local authority and government. Schools either work with local authorities or bring in external support for school improvement. It was not something that the Diocese tries to do as they do not have the capacity to micro-manage.

Demand for School Places

- 6.6 The relationship with the Council is normally very positive. In respect of the downturn in demand for school places, the issue for the Diocese concerns the management of land. Mr. Spears felt that local authorities have choices in respect of provision and access to funds. If demand for school places increases again, they can re-invest in school places. The church has finite quantities of land and could lose resources permanently if schools close. A pilot project is taking place to explore the possibility of using school buildings in flexible ways. This will enable expansion to take place when demand for places increases again. The setting up of federations of schools is also being looked at as another

option. Some schools have already joined together, which provides the opportunity to manage budgets more effectively.

- 6.7 Mr. Spears stated that the Diocese is also interested in hearing the ideas of the local authority in respect of the downturn in demand for places. There had previously been regular meetings between the Diocese with directors at the local authority but these are no longer happening.
- 6.8 The Diocese has looked at school rolls from a slightly different perspective and focused on who was going to schools as well as overall numbers. Although there are now fewer Catholic families, they are prepared to travel further to access Catholic education. Everyone had struggled with the introduction of new schools that were not part of the local plan. New providers had appeared and they had been able to provide new buildings as well. This was taking place whilst some Dioceses were struggling financially. They had been excluded from the free schools programme and unable to invest in long standing schools. Demand for school places went in cycles and there needed to be a new strategy, with built in flexibility.

Academisation

- 6.9 Mr. Spears stated that academisation involved groups coming together to support each other. It was necessary for schools to be of a certain size to become academies. It did not affect their relationship with the Church. Federations of academies that are supported by the Diocese replicate the academy chain model and the largest of these has 11 schools. He acknowledged that there was a lot of resistance to the academy process. There was felt to be a loss of identity and schools become accountable to another organisation. However, there were Catholic secondary schools that had become academies in Haringey and many people would not have noticed much difference.
- 6.10 Mr. Woolf reported that there were Church of England academies in the borough. A deliberate decision had been taken not to refer to them as academies though. The changes were structural and did not entail any change in the way that education was delivered in schools.
- 6.11 Mr. Spears reported that Catholic schools had their own admission criteria. Whilst priest's statements were not allowed to be used, religion and church attendance were considered as part of the application of admission criteria when schools were oversubscribed. Most relationships that the Diocese had been at officer level, where there were similar interests. They now sought to empower schools where before their role had been to negotiate with local authorities regarding capital funding. Other ways to engage with the community now needed to be found to compensate for the reduced closeness of the relationship with the local authority.
- 6.12 The Panel noted that pressure had been put on some Catholic schools in Haringey to convert to academies by the Diocese of Westminster. This had been exacerbated by a reduction in demand for places at Catholic schools in the borough. Academisation had been presented as being the only solution to falling rolls. Governors in voluntary aided schools nevertheless have significant powers. Schools cannot be forced to become academies, although they can be

pressurised. The impact of converting is not normally explained fully to governors, especially the changes in the composition of governing bodies and loss of powers.

- 6.13 The changes to schools that academisation entails may have been understated by the Diocesan authorities but they are significant in terms of accountability and transparency. They also further lessen the scope for there to be a coordinated response to the reduction in school rolls, which particularly threaten the viability of church schools as they are amongst those suffering from the biggest drops in demand for places. The Panel is of the view that the Council should work with the Diocese to ensure that school governing bodies are given clear and impartial guidance on the implications of academisation.

Recommendation:

That the Council work with the diocesan authorities to ensure that school governing bodies are given clear and impartial guidance on the implications of academisation or are signposted to sources of independent advice.

- 6.14 The Panel was concerned to hear the evidence of Mr. Spears that the relationship with the Council was now less close and that regular meetings between the Diocese and senior Council officers were not taking place. It was nevertheless encouraging to hear that the Diocesan authorities are interested in hearing the ideas of the local authority regarding the downturn in demand for places. It is therefore of the view that it is essential that further efforts are made to engage with the Diocesan authorities and re-establish close relationships.

Recommendation:

That action take place to re-establish close relationships between the Council and the diocesan authorities and collaborate closely with them in addressing the downturn in demand for school places

7. Schools Finance

- 7.1 Schools finance is complex and critical to successful and inclusive schools. Whilst schools seek value for money in every area of their work, it is currently a challenging financial landscape for them.
- 7.2 The Panel heard that the Council's Schools Finance team undertakes both statutory and non-statutory functions. The statutory role involves the distribution of government funding and provision of information regarding this to schools. The non-statutory role involves providing help to schools, especially those in financial difficulties. There were 12 of these last year and 13 applications were made for assistance. The increase in schools in financial difficulties is due to the impact of Covid and, in particular, the reduced income arising from this.

Dedicated Schools Grant

- 7.3 The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is a ring-fenced government grant that supports local authorities' schools budgets. The DSG comprises four blocks:
- Schools;
 - Early years;
 - High needs; and
 - Central schools services.
- 7.4 The Schools, Early Years and High Needs blocks are fully passported to education settings. The Central Block is retained by the Council for statutory central services. Statements are sent to schools well in advance of the start of the financial year and these details of indicative and final amounts of funding.
- 7.5 Mr. Smith reported that a fall in admissions could mean that schools found themselves with a staffing structure that their finances are not able to support and a loss of economies of scale. Schools have also recently lost a number of sources of income generation, such as breakfast and after school clubs and lettings, due to the impact of Covid. In addition, some schools have needed to hire agency teachers to cover teachers who were self-isolating. At the same time, financial overheads have not gone down.
- 7.6 Schools are allocated an amount in their base funding to cover provision for Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) but this does not always meet the actual cost. It is the responsibility of schools to cover the first £6,000 of provision. The increase in the number of children with Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans has exacerbated the issue. Grant funding has also not kept pace with inflation.
- 7.7 The Schools Finance team provides support and training to schools. A report is prepared when schools find themselves in financial difficulties. Guidance, challenge and support are provided for schools granted a licensed deficit. In such circumstances, schools can receive cash flow advances. There is a restructure and scrutiny panel that considers such matters and reports are also made to the Schools Forum. The Council has a particular role in scrutinising restructuring applications that would result in redundancies as the local authority is responsible

for meeting the cost of these, although they are not responsible for any costs arising from pension responsibilities.

- 7.8 Mr. Smith reported that his service has recently been restructured and there is now a post of Schools Finance Manager to provide some additional support to schools and school governors. In addition, a traded service is in the process of being developed that will supplement assistance currently provided. The View My Financial Insights (VMFI) tool provides schools with a means of benchmarking their financial performance. The Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) can also provide free one-to-one support for schools. Good feedback has been obtained on this and it has generated some new ideas. In addition, there is also Integrated Curriculum and Financial Planning (ICFP), which is a management process that helps schools plan the best curriculum for their pupils with the funding at their disposal. In respect of SEND, schools can access “top up” funding through an EHC plan if necessary.
- 7.9 If the number of SEND pupils at an individual school is disproportionately high, it is more challenging to cope with the financial demands. Schools are getting better at identifying SEND children and this has resulted in an increase in their numbers. There has also been a change in the statutory environment and funding is required for young people with EHC plans up to the age of 25. However, government funding had not changed to reflect these changes. The cumulative effect of this has been an overspend in the High Needs Block.
- 7.10 The Schools Forum meets five times per year and includes representatives from all educational settings in the borough. Its formal role is to determine the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) allocation to schools. The allocation in the Schools Block is to be increased in the forthcoming year after a decrease of 1.2% in the previous two years. The Central Block is decreasing by 2.5% per year. Funding for the High Needs Block has increased by 8% but demand has grown by 11%. The last outturn report on the DSG showed approximately 100% had been spent. There is a deficit of £6.8 million in the High Needs Block but £10.1 million of this has been accrued in previous years.

High Needs Block

- 7.11 The issues with the High Needs Block are national ones and a response has been made by the Council through London Councils. A proposed government White Paper on the issue has been twice put back. The current SEND review by the Council will take into account the funding issues. Early indications are that next years settlement will provide an allowance for the High Needs Block that is well above inflation but this was unlikely to be sufficient. Ms. Lyseight reported that the ESFA was currently looking at the issues relating to the DSG. The Council was also developing a DSG management plan and there was a clear need to address to deficit.
- 7.12 Schools with a disproportionate number of children with EHC plans can find themselves financially challenged. In such circumstances, there is a SEND contingency fund that they can apply for. Schools can qualify for this if their expenditure is 40% above notional spend. If it is 60% above, they may qualify for up to £3,000 per pupil.

- 7.13 Quarterly feedback is received from schools on their finances and it is possible to identify emerging issues. Schools now experiencing difficulties include a number that are considered to be particularly well managed due to the impact of loss of income and falling rolls. There is a time delay in funding which can provide schools with the opportunity to adjust their staffing structure before income drops. The government has supported schools with funding to cover additional expenditure but no provision has been made for the loss of income due to Covid. Conversely, there are some schools where balances have increased. Some have reduced overheads whilst others have not been able to go ahead with planned capital expenditure. Schools have shown an overall balance of £3 million.
- 7.14 Panel Members commented that finance is a major influence on curriculum development. Schools might know what they need to do to improve but are unable to do it as they do not have sufficient money. School improvement plans therefore need to be designed so that they are affordable to schools. There is also currently no benchmarking on the actual levels of funding that schools have coming in and of per pupil expenditure. Schools can raise additional funds through fundraising, lettings and donations and some are better able to do this than others. Ms. Lyseight stated that the main focus was on income as this is within the area of Council control. The only way that the Council is made aware of the effect of income raising activities by schools is through them presenting healthy balances. Consideration could be given to what could be done to promote a more level playing field, such as sharing of expertise and knowledge.
- 7.15 The Panel has noted that there is currently no analysis of the cost effectiveness of schools and is of the view that work should be undertaken by the Council to develop a suitable offer of this for schools. Any assessment of cost effectiveness should consider all of the funding that is available to them.

Recommendation:

That an offer be developed for schools of an analysis of their cost effectiveness and that this is based on the totality of their income, including that from fund-raising activities and other additional sources.

- 7.16 Panel Members also commented that some schools have disproportionately high percentages of pupils with Special Needs and Disability (SEND). Information on why they are concentrated in some schools would provide greater clarity and felt that collaboration between schools could help support them. One way of assisting schools in ensuring they had the resources to address such needs would be for them to establish consortia. Ms Lyseight felt that developing consortia was an excellent idea as this could produce economies of scale. Mr. Smith commented that federated schools could in a better position to share resources. For example, they could have a shared Headteacher and/or Finance Manager and other back-office functions. It would also facilitate collaboration and the sharing of ideas.

- 7.17 The Panel is of the view that there would be merit in developing consortia of schools to buy in services as this could enable economies of scale to be achieved. It recommends that this be looked at through the Schools Forum and consideration given to how schools could be supported in developing them.

Recommendation:

That a report on the development of consortia of schools to buy in services be submitted to the Schools Forum and consideration given to how schools could be supported in developing them.

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Report for: Cabinet 08 February 2022

Title: 2022-23 Budget and 2022-2027 Medium Term Financial Strategy

Report authorised by : Jon Warlow, Director of Finance

Lead Officer: Frances Palopoli, Head of Corporate Financial Strategy & Monitoring & Thomas Skeen, AD Finance

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 The Draft Budget presented to Cabinet on 7th December 2021 made explicit that a markedly different approach had been taken to the financial planning process this year. Directing assumed improvements in government grant funding to addressing essential budget growth and a considered use of one-off funding from the Strategic Budget Planning reserve would enable the Council to have more time and space to determine the new programme of change required to address the structural c. £20m gap in the medium term, which will also align with the launch of the Council's new Borough plan.
- 1.2 The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement (PLGFS) was announced on December 16th 2021 and didn't suggest any change to this strategy was required. The PLGFS provided funding figures for one year only, despite SR21 covering three years. This approach was taken to enable Government to complete the Fair Funding review work in tandem with the Levelling Up agenda to ensure future funding allocations are based on up to date assessments of need and resources. For the Local Government sector, this continues to create difficulties in medium term planning with any certainty and builds in further risk.
- 1.3 The PLGFS confirmed the December report funding assumptions as sound but also provided an overall net improvement of £5.8m the majority of which is now assumed as on-going. £2m related to increased social care grants, £1.8m inflationary increases on business rates income and the final £2m from the council's participation in the new 8 borough London business rate pool which received approval in the PLGFS. Outside the PLGFS, confirmation was provided that the Homelessness Prevention Grant would continue in 2022/23 at the same level for Haringey.
- 1.4 Revised estimates of both the NLWA levy and Concessionary Fares charges for 2022/23 have now been received which provide short-term improvements to the budget assumptions in December.

- 1.5 Whilst there have been some budgetary improvements, there is increased concern over the level of pressures faced by local authority care services, which was highlighted in the Qtr2 Finance report. Further assessment has been undertaken, particularly in the light of the exposure to upward inflationary pressures in these services, and it is now recommended that, with the improvement to funding since December, further budget provision be allocated here. When combined with the growth allocations proposed in December's draft paper, this provides a total additional funding this budget round of £6.0m to Adults and £6.6m to Children's. This is on top of pre-agreed growth in Adult's of £1.1m.
- 1.6 Additionally, due to the on-going upward inflationary trends in the economy the Budget and MTFS propose some augmented assumptions for both pay and non-pay.
- 1.7 Overall, the funding changes and assumptions since the December report have enabled an additional £6m to be added to the People Priorities (Adults & Children's) on an on-going basis and the proposed contributions from reserves across the MTFS has been re-balanced with £4.5m now assumed for 2022/23.
- 1.8 The PLGFS also confirmed that local authorities could increase their Council Tax up to 1.99% without referendum and also allowed for an additional 1% ASC precept to be raised. This Budget assumes that both of these increases are adopted by Haringey; this is in line with the December draft Budget assumptions.
- 1.9 The Budget and MTFS have been revised to include the impact of the funding and expenditure changes outlined above and take due regard to the consultation feedback, recommendations from the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Equalities impact.
- 1.10 In accordance with the Local Government Finance Act (LGFA) 1992, Full Council must approve the Budget for the forthcoming year and agree council tax for that year by the statutory deadline of 11th March. This report forms a key part of this budget setting process by setting out the planned funding and expenditure for that year. Cabinet's role in this is to recommend the Budget and key policy proposals to Full Council for agreement and this report satisfies this duty. Full Council will consider the Budget package contained in this report at their meeting on 1st March 2022.
- 1.11 Additionally, in order to ensure the Council's finances over the medium term are built on a sound basis, the Council always maintains a five year future forecast of its finances via its MTFS. The structural budget gap still remains. After the above assumptions and taking account of carefully planned use of reserves (£10m), the major step up in gap is now forecast for 2024/25 which is a year later than previously assumed. This extra period will allow for the finalisation of the re-framed priorities in the new Borough Plan and to benefit from greater clarity over the future national funding distribution. In summary, this financial strategy will best ensure that future resource plans are driven by the re-freshed priorities and align with clearer knowledge of the Council's future funding.

- 1.12 For schools, the Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) funding, which is ring fenced for the delivery of education services, is also outlined. The final Dedicated Schools Budget (DSG) allocations for Haringey have seen increases in the Schools and High Needs Block but a reduction the Central and Early Years blocks.
- 1.13 The report includes the draft Housing Revenue Account (HRA) revenue budget and HRA Capital programme. The HRA financial plan demonstrates how the authority will finance and afford both significant investment in it's current stock and an expansive/build acquisition programme. This revised HRA financial plan, which is in its fourth year, recognises risks such as the impact of the current pandemic, COVID-19, on collection of rent, the impact of government policy changes in respect of types of tenancy, rent levels, right to buy, and treatment of voids.
- 1.14 In summary, this report finalises the Council's General Fund and HRA 2022/23 Budgets and Medium-Term Financial Strategies for 2022-2027.
- 1.15 The only items not confirmed at this stage are:
- Notification of final levy sums however, we are not forecasting any levies to be significantly different to the sums currently budgeted for;
 - Confirmation of the GLA council tax element;
 - Final 2020/21 Local Government Finance Settlement announcement and any other late notifications from government departments – again there are no indications that this will bring forward any / material changes to the provisional figures already received.
- 1.16 As stated, these final notifications are not expected to lead to any significant budget implications, but an update will be included in the Full Council report on 1st March; this will also include details of any final budget adjustments required.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 Our 2022/23 budget, is the first one in years that balances itself without the need for additional savings (and even allowing for some, much needed, investments in the development of vital services), whilst maintaining our prudent fiduciary approach (with adequate balances, reserves and contingencies) and at the same time containing the levels of council tax and other charges for council services within inflation, with additional measures for protecting as much as possible the more vulnerable and less wealthy.
- 2.2 Significantly our budget also continues and accelerates our efforts to align all aspects of our operations to our future updated Borough Plan and political priorities.
- 2.3 This has been achieved against the devastating impact of the pandemic on our citizens and local businesses. This follows on from a decade in which local councils like ours have been forced into spending reduction programmes following the decade of austerity measures.

- 2.4 The Council's approach to its annual budget setting has also been markedly different this year, in that it reflects the fundamentally changed environment we operate in as we recover from the pandemic. Our communities will continue to feel the ongoing effects of the pandemic for many years to come, and this will translate into increased demand for our services on many fronts, but particularly in our demand led areas (Children, Adults and Temporary Accommodation). Taking into account this increased demand, our funding position looking forward will remain challenging, and we are therefore clear that the Council will need to progress a change agenda to ensure we continue to best support residents in a financially sustainable way. We have therefore adopted a strategy which makes calculated investments in key priority service areas and will enable the Council to focus on developing its change agenda for delivery in future years, which will align with the launch of the Council's new updated Borough plan.
- 2.5 The provisional local government finance settlement has been announced since the draft budget report was published in December 2021. As is set out in this report, this, along with some other changes due to our continuing "leaving no stone unturned" approach, have led to a short-term betterment in our financial position, which will allow us to further increase the resilience of our demand led social care budgets. However, we are clear that in the medium term the Council will only be able to keep setting balanced budgets by finding more ways to reduce costs, and raise funds, which will be challenging for the organisation to deliver given this follows on from a decade of austerity measures, and in the new context of rising demand for our service post the pandemic.
- 2.6 The provisional local government finance settlement covered a 1 year period only, despite the spending review being for a 3 year period. The government have signalled their intention to review the funding mechanisms for the local government sector as a whole, over the next year. We will engage thoroughly as an organisation with this work: we strongly believe that a fair redistribution of resources within the sector which takes account of the inherent need within our communities, would lead to increased funding for our borough. However there is a risk that the new funding allocation mechanisms adopted by the government worsen our funding position. This is something we will keep under a close review in the coming year.
- 2.7 As part of this budget the Council proposes to raise Council tax by 1.99% for the general council services, plus a further 1% social care precept, which adds up to a total of 2.99%, (ie lower than the anticipated rate of inflation). In practice this would mean that the increase for a Band D property (excluding the GLA element) will be 83 pence per household per week, and we continue to have a comprehensive Council Tax Reduction Scheme that means that over 16,000 residents pay no Council Tax at all. We recognise that even this modest council-tax increase at this challenging time will be an additional ask for some. However, without these resources we would have to cut back our support and services for the most vulnerable in our borough. We do not believe that this is the right thing to do.
- 2.8 In summary, I am pleased to be able to present here the 2022/23 Budget and 2022/23-26/27 MTFS: despite unprecedented organisational challenges we have adopted a realistic budget strategy, to support the work of the Council.

3. Recommendations

Cabinet is asked to:

- 3.1 Consider the outcome of the budget consultation as set out in Appendix 8, to be included in the report to Council. Having taken this into account this report does not propose any amendment to the Budget for 2022/23 nor to the MTFS 2022/27.
- 3.2 Approve the responses made to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommendations following their consideration of the draft budget proposals as set out in Appendix 9. Having taken this into account this report does not propose any amendment to the Budget for 2022/23 nor to the MTFS 2022/27.
- 3.3 Propose approval to the Council of the 2022/23 Budget and MTFS 2022/27 Budget Proposals as set out in Appendix 2.
- 3.4 Propose approval to the Council of the 2022/23 General Fund Revenue Budget as set out in Appendix 1, including specifically a General Fund budget requirement of £262.923m, but subject to final decisions of the levying and precepting bodies and the final local government finance Settlement.
- 3.5 Propose approval to the Council of the General Fund Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2022-2027 as set out in Appendix 1.
- 3.6 Propose approval to the Council that the overall Haringey element of Council Tax to be set by London Borough of Haringey for 2022/23 will be £1,484.13 per Band D property, which represents a 1.99% increase on the 2022/23 Haringey element and with an additional 1% for the Adult Social Care Precept amount.
- 3.7 Note the Council Tax Base of the London Borough of Haringey, as agreed by the Section 151 Officer under delegated authority (Article 4.01(b), Part 2, of the Constitution), as 79,303 for the financial year 2022/23.
- 3.8 Propose approval to the Council of the 2022/23 Housing Revenue Account budget as set out in Table 9.4.
- 3.9 Propose approval to the Council of the Housing Revenue Account Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2022-2027 as set out in Table 9.4.
- 3.10 Approve the changes to the rent levels for residents in temporary accommodation, Council tenants in General Needs and Sheltered/Supported homes reflecting the recent rent guideline requiring Councils in England to increase rent by no more than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) at September of the previous year plus 1%. This will increase the average weekly rents as set out in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.
- 3.11 Agree the changes to service charges to tenants as set out in Table 9.3.
- 3.12 Propose approval to the Council of the 2022/23 – 2026/27 General Fund capital programme detailed in Appendix 4.

- 3.13 Propose approval to the Council of the 2022/23 – 2026/27 Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital programme detailed in Table 9.5.
- 3.14 Propose approval to the Council of the Capital Strategy detailed in Section 8 of this report.
- 3.15 Propose approval to Council of the strategy on the use of flexible capital receipts to facilitate the delivery of efficiency savings including capitalisation of redundancy costs (Appendix 6).
- 3.16 Propose to the Council the Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) allocations for 2022/23 of £282.282m as set out in Appendix 7.
- 3.17 Note the funding to be distributed to primary and secondary schools for 2022/23 based on the figures advised to Schools Forum and submitted to the Education Funding Agency in January 2022 set out in Section 10.
- 3.18 Note the budgets (including the use of brought forward DSG) for the Schools Block, Central Services Block, High Needs Block and Early Years Block as per Appendix 7.
- 3.19 Delegate to the Director of Children Services, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Families, the power to amend the Delegated Schools Budget to take account of any changes to Haringey's total schools funding allocation by the Education and Skills Funding Agency.
- 3.20 Delegate to the Section 151 officer, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance, the power to make further changes to the 2022/23 budget proposals to Full Council up to a maximum limit of £1.0m.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The Council has a statutory requirement to set a balanced budget for 2022/23 and this report forms a key part of the budget setting process by setting out the forecast funding and expenditure for that year. Additionally, in order to ensure the Council's finances for the medium term are maintained on a sound basis, this report also sets out the funding and expenditure assumptions for the following four years in the form of a Medium Term Financial Strategy.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 The Cabinet must consider how to deliver a balanced 2022/23 Budget and sustainable MTFs over the five-year period 2022/27, to be reviewed and ultimately adopted at the meeting of Full Council on 1st March 2022.

- 5.2 Clearly there are options available to achieve a balanced budget and the Council has developed the proposals contained in this report after determining levels of both income and service provision. These take account of the Council's priorities, the extent of the estimated funding shortfall, the estimated impact of wider environmental factors such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the Council's overall financial position.
- 5.3 These final proposals now presented take into consideration the funding allocations announced in the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement, the responses to the consultation and the Overview & Scrutiny process.

6. Background information

- 6.1 The Council has access to five main sources of funding:

- Business Rates
- Council Tax
- Grants
- Fees & Charges
- Reserves

Business Rates and Grants are largely driven by the outcome of Spending Reviews and the Local Government Finance settlement.

The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement (PLGFS) was announced on 16 December 2021. The figures published remain provisional up to the publication of the Final settlement however, it is not expected that there will be significant changes. The Final settlement is unlikely to be published until early February so any resultant changes will be incorporated into the report to Full Council on 1st March. The section immediately below highlights the main messages from the PLGFS and its impact for Haringey. The specific sections have then been updated to show the funding assumptions now built into the 2022/23 Budget & 2022-2027 MTFS.

Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2022/23

- 6.2 The PLGFS was published on 16 December 2021 and, despite the Government setting a multi-year Spending Review (SR21), the settlement only provided for a single financial year (2022/23). The Government has stated that this was 'to prioritise certainty'.
- 6.3 Nationally the settlement increases core spending power by up to £3.5bn nationally, which the government has stated is a 4% real terms increase for the 22/23 year, and is slightly increased from the assumed £3.3bn announced earlier in the year at the spending review (the difference being the government's assumptions about the growth in the council tax).

- 6.4 The spending review announced £4.8bn of new funding for the sector, over three years (roughly £1.6bn per annum) and the December report assumed this would be a net benefit to Haringey of c.£5.5m per annum.
- 6.5 The PLGFS provides some inflationary increases to existing grants, but the bulk is directed into two new grants:

- New Social Care Grants - £700m nationally: this includes £3.2m additional grant for Haringey
- New '2022/23 services grant' of £822m nationally: Haringey's share is £5.7m. The government has stated that although the funding remains, this specific grant is for one year only and, going forwards, will work with the sector to determine the future distribution methodology. This funding is also expected to cover the cost to the Council of increased national insurance contributions which will be a cost of c. £1.5m to Haringey, which means the net betterment would be anticipated to be £4.2m.

Overall, this represents a net improvement of £2m compared with the December budget assumption.

- 6.6 The Spending Review (SR21) announced additional core funding for social care of £3.6bn over 3 years, to cover the costs to local authorities of making the changes announced in the autumn which cap individuals' contributions to paying for their care and change the contribution thresholds. The bulk of this funding will impact the 23/24 and 24/25 financial years, however a small amount will impact on 2022/23 via the Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund. The government is proposing to allocate £162 million through the ASC Relative Needs Formula (RNF) to support Local Authorities prepare their markets for reform and move towards 'paying providers a fair cost of care'. It is unclear as yet the impact this will have on Haringey, or our share of funding, or indeed exactly what this activity is intended to fund, however the assumption is that this will not be a betterment to Haringey budgets, and that any new funding will come with new burdens attached. Haringey's allocation is £0.775m.
- 6.7 The settlement announced a continuation of the lower tier services grant, and New Homes Bonus for 2022/23. This is in line with the assumptions in the December budget and MTFs, these total £0.8m and £1.2m respectively.
- 6.8 Confirmation was provided that the main council tax referendum principle will be 2% with an additional 1% Adult Social Care (ASC) Precept.
- 6.9 The government has signalled that the 22/23 settlement is intended to provide for stability, but that its longer term aim is to ensure funding allocations are based on up to date assessments of need and resources. The settlement goes on to state that this data has not been updated by the government in several years but that a review will take place over the next year, with the sector. This signals the potential for reallocations of resourcing from 2023/24 onwards within local government. It is unclear whether this will be beneficial for Haringey or not, however it does create a level of uncertainty that was not anticipated at the time of the three year spending review announcements in October.

Other Announcements Since December 2021

6.10 Some specific grants fall outside the scope of the Local Government Finance Settlement. In terms of the General Fund, in recent years the largest of these has been the Homelessness Prevention Grant and the allocations for 2022/23 were published on 21 December. Haringey will receive £8.4m, the same as the 2021/22. Originally this funding was seen as time-limited however given that it has been in existence for a number of years it was built into Housing base budgets during last year's budget process.

6.11 Notable allocations still to be announced include the Public Health Grant and the Supporting Families programme.

Business Rates

6.12 When the new localised business rates system was introduced in 2013, it set a 'baseline' for each local authority against which growth could be measured. It was recognised that the baseline would need to be re-visited after a number of years to ensure that the incentive to grow businesses in local areas was maintained.

6.13 The intention was for business rates baselines to be reset from April 2020 however, both SR19 and SR20 confirmed annual delays. The last formal announcement was for a reset in April 2022. While the SR21 was silent on this point the wider local government sector expects another postponement and this has been modelled in the current budget assumptions.

6.14 The Council participated in the London Pool for three years (2018/19 – 2020/21). London chose not to continue the Pool in 2021/22 due to the significant impact that the C19 pandemic had had on the business community and therefore forecast revenues. A London-wide pool for 2022/23 was modelled but wasn't able to make a sufficiently robust economic case for taking forward. However, the Council has been invited to be part of a smaller 8 London borough pool, and the PLGFS confirmed Government approval for this pool to proceed. Further analysis since the December draft budget report confirms that participation is expected to be beneficial to Haringey with a one-off £2m benefit now built into the Budget for 2022/23. The final decision to participate in this pool was delegated by Cabinet at its meeting on 7 December 2021 to the Director of Finance in conjunction with the Lead Member and this has now been formally approved and confirmed to the City of London, the Lead borough.

6.15 SR21 announced a continuation of the freeze to the business rates multiplier in 2022/23. Therefore, the three elements of the Business Rates Retention system (Baseline Need, NNDR Baseline and Tariff/Top Up amounts) remain unchanged however, the Council will be fully reimbursed for this via a Section 31 under-indexation multiplier grant.

6.16 The PLGFS confirmed that RSG would be increased by 3.1% in line with what would have been the increase to the multiplier.

6.17 The planning assumption across the MTFs period is that there will be no net growth in the business rates taxbase / hereditaments. This is in line with previous assumptions.

- 6.18 The C19 pandemic continues to have a more fundamental impact on income collection from businesses than residents. This will impact on the targeted collection rate set for 2022/23. Any shortfall against this target will manifest as a deficit in a future year.
- 6.19 The forecast income across the MTFS period from business rates related income, including revenue support grant, is shown in table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 – Business Rates Related Income Forecast

Business Rates Related income Forecast Income Forecast	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000
Revenue Support Grant	22,115	22,797	23,047	23,262	23,722	24,191
Business Rates Top Up	58,412	60,770	62,770	66,134	67,416	68,724
Retained Business Rates	22,137	21,218	21,218	22,291	22,737	23,192
NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(225)	(225)	(225)	-	-	-
S31 Grants / Redistributed Growth Funding (post reset)	6,515	6,737	6,737	4,000	4,000	4,000
Share of Pool Growth	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Total	108,954	113,298	113,548	115,687	117,876	120,108

- 6.20 There continues to be uncertainty around the business rates regime beyond 2022/23 although SR21 and recent announcements suggest that no large-scale amendments to the model as it exists are to be expected. However, a date for the business rate baseline reset is still to be confirmed as is the outcome of the Fair Funding Review. This will impact on business rates as it derives each authority's baseline funding against which growth is measured.
- 6.21 Because of the uncertainty beyond 2022/23, the assumptions in Table 6.1 and their impact on the MTFS are open to significant risk.

Council Tax

- 6.22 The following assumptions have been made about Council Tax:-

- A 1.99% increase in Council Tax in 2022/23 and for each subsequent year is assumed (subject to the referendum limits set by Government)
- A 1% increase in ASC Precept for 2022/23 to 2024/25 inclusive, as announced in the SR21
- The tax base is forecast to grow by 3.5% in 2022/23 after a budgeted reduction of 1.5% in 2021/22 due to assumptions about the negative impact on the building trade caused by the C19 pandemic. 1.5% is assumed in 2023/24 whereafter assumed growth returns to 1% pa to the end of the MTFS planning period

- The collection rate is now assumed to improve to 95.75% for 2022/23 and 96.0% in 2023/24 before reverting back to the pre-Covid 19 level of 96.5% in the subsequent years.
- The Council Tax Collection Fund account surplus was refined and reduced as part of last year's financial planning process to reflect the forecast impact of the C19 pandemic on revenues. These forecasts remain unchanged in this Budget and MTFS.

6.23 These assumptions have been used to derive the 2022/23 council Taxbase of 79,303 (Decision report attached as Appendix 11) and will be used for the formal Council ratification of Council Tax Rates in March 2022.

Table 6.2 Council Tax Assumptions

COUNCIL TAX ASSUMPTIONS						
	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2026/27 £000
Taxbase before collection rate	81,392	80,151	82,823	84,065	84,906	85,755
Taxbase change	-1.5%	3.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Taxbase for year	80,151	82,823	84,065	84,906	85,755	86,613
Collection Rate	95.50%	95.75%	96.00%	96.50%	96.50%	96.50%
Taxbase after collection rate	76,544	79,303	80,702	81,934	82,754	83,582
Council Tax increase	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%	1.99%
Social Care precept	3.00%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Band D rate	£1,441.05	£1,484.13	£1,528.50	£1,574.19	£1,605.51	£1,637.45
Council Tax Before Surplus (£000)	£110,304	£117,696	£123,353	£128,980	£132,862	£136,861
Previous Year (Estimated) Surplus	£1,925	£1,925	£1,925	£2,175	£2,175	£2,175
CIPFA Counter Fraud Income	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25	£25
Council Tax Yield (£000)	£112,254	£119,646	£125,303	£131,180	£135,062	£139,061

Grants

6.24 The Council receives a number of grants in addition to its main funding allocation. The Council is mostly allowed to use these grants to fund any council services, but some are ring-fenced, which means they can only be spent on specific services.

Social Care Grants

6.25 The PLGFS announced additional social care grant funding which provided an additional £3.2m for Haringey. It also confirmed an inflationary increase to the Better Care Fund and Improved Better Care Fund. A small inflationary increase has been assumed for 2023/24 then reverts to cash flat given the expected fundamental review of government resource allocation methodology across the next 2 years.

6.26 Government outlined at Spending Review 2021 that social care reform funding would be part of Core Spending Power. In 2022/23, this will be the **Market Sustainability & Fair Cost of Care Fund** worth £162 million nationally. Government proposes to distribute this funding using the existing ASC RNF.

This funding for 2022/23 is designed to ensure local authorities can prepare their markets for reform (particularly the impact of section 18(3)) and move towards paying providers a fair cost of care, as appropriate to local circumstances. Haringey's allocation is £0.775m but is assumed to be fully required to comply with the specific grant conditions and therefore no net overall benefit to the Council's bottom line.

- 6.27 Government have confirmed that they will work closely with local government to determine appropriate grant conditions, national guidance and distribution mechanisms for funding allocations in 2023 to 2024 and 2024 to 2025. Given that no further information is available on the methodology or conditions, no grant figures have been projected forward. It should be noted that any allocations for those years are expected to come with expenditure commitments and therefore is unlikely to add to the Council's overall funding.
- 6.28 Forecast figures for 2023/24 onwards remain uncertain and should these assumptions not materialise, it could have a significant impact on the current forecast gap across those years.
- 6.29 It should also be noted that all these social care grants have been netted against the service budget expenditure heads rather than being shown separately.

Table 6.3 – Social Care Grants

Original Grant Name	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'001
Better Care Fund (BCF) - (CCG Contribution)	6,017	6,047	6,388	6,388	6,388	6,388
Improved & Add'l Imp Better Care Fund (iBCF)	9,518	9,806	9,847	9,847	9,847	9,847
Social Care Support Grant	8,726	11,905	12,045	12,045	12,045	12,045
Mkt Sustainability & Fair Cost of Care Fund	0	775	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
Total	24,261	28,533	28,280	28,280	28,280	28,280

Core Grants

- 6.30 The following sets out the most up to date notifications or assumptions built into the Budget/MTFS:
- The **Local Council Tax Support Administration** grant is assumed to be cash flat for 2022/23 and across the MTFS;
 - The **Housing Benefit Administration Subsidy (HBAS)** grant is estimated to reduce by £0.140m for 2022/23 as the Government have now moved fully to the revised methodology which is based on the latest available caseload figures rather than estimates. The progress with the full rollout of Universal Credit is still slow and therefore, the grant figure beyond 2022/23 is currently assumed to hold at the 22/23 level. This will be revisited at the next MTFS refresh;

- The **Public Health** grant for 2022/23 has still not been announced. SR21 indicated an inflationary increase to this grant however, as the funding is ring-fenced to Public Health activities both income and expenditure budgets will be updated based on the actual grant figures. The table below therefore still reflects current grant levels.;
 - The PLGFS confirmed that the **Council Tax Support** grant provided in 2021/22 ceases as this was provided purely to mitigate the impact of the C19 pandemic on numbers eligible for council tax support schemes. Notwithstanding the discontinuation of this grant, the Council continues to budget for the same level of CTRS support;
 - **Business rates S31 grants** – this has been addressed in the Business Rates section above;
 - The PLGFS confirmed that for 2022/23 the government intended to maintain the current approach to the **New Homes Bonus** scheme and also to honour previously announced legacy payments in the 2022/23 allocations. Although this is likely to be the final year of the scheme, the funding is expected to remain within the Local Government funding sector and therefore the MTFS assumes that a similar level of funding will be provided from 2023/24;
 - **Lower Tier Services Grant** – the PLGFS confirmed that this would continue for 2022/23 and is assumed to continue across the MTFS at the same level;
 - The PLGFS announced a new, **2022/23 Services Grant**, with £5.652m allocated to Haringey. Government confirmed that this is a one-off allocation and is expected to cover the costs for the increase to the employer National Insurance contributions. Government will work with the local government sector on how best to use this funding from 2023/24. The MTFS assumes that Haringey will continue to receive this level of funding under the new methodology.
 - **Homelessness Prevention Grant** - allocations for 2022/23 were published on 21 December. Haringey will receive £8.4m, the same as the 2021/22. Originally this funding was seen as time-limited however given that it has been in existence for a number of years it was built into Housing base budgets during last year's budget process (so excluded from table below). DLUHC have since advised that they will be reviewing the formula currently used to allocate funding and that future funding is likely to have some element of performance related payment. Given the size of this grant, there is a risk to next year's budget if the value decreases significantly.
- 6.31 The table below shows assumptions about these grants over the 5-year MTFS period.

Table 6.4 – Core Grants

Grant Name	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000
Council Tax Support Admin Grant	457	457	457	457	457	457
Housing Benefit Admin Grant	1,491	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351
Public Health Grant	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353
New Homes Bonus (NHB)	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208
Business Rates - Section 31 Grants	6,515	6,737	6,737	4,000	4,000	4,000
Council Tax Support Grant	3,606	-				
2022/23 Services Grant	-	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652	5,652
Lower Tier Services Grant / NHB Replacement	756	796	796	796	796	796
Total	34,385	36,554	36,554	33,817	33,817	33,817

Fees and Charges

- 6.32 The Council's policy in relation to varying external income requires service managers to review the level of fees and charges annually as part of budget setting and that charges should generally increase by the rate of inflation to maximise allowable income.
- 6.33 The setting of fees and charges, along with raising essential financial resources, can contribute to meeting the Council's objectives. Through the pricing mechanism and wider market forces, outcomes can be achieved, and services can be promoted through variable charging policies and proactive use of fees to promote or dissuade certain behaviours.
- 6.34 In the main, fees and charges are set at a level where the full cost of provision is recovered through the price structure. However, in many circumstances those charges are reduced through subsidy to meet broader Council priorities.
- 6.35 Each year the Council reviews the level of its fees and charges through consideration of a report by the Cabinet and its Licensing Committee where it is a requirement that they are considered and approved outside of the Executive. The 2022/23 Fees & Charges were approved by Cabinet at its meeting of the 7 December 2021 and the Licensing Committee on the 13 January 2022.
- 6.36 The impact of fees and charges increases have been included in the MTFS projections.

Use of Reserves

- 6.37 The Council's (Non-Earmarked) General Fund Balance is held to cover the net impact of risks and opportunities and other unforeseen emergencies. The funds held in the General Fund Reserve can only be used once and therefore are not a recurring source of income that can meet permanent budget gaps.
- 6.38 In setting a balanced budget for 2022/23 the Council will use £4.5m (slightly lower than had been assumed in the draft report in December) from the Strategic Budget Planning Reserve, which had been previously earmarked for this purpose. As part of its outturn for 2020/21 the council was able to assign £10m into this reserve in anticipation of the timescales that would be associated with responding to future budget changes. The 2023/24 General Fund forecast presently assumes that the balance of this £10m will be required in that year.

- 6.39 The March 2022 Cabinet and Full Council reports will provide a more comprehensive review of the overall sufficiency of Council reserves as part of the S151 statement. However, it should be recognised here that the need to maintain sufficient levels of reserves to help the authority cope with unforeseen changes in circumstances must be more important now than ever before.

Summary of Corporate General Funding Assumptions

- 6.40 A summary of the of the funding assumptions and breakdown of funding sources is set out in the table.

Table 6.5 – Funding Assumptions

	Source of Funding	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Table 6.1	Revenue Support Grant	22,115	22,797	23,047	23,262	23,722	24,191
	Top up Business Rates	58,412	60,770	62,770	66,134	67,416	68,724
	Retained Business Rates	22,137	21,218	21,218	22,291	22,737	23,192
	NNDR Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(225)	(225)	(225)	-	-	-
Table 6.2	Council Tax	110,302	117,884	123,552	129,187	133,074	137,079
	Council Tax Surplus	1,950	1,925	1,925	2,175	2,175	2,175
Table 6.4	New Homes Bonus	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208
	Public Health	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353
	Other Core Grants	12,825	16,993	14,768	12,256	12,256	12,256
	Total (External) Funding	249,077	262,924	268,616	276,866	282,942	289,179
	Contribution from Reserves	1,688	4,714	5,500	-	-	-
	TOTAL FUNDING	250,765	267,637	274,116	276,866	282,942	289,179

7. General Fund Revenue Assumptions

7.1 2021/22 Financial Performance – General Fund (GF) Revenue

- 7.1.1 The 2021/22 Qtr2 Budget Update report highlighted an overall GF forecast variation from budget of £23.0m with £12.87m attributable to C19 and £10.2m to base budget pressures. The former has remained in the line with the forecast provided at Qtr1 and the £9.1m un-ringfenced emergency C19 grant plus other specific grants and income compensation are still expected to offset the £12.87m in full.
- 7.1.2 More worryingly, the forecast base budget pressure was an increase of £5m compared to Qtr1. The largest impact continues to be felt in the two care service priorities, accounting for £9m of the £10.2m; much of this appears driven by the legacy impact of C19. However, all other priority areas are forecasting pressures of over £1m totalling £15m gross. This figure is netted

down to the £10.2m by expected underspends on corporate budgets, predominately interest payments due to the lag in capital programme spend.

- 7.1.3 As outlined in Section 6, since the draft budget report was presented, there has been an overall betterment to the assumptions made then; a mixture of additional grant funding, improvements to Business Rates income and reductions in forecast payments to external bodies (NLWA & London Councils concessionary fares). This has enabled a further £6m of growth to be built into service budgets. Following an assessment of the specific pressures included in the Qtr2 forecasts, it is proposed to allocate this to the two care services with 60% (£3.6m) to Adults and 40% (£2.4m) to Children's. This is on top of the £11.8m growth recommended in the December report.
- 7.1.4 In response to the savings delivery forecasts included in the Qtr2 Finance Update report, the draft Budget presented to December Cabinet included a provision to mitigate these potential risks and this final Budget now proposes an allowance for re-profiling of £3.250m agreed savings and up to £0.750m to be permanently written out.
- 7.1.5 Covid-19 is expected to continue to impact on Business Rates and Council Tax (Collection Fund) income, both in year and arrears and the forecast impact has been built into the proposals presented in this report. The 2021/22 Budget and 2022/26 MTFS agreed last year spread the estimated business rates deficit over three years as required by legislation. It should also be noted that as part of the 2020/21 year end process bad debt provisions for all the council's key income streams were augmented to recognise as far as possible the estimated impact of C19 on individuals and businesses to fully settle their accounts with the council. With the ever increasing reliance on local tax revenues and other fees and charges to fund services more detailed quarterly reporting is proposed to be included in the Finance Update reports.
- 7.1.6 The year end Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) forecast continues to be in deficit against the agreed budget. At Qtr2 £6.3m was forecast, all against the High Needs Block which continues to be driven by the increasing number of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) in recent years. It should be stressed that following clear guidance last year, this is not a pressure that statutorily impacts the GF however it remains a significant concern for the whole sector.
- 7.1.7 In summary, as far as funding constraints allow, the key underlying budget pressures that have manifested during this financial year to date, which services cannot mitigate, have been taken account of and built in to the proposed 2022/23 Budget.

7.2 The 2022/23 Budget and 2022-26 MTFS Strategy

- 7.2.1 The approach taken to the financial planning process has been markedly different this year, planned to lead to what is now a very different kind of budget being proposed. We have been clear from the onset that we need to continue our council change agenda, particularly in light of the ongoing effects of the Covid-crisis and change in needs that that has brought about. We have also recognised that this type of change is difficult and takes time, and that the

Council is now starting to consider how the new four year borough plan should be framed, which will provide the essential framework for that change. Our budget strategy also allows us to better focus on the delivery of the next year of our already agreed savings strategy, which in itself represents £12m for 2022/23.

- 7.2.2 Our strategy has been to look to align fundamental future budget decisions with knowledge of our fundamental future funding position, in the context of that new borough plan. We have also gone into this budget round knowing that the Council as part of its outturn for 20/21 was able to assign £10m into the Strategic Budget Planning reserve, in anticipation of the sorts of timescales that would be associated with such future change.
- 7.2.3 The improved funding position post PLGFS has allowed additional budget to be directed into the care services from 2022/23 which has also enabled a re-balancing of the assumed use of this reserve. The overall impact on the MTFS is that the major step up in gap is now forecast for 2024/25, which is a year later than previously assumed.
- 7.2.4 Looking forward, this financial planning strategy will enable the Council to achieve a stronger platform to approach the new programme of change required to address the structural c. £20m gap and which will align with the priorities identified in the Council's new Borough plan.

Budget Growth / Pressures

- 7.3 The main **corporate** assumptions across the MTFS period are outlined below followed by a section focussing on the **service** specific items.

7.4 Pay Inflation

- 7.4.1 The pay deal for 2021/22 has still to be agreed as an offer of 1.75% was rejected and put to a ballot of members. Based on this challenge and also the forecasts for inflation next financial year alongside well documented increases in cost of living, the budget available for the pay award in 2022/23 has been increased to allow for c. 3%; a further 1.25% has been added to cover the employer share of the new NI levy. This falls back to c. 2.75% in 2023/24 reverting to 2% pa across the remainder of the MTFS period.

7.5 Non-Pay Inflation

- 7.5.1 The impact of inflationary increases in the demand led services is addressed as part of the overall annual demand modelling exercise. For all other non-pay inflation, the assumption continues that the services will broadly have to manage within existing budgets, thus absorbing any inflationary pressures. However, in recognition that some contracts include inflation-linked increases and utility costs continue to be volatile and difficult to predict, an annual allowance is built into the budget to address these items should they arise. The inflation forecasts provided in SR21 suggested that RPI could reach 4.4%. Since then further increases have been projected and therefore c. 7% has been provided for contract items with 25% on energy. 7% has been assumed for

2023/24 whereafter it returns to 3% pa across the remainder of the MTFS period.

7.6 Employer Pension Contributions

- 7.6.1 The outcome of the last triennial valuation, which covered the period 2020/21 – 2022/23, confirmed that the Pension Fund performance allowed for a decrease in the Council's contribution rate of 0.5% each year for those three years, equating to a saving of c. £0.5m per annum each year. A further £1m saving is now assumed to be delivered as part of the next triennial valuation.

7.7 Contingency

- 7.7.1 The Council holds a single corporate contingency largely to manage any slippage to the agreed budget reduction programme in any one year as well as addressing unforeseen circumstances which cannot realistically be built into budget plans. The contingency for 2022/23 and across the remainder of the MTFS is £7.4m.

7.8 Treasury & Capital Financing

- 7.8.1 The MTFS has been updated to reflect the capital financing costs associated with the new capital schemes that are proposed. These are reflected in the Capital Strategy at section 8 of this report. These are consistent with the contents and recommendations in the draft Treasury Management Strategy Statement

7.9 Levies

- 7.9.1 The current assumption is that all Levy costs except the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) levy will remain broadly in line with the 2021/22 figures across the period.
- 7.9.2 The NLWA's North London Heat and Power Project (NLHPP) will replace the existing Energy from Waste plant at the Edmonton EcoPark with an Energy Recovery Facility and includes a new Resource Recovery Facility. This major project will have financial implications for each of the 7 London boroughs involved, representing 2 million people.
- 7.9.3 The NLWA Board in December 2021 agreed to progress with the procurement for the Energy Recovery Facility Works contract which will enable the NLHPP project to progress. As highlighted in previous reports, the borrowing costs required to deliver the new facility will need to be met from increased borough levies. Based on the latest forecasts from NLWA, an additional £0.9m has been built into the base budget for 2023/24 with some smaller step ups in later years. The sufficiency of these budget assumptions will be kept under review.
- 7.9.4 It should also be noted that £0.5m is held on the balance sheet against the NLWA levy cost in order to smooth the profile of future increases.
- 7.9.5 In terms of the 2022/23 levy, this is likely to be considerably lower (£1.6m) than the figure assumed in the December budget report as there are brought forward

balances available to reduce the calculated figure. Although the final figure will not be available until the Full Council report it is unlikely to shift significantly and therefore the 2022/23 budget assumes this one-off saving.

7.10 Policy Priorities

7.10.1 Since 2018/19, the following policy priorities have received additional funding through the annual budget setting cycles:

- Council Tax Reduction Scheme - £1.6m
- Youth Services programme - £0.25m
- Apprenticeship support - £0.134m
- School meals pilot - £0.05m
- London Living Wage – pump priming to deliver
- Free Schools Meals £0.3m funding in 2021/22 and 2022/23
- Welfare Assistance Scheme £0.3m funding in 2021/22 and 2022/23
- Voluntary and Community Sector – £0.25m in 2021/22 only
- Youth Services – £0.25m in 2021/22 only
- Haringey University Bursary Scheme - £0.12m over 3 years
- Recruit Local People - £0.10m over 2 years

7.11 Service Growth Budget Adjustments

7.11.1 As stated above, the 2022/23 Budget process has focussed on stabilising the Council's overall position by recognising existing and newly manifested pressures, many of which are products of the pandemic and on-going structural underfunding at a national level.

7.11.2 An extensive exercise was carried out over the summer and autumn to gather data and evidence to enable informed decisions to be made about where to direct the limited resources; not all items of growth put forward were able to be accommodated however the proposed budgets are as realistic as possible. The existing MTFS had a certain level of growth assumed which has been reviewed but found to still be sound.

7.11.3 Whilst there have been some funding improvements post PLGFS, there is increased concern over the level of pressures faced by local authority care services, which was highlighted in the Qtr2 Finance report. Further assessment has been undertaken, particularly in the light of the exposure to upward inflationary pressures and on-going C19 pandemic led and other demands in these services, and it is now recommended that, with the improvement to funding since December, further budget provision be allocated here. When combined with the growth allocations proposed in December's draft paper, this provides a total additional funding this budget round of £6.0m to Adults and £6.6m to Children's.

7.11.4 The table below summarises the total new service specific growth (£17.589m) proposed for 2022/23 as part of this year's process with a total of £23.757m across the MTFS period.

Table 7.1 – New Service Growth Budget Adjustment Proposals

	2022/23 (£000)	2023/24 (£000)	2024/25 (£000)	2025/26 (£000)	2026/27 (£000)	TOTAL (£000)
Housing	1,130	0	0	0	0	1,130
Adults	6,009	(42)	0	2,789	2,821	11,577
Children	6,572	144	420	620	20	7,776
Economy	865	(385)	(375)	0	(30)	75
Place	1,401	51	(100)	0	0	1,352
Your Council	1,872	(575)	0	0	550	1,847
TOTAL	17,849	(807)	(55)	3,409	3,361	23,757

7.11.5 As clear from the table, the service areas requiring the most growth continue to be the People related priorities of Adults, Health and Children. Some of this will be met from the application of the additional 1% ASC precept that is proposed to be levied in 2022/23 and the additional specific social care grants announced in PLGFS.

7.11.6 However, unavoidable or demand growth has been identified in all directorates. The following provide a flavour of what this growth will be used for with the full detail set out in Appendix 2:

- Significant investment to support vulnerable residents, with over £12m in our demand led budgets in Children's and Adults Social care and Temporary Accommodation.
- Investment in our VAWG agenda of £0.6m
- Investment in our climate and physical environment with increased funding of £0.5m for proactive tree maintenance, and £0.3m investment in highways drainage cleansing and maintenance
- Ensuring we remain a sustainable and fit for purpose organisation
Investment of over £1m in our back-office functions such as legal, information governance, procurement and social care commissioning to ensure we are able to support and enable the organisation.

7.12 Budget Reduction Proposals / Savings

7.12.1 The Council has previously agreed **£13.3m** of savings to be delivered across the period 2022-2026 and these are set out below.

Table 7.2 – Agreed Savings 2022-2026

Priority	Total				
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total Savings
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Housing	340	51	12	1	404
People - Adults	4,161	535	-	-	4,696
People - Children	1,679	130	230	0	2,039
Place	2,649	(1,370)	1,360	170	2,809
Economy	100	100	100	70	370
Your Council	751	6	-	-	757
Total Savings - Priorities	9,680	(548)	1,702	241	11,075
Cross-Cutting Proposals	2,250				2,250
Total Savings	11,930	(548)	1,702	241	13,325

7.12.2 No new budget reduction proposals are proposed for 2022/23 in line with the agreed financial planning strategy; instead focus has been placed on robustly challenging the existing agreed savings programme identifying where slippage might occur, how this could be mitigated and also acknowledging any savings that, largely due to wider economic conditions, were no longer deemed deliverable.

7.12.3 In response to the savings delivery forecasts included in the Qtr2 Finance Update report, the draft Budget presented to December Cabinet included a provision to mitigate these potential risks and this final Budget now proposes an allowance for re-profiling of £3.250m agreed savings and up to £0.750m to be permanently written out.

7.13 Summary Revenue Budget Position 2022/23 – 2026/27

The summary revenue budget position, including current projected gaps is identified below.

Table 7.3 – Summary Revenue Budget Position

	2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Draft Budget	2023/24 Projected	2024/25 Projected	2025/26 Projected	2026/27 Projected
Priority Area	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Housing	16,102	16,939	16,888	16,876	16,875	16,875
People - Children	58,289	61,169	61,419	62,109	62,729	62,749
People - Adults	83,208	84,175	85,386	88,488	91,277	94,098
Place	23,999	19,642	22,369	22,115	21,945	21,945
Economy	6,166	7,154	6,854	6,429	6,359	6,329
Your Council	32,995	36,333	35,452	35,452	35,452	36,002
Non-Service Revenue	30,006	42,075	50,794	57,616	65,172	72,672
Council Cash Limit	250,765	267,487	279,161	289,084	299,808	310,669
Planned Contributions from Reserves	(1,688)	(4,564)	(5,500)			
Further Savings to be Identified	-	(0)	(4,820)	(12,218)	(16,867)	(21,491)
Total General Fund Budget	249,077	262,923	268,841	276,866	282,942	289,179
Council Tax	110,302	117,884	123,552	129,187	133,074	137,079
Council Tax Surplus	1,950	1,925	1,925	2,175	2,175	2,175
RSG	22,115	22,797	23,047	23,262	23,722	24,191
Top up Business Rates	58,412	60,770	62,770	66,134	67,416	68,724
Retained Business Rates	22,137	21,218	21,218	22,291	22,737	23,192
NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)	(225)	(225)	(225)	-	-	-
Total (Main Funding)	214,691	224,370	232,288	243,049	249,125	255,362
Core/Other External Grants						
New Homes Bonus	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208
Public Health	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353	20,353
Other core grants	12,825	16,993	14,768	12,256	12,256	12,256
TOTAL (Core/Other External Grants)	34,386	38,554	36,329	33,817	33,817	33,817
Total Income	249,077	262,924	268,616	276,866	282,942	289,179

7.13.1 The General Fund Budget 2022/23 proposed has a budget gap of £4.5m which will be met from a draw down from the Strategic Budget Planning reserve in line with the agreed financial planning strategy.

7.13.2 In undertaking this multi-year financial planning, the levels of uncertainty and risk increase substantially beyond the immediate budget for next year. Reference has been made above to the scale of the assumption made in regard to current and future years grants. This report elsewhere highlights the many other risks that may impact and increase the size of the gaps forecasted above for years 2 and beyond. This authority, like all other social care councils, must be particularly concerned about the risks regarding its care services finances. While the year-on-year cash limit profiles for our care services detailed above have been prepared with reference to best intelligence on future years grants, demographics, savings and other pressures, these need to be kept under closest review.

7.14 Review of assumptions and risks 2022/23 – 2026/27

7.14.1 The Council's Section 151 Officer has a statutory responsibility to assess the robustness of the Council's budget and to ensure that the Council has sufficient contingency/reserves to provide against known risks in respect of both expenditure and income. This formal assessment will be made as part of the

final report on the Council's budget in March 2022 and will draw on independent assessments of the Council's financial resilience where available however, it is critical that this report outlines the assumptions and approach to risk taken when arriving at the budget proposals included in the Budget & MTFS.

7.14.2 Given the increased financial pressure that is falling upon this council's budget and the uncertain national political picture, this statutory role is acquiring more and more significance. The number and breadth of potential risks and level of uncertainty, particularly around the Covid-19 pandemic, inflation and changes to Government funding allocation methodology, underlines the need to maintain both a budgeted resilience contingency and keep general and earmarked reserves at current levels.

7.14.3 The main uncertainties and risks identified to date which my impact on the Council's budget for 2022/23 and over the period of the MTFS are:

- Funding assumptions for 2022/23 are subject to the final local government settlement expected in February 2022.
- On-going uncertainty about the final impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on 2021/22 budgets and also future years.
- The current inflation upwards trajectory could worsen or continue for longer than currently assumed
- The ongoing economic impacts of Brexit may continue to put pressure on costs and increase inflation; staffing in critical social care & health services, on local tax income levels
- The continued pressure on High Needs Block Dedicated Schools Block (DSG) resources, lack of a clear strategy for resolution from the DfE, although it is now confirmed that deficits are not to be funded by general fund resources
- The expected Fair Funding Review and redesign of the Business Rates Retention scheme did not complete during 2021/22 as expected. The impact on funding for the Council on the eventual outcomes of both are not known at this time although these are expected to be overtaken by the Levelling Up agenda and associated funding distribution methodologies
- Increases in London Living Wage, or the minimum wage impacting the Council directly or through contracted spend in future years.
- The impact of pay and general inflation pressures above current assumptions
- General population increases that are expected over the next 5 years and any associated growth in demand - other than specifically allowed for – may lead to financial pressure. Conversely, in the immediate term, falls in numbers of families with children living in the borough are creating ongoing pressures for schools which are funded on a per pupil basis from the Government.
- Planned actions to increase Council managed temporary accommodation options do not progress at the pace expected and/or are potentially exacerbated by Covid-19
- The Council's Transformational Programmes do not deliver the required savings, do not deliver savings quickly enough, or are impacted by demographic trends particularly in critical areas such as Children's and Adults Social Care and Temporary Accommodation.

- Any further deterioration in the forecast 2021/22 position including non-delivery of in year savings

8. Council's Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2022/23 – 2026/27

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 This is the fourth capital strategy report that has been prepared since it became a mandatory requirement upon local authorities. It gives a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing, and treasury management activities contribute to the provision of public services. It also provides an overview of how the risks of the capital programme are managed and the implications for future financial sustainability.
- 8.1.2 The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the deliverability of the Council's capital strategy, but the council has responded to the new challenges. In particular the capital programme for 2021/22 has continued to provide for an acceleration of the school streets programme, revisions to the public realm works to create Covid-19 safe public spaces through widening pavements and works around school streets to make them safe. Despite the pandemic significant works have been undertaken to 8 schools and Pendarren.
- 8.1.3 Looking forward the Council's capital investment proposals include continued investment in the school estate, new investment in creating an in-borough Children's residential care provision, and increased investment in the infrastructure of the borough's parks and streets. Historically the Council received significant funding from TfL to support the highways of the borough. The pandemic hit TfL's finances hard, and it has not been able to provide the same level of support to boroughs. The Council's proposals allow for funding of the type of work previously funded by TfL in 2022/23 to be met by Council borrowing. In future years it has been assumed that external grant will be available to fund these works, in line with announcements made at SR21.
- 8.1.4 The Council has an accommodation strategy that is responding to the new ways of working and service demands. The strategy assumes that it will consolidate the Council's offices into the Civic Centre. This would be achieved through the necessary refurbishment of the Civic Centre and the creation of a new annex. There is also further investment in property to enable the Council to maximise the value of its property on Station Road. It is anticipated that investment in the annex will generate savings that will pay for the investment.
- 8.1.5 The Council is also investing in its digital offering to ensure that our customers receive the best possible service.
- 8.1.6 The Council continues to invest in housing through its new homes programme. This expenditure is contained within the housing revenue account (HRA) and is reported here in summary form and elsewhere on the agenda in detail.

Background

- 8.1.7 Capital expenditure in local government is defined in statute and accounting practices/codes and as such must be complied with. Within these rules, capital budgets and capital expenditure decisions offer the opportunity for the Council to profoundly affect the lives of its residents, businesses, and visitors in both the immediate and the longer term.
- 8.1.8 Capital programmes can shape the local environment (e.g. through the provision of new housing, traffic schemes or regeneration schemes); positively impact people's lives (e.g. through creating appropriate housing for adults with learning difficulties or investment in parks and open spaces); transform the way the Council interacts with local residents (e.g. through the libraries investment programme or proposals for locality provision); and deliver fit for purpose schools. The Council continues to plan for its use of capital expenditure to positively impact people's lives.
- 8.1.9 The key objectives for the Council's capital programme are to deliver the outcomes described in the borough plan and assist the Council in meeting the financial challenges that it continues to face. However, affordability is also a key consideration, as investment in capital schemes which requires the Council to borrow to fund the schemes impacts on Council revenue budgets.

8.2 Capital expenditure and financing

- 8.2.1 Capital expenditure is where the Council spends money on a project, with the view to derive economic benefit from the outcome of the expenditure, for a period longer than twelve months. This also includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets.
- 8.2.2 The table below shows a high-level summary of the Council's outline capital spending in the medium-term i.e. for the financial years 2022/23-2026/27 which shows the continued and growing capital investment that is being undertaken to support the achievement of the borough plan objectives and to improve people's lives.

Table 8.1: Capital expenditure plans overview 2022/23 - 2026/27

	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	2026/27 Budget (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Previously Agreed							
General Fund Account (GF)	288,854	190,863	150,613	120,687	67,469		818,485
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	277,033	346,575	334,086	375,571	222,787		1,556,052
Total =	565,887	537,438	484,699	496,258	290,256		2,374,537
Proposed							
General Fund Account (GF)		259,670	245,718	164,279	101,153	41,119	811,939
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)		276,900	453,834	323,065	228,633	227,953	1,510,385
Total =		536,570	699,552	487,344	329,786	269,072	2,322,324

- 8.2.3 The capital programme is composed of individual priority programmes. Within these priority totals there are schemes and within most schemes there are individual projects. For instance, Scheme 302, Borough Roads, will contain individual projects on individual roads.
- 8.2.4 Where additional funding is proposed for an existing scheme this has been added to the project rather than creating a new scheme.
- 8.2.5 About a third of the capital programme is composed of schemes that are wholly funded by Council borrowing and that are not self-financing. These schemes largely reflect the statutory duties of the council. In large part these schemes are not able to attract external resources to either supplement or supplant Council borrowing.
- 8.2.6 Whilst the overall General Fund capital programme is large, it is mostly composed of small schemes. However, there are a number of schemes which are multi year and of a significant value. The expenditure in year for these schemes incurs an interest charge. In future for such schemes, the interest cost during the construction period will be capitalised, along with the other costs of bringing the asset into operation. The Council's existing policy for Minimum Revenue Provisions (MRP) already works on this basis. This would ensure that current taxpayers would not be burdened with costs incurred on such schemes where the benefits are in future years.
- 8.2.7 The Children's Services capital programme is largely reliant on Council borrowing. For the period 2022/23-2026/27 the Council is planning to spend £92.9m on schools, of which approximately £28.9m is funded through government grant leaving a borrowing requirement of £64m. The majority of the cost of the increased investment in schools falls on the Council's revenue account through increased borrowing costs.

- 8.2.8 The Adults Services capital programme is £72.8m, the majority of the programme is self-financed at £56m. In addition there is £13.9m grant funded expenditure.
- 8.2.9 Within the Place priority the proposed capital programme for the period 2022/23-2026/27 is broadly estimated at £103.6m of which approximately £30.7m is externally funded.
- 8.2.10 The Economy capital programme has an estimated value of £367m, of which £133.5m is funded externally and £184.2m is self-financing. Council borrowing in this part of the capital programme is proportionately lower than in others at £49.3m. The majority of this borrowing is to match fund to the Tottenham Hale Regeneration project, the Tottenham High Road Strategy and the Wood Green Regeneration Strategy.
- 8.2.11 The basic premise for the Economy programme is to provide a funding envelope within the budget and policy framework which enables the council to respond to opportunities in a timely way. This means that this capital programme is both front loaded and prone to reporting slippage.
- 8.2.12 The General Fund Housing programme has no schemes that rely on borrowing as they are all self-financing.
- 8.2.13 The Your Council capital programme is estimated at £92.1m with the majority, £59.7m funded through borrowing. £43.3m of this borrowing relates to the asset management function of the Council and the Civic Centre refurbishment, with investment of £15.4m in ICT to improve services.
- 8.2.14 The inclusion of a scheme within the capital programme is not necessarily permission to spend. Most schemes will be subject to the completion of an approved business case that validates the high-level cost and time estimates contained within the programme. An integral part of the business case will be an assessment of the risks that a project faces and once a project is agreed, the review of the risk register is a standing item on the agenda for the project's governance arrangements.
- 8.2.15 There are a range of schemes within the General Fund capital programme that will only proceed, if they are estimated to result in a net reduction in expenditure. That reduction will include the cost of financing the borrowing and contribute to the MTFS through making savings or increasing income. These schemes are known as self-financing schemes. The decision to proceed with these schemes will follow the production of a detailed business case that supports the investment and identifies reductions in expenditure.
- 8.2.16 Services bid annually as part of the Council's budget setting process. The bids are assessed against their "fit" in relation to the Borough Plan, the asset management plan and meeting the objectives of the medium-term financial strategy (MTFS). In addition, schemes have been considered for their contribution to economic recovery, to growth, to jobs, and to creating a Covid-19 safe public realm.

8.2.17 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account, which ensures that the Council's housing activities are not subsidised by the Council's non-housing activities. It also ensures that the Council's non-housing activities are not subsidised by its HRA. HRA capital expenditure is recorded separately. The table below details the proposed capital expenditure plans by priority.

Table 8.2: Capital expenditure plans by priority

	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	2026/27 Budget (£'000)	Total (£'000)
People - Children's	25,421	26,694	24,671	14,301	1,831	92,916
People - Adults	17,956	40,474	8,515	3,471	2,377	72,794
Place	25,594	22,445	20,688	18,988	15,861	103,576
Economy	157,969	132,824	87,506	52,643	17,600	448,542
Housing (GF)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	2,000
Your Council	31,731	22,281	22,900	11,750	3,450	92,112
Total General Fund (GF)	259,670	245,718	164,279	101,153	41,119	811,939
Housing (HRA)	276,900	453,834	323,065	228,633	227,953	1,510,385
Overall Total	536,570	699,552	487,344	329,786	269,072	2,322,324

8.2.18 Appendix 4 includes the previously agreed schemes plus any changes since the last budget (up to and including the December 2021 Cabinet), plus the new schemes proposed. It also indicates how each scheme is financed.

8.2.19 Appendix 5 provides details of the new schemes proposed. The following paragraphs provide a high-level description of each priority's new capital proposals.

8.2.20 Children's Services

There is one new scheme proposed for Children's Services and that is for the creation of an in-borough residential centre. This would provide high quality provision at a lower cost. The site or sites for the provision have not been identified at this time. The scheme is included in the capital programme as self-financing.

8.2.21 Adult Services

The continued focus of the Adults Services capital programme is to enhance the lives of disabled and older adults. The 2021/22 capital programme delivery has been severely affected by Covid-19 and is therefore delayed. Accordingly, the aim for the coming period is to deliver those schemes that are delayed.

8.2.22 Place

The existing Place priority capital programme is designed to make the borough a cleaner and safer place where residents can lead active and healthy lives. The proposed new capital schemes build on these priorities with additional investment.

A previously significant source of funding for the borough's infrastructure were grants received from Transport for London (TfL). Due to the financial situation of TfL these grants have largely ceased. Even though these grants have ceased the works still need to be undertaken.

Part of the new investment is to offset the TfL reductions but there is additional investment in the borough's pavements, and additional funding for the Parkland Walk Bridges programme as well as investment in our parks to provide greener and more comfortable spaces. The programme also allows for the continuation of investment in street lighting and borough roads. The funding for the highways scheme and the accident reduction scheme are included in the programme as being funded by Haringey borrowing in 2022/23. In future years it has been assumed that there will be external funding provided to undertake the works, in line with announcements from SR21 about national funding for works for highways, potholes, resurfacing and bridges.

8.2.23 Economy

The new proposal, in relation to the HALS service and builds on this existing programme of funding of the Good Economy Recovery Plan. . In addition, the Economy capital programme now reflects the GLA grants for the HRW scheme.

8.2.24 Your Council

The initial proposals contain significant investment in Council assets and services. There is a new proposal for an annex to the Civic Centre which will consolidate most all Council offices onto one site and at the same time allow for new uses for the buildings on Station Road. The proposals also have significant investment in IT systems and infrastructure to ensure that the customer experience is as good as it can be.

8.2.25 Financing

All capital expenditure must be financed from either an external source (government grant or other contributions), the Council's own resources (revenue, reserves or capital receipts) or debt (borrowing, leasing, Private Finance Initiative). The Council's capital programme has moved to a financing strategy that seeks to ensure that investment via the capital programme is self-financing or funded from external resources wherever possible. The draft capital programme for 2022/23-2026/27 is analysed in the table below and shows that the majority of schemes being proposed (68%) are either self-financing or funded via external resources:

Table 8.3: Financing Strategy

	General Fund Borrowing		External	Total
	Met from General Fund (£'000)	Self - Financing met from Savings (£'000)		
People - Children's	57,808	6,200	28,908	92,916
People - Adults	2,885	56,020	13,889	72,794
Place	64,473	8,413	30,690	103,576
Economy	49,318	184,237	214,987	448,542
Housing - GF	0	2,000	0	2,000
Your Council	59,662	32,450	0	92,112
Total	234,146	289,319	288,474	811,939

8.2.26 The self-financing schemes will normally only proceed if they produce a reduction in expenditure that includes reductions enough to cover the cost of financing the investment (council borrowing). This is necessary to ensure that the investment contributes to meeting the financial challenges that the Council faces. It is noted however, that in some limited circumstances, that schemes may proceed even if they do not produce a reduction in expenditure enough to cover the cost of financing the investment.

8.2.27 As debt needs to be repaid the Council is required by statute to set aside from its revenue account an annual amount sufficient to repay borrowings. This is known as the minimum revenue provision (MRP). The MRP for the period is set out below:

Table 8.4: Estimated MRP

	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	2026/27 Budget (£'000)
MRP	8,734	13,368	19,380	23,383	26,528	28,848

8.2.28 The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases when new debt financed expenditure is incurred and reduces when MRP is made. The increase in MRP in 2022/23 is due to the end of the MRP holiday and was addressed in detail in the Treasury Management Strategy considered by Council in February 2021.

Table 8.5: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

	2021/22 Budget (£'000)	2022/23 Budget (£'000)	2023/24 Budget (£'000)	2024/25 Budget (£'000)	2025/26 Budget (£'000)	2026/27 Budget (£'000)
CFR	1,365,827	1,375,493	1,822,026	2,164,106	2,308,905	2,353,152

8.3 Asset Management

- 8.3.1 The Asset Management Plan is to be the subject of a separate report at a later Cabinet meeting.

Asset Disposals

- 8.3.2 When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold, and the proceeds (known as capital receipts) can be spent on new assets or can be used to repay debt. Repayments of grants, loans and non-treasury investments also generate capital receipts. The Council is currently permitted by legislation to spend capital receipts to deliver cost reductions and/or transformation. This is known as the flexible use of capital receipts and this flexibility is currently due to expire on the 31st March 2025.
- 8.3.3 As stated above, capital receipts can be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt. The budget assumption is that capital receipts will not fund capital expenditure or debt repayment. It is anticipated that the capital receipts received in the MTFS period covered by the flexibility (up to 31st March 2025) will be used to deliver cost reductions and/or transformation. There is a separate policy statement and schedule of proposed initiatives to utilise capital receipts flexibly.

Treasury Management

- 8.3.4 The Council has a separate Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) that deals in detail with treasury management matters. The Capital Strategy document repeats some of the information contained within the TMSS but places the information in the context of the capital programme and Borough Plan.
- 8.3.5 Treasury management is concerned with keeping enough but not excessive cash balances available to meet the Council's spending needs, while managing the risks involved. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing. This is to avoid excess credit balances or overdrafts at the bank. The Council is typically cash rich in the short term as cash revenue income is received before it is spent but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before it is financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce borrowing.

Borrowing Strategy

- 8.3.6 The council's main objectives when borrowing is to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should its plans change in the future. These objectives are often in conflict as the Council seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans and long-term fixed loans where the future cost is known, but higher.
- 8.3.7 Projected levels of the Council's total outstanding debt (which comprises borrowing, PFI liabilities and leasing) are shown below and compared to the capital financing requirement.

Table 8.6: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

	31/3/21 Actual (£'000)	31/3/22 Budget (£'000)	31/3/23 Budget (£'000)	31/3/24 Budget (£'000)	31/3/25 Budget (£'000)	31/3/26 Budget (£'000)	31/3/27 Budget (£'000)
Borrowing Debt	555,915	811,902	1,204,505	1,637,025	1,977,612	2,120,215	2,161,266
PFI & Lease Debt	27,303	28,164	19,471	15,297	10,938	8,421	7,921
Total Debt	583,218	840,066	1,223,977	1,652,322	1,988,550	2,128,636	2,169,187
Capital Financing Requirement	837,822	1,365,827	1,375,493	1,822,026	2,164,106	2,308,905	2,353,152

8.3.8 Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from the above, the Council expects to comply with this requirement.

Affordable Borrowing Limit

8.3.9 The Council is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. In line with statutory guidance, a lower operational boundary is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit.

Table 8.7: Prudential Indicator: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt

	2021/22 limit (£'000)	2022/23 limit (£'000)	2023/24 limit (£'000)	2024/25 limit (£'000)	2025/26 limit (£'000)	2026/27 limit (£'000)
Authorised limit – borrowing	1,272,356	1,286,022	1,736,729	2,083,167	2,230,484	2,275,231
Authorised limit – PFI & leases	30,981	25,702	20,192	14,438	11,116	10,456
Authorised limit – total external debt	1,303,337	1,311,724	1,756,921	2,097,606	2,241,600	2,285,687
Operational boundary – borrowing	1,222,356	1,236,022	1,686,729	2,033,167	2,180,484	2,225,231
Operational boundary – PFI & leases	28,164	23,366	18,356	13,126	10,106	9,506
Operational boundary – total external debt	1,250,521	1,259,387	1,705,086	2,046,293	2,190,589	2,234,737

8.3.10 Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue account, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. The net annual charge is known as financing costs. This is compared to the net revenue stream i.e., the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.

Table 8.8: Estimated Capital Financing Costs

	2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
MRP - pre 2008 expenditure	0	2,283	5,019	5,019	5,019	5,019
MRP - post 2008 expenditure	8,734	11,085	14,361	18,364	21,509	23,829
Total MRP	8,734	13,368	19,380	23,383	26,528	28,848
Interest Costs (General Fund)	8,635	11,274	14,800	16,961	18,194	18,557
Total Gross Capital Financing Costs (GF)	17,369	24,642	34,181	40,343	44,722	47,405
Offsetting Savings for self financing schemes	-5,171	-8,835	-12,073	-14,919	-18,548	-18,031
Total Net Capital Financing Costs (GF)	12,198	15,807	22,108	25,424	26,174	29,374
Interest Costs (HRA)	16,242	14,861	21,022	28,186	32,545	34,322

Table 8.9: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financing Costs General Fund	12,198	15,807	22,108	25,424	26,174	29,374
Proportion of net revenue stream	4.86%	6.01%	8.36%	9.26%	9.33%	10.24%
Financing Costs HRA	16,242	14,861	21,022	28,186	32,545	34,322
Proportion of net revenue stream	15.10%	13.12%	17.54%	21.77%	23.57%	23.93%

8.3.11 It can be seen that over the MTFS period that the General Fund ratio increases. However, whilst costs of financing investment increases there will be offsetting revenue savings from those schemes which are self-financing, and these savings will be reflected in reduced service area budgets. It is also possible that once business cases are prepared that some of the schemes within the capital programme may well not proceed. The ratio also increases for the HRA. This level of ratio has been modelled into the current version of the evolving HRA business plan and capital programme and is affordable.

Governance

8.3.12 Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made on a daily basis and are delegated to the Director of Finance. There is a further sub-delegation to members of the Director of Finance's staff to facilitate day-to-day operations. Whoever is making the decision(s) will need to act in line with the treasury management strategy as approved by full Council.

9. Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

- 9.1 The HRA is the Council's record of the income and revenue expenditure relating to council housing and related services. Under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the HRA is ring-fenced and cannot be subsidised by increases in council tax. Equally, any surplus in the HRA or balances held in reserves cannot be transferred to the General Fund. Since April 2012, the HRA has been self-financing. Under self-financing Councils retain all the money they receive from rent and use it to manage and maintain their homes.

HRA Financial Plan Overview

- 9.1 This revised financial plan encapsulates the council's HRA 5-year Revenue & Capital Budget/MTFS. It is supported by 30-Year Financial model developed this year, which enables the Council to take a longer-term view of the HRA. This is particularly important in the context of sustained existing stock maintenance & new homes development and allows us to plan for the future of our housing stock more accurately and sustainably.
- 9.2 The plan enables the modelling of the revenue and capital implications of all planned work in the HRA to deliver Borough Plan priorities and provided the basis for understanding the affordability of current capital programme delivery plans and assessing options to ensure a viable HRA over a longer period.
- 9.3 Assumed rents on new builds and acquisition reflect recent valuation exercise across wards where development is taking place. Forecasts of the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) borrowing rate and updated inflation (CPI – Consumer Price Index) which informs the existing homes rent charges and affects cost, have been incorporated into the HRA financial plan.
- 9.4 This Financial Plan supports the greater proportion of the new homes being developed for social rents, which has increased from 75% to 82%. This is made possible by increased grant in the Affordable Homes Programme (AHP) 2021-26, forecast reductions in borrowing costs, and Council rent increase.
- 9.5 The level of spend on major works (existing homes) and carbon reduction programmes highlights the Councils commitment to improving the quality of life of residents, ensuring residents live healthier lifestyle and combating climate change.
- 9.6 The comprehensive financial plan addresses the affordability of the entire HRA capital programmes, which includes the new homes build & acquisition programmes, existing stock maintenance, carbon reduction programmes for both existing stocks and new stocks, fire safety programmes and the BWF estate renewal programme.
- 9.7 It includes a long-term assessment of maintenance, improvement, and management requirements, as well as forecasts on income streams such as rents, in line with rent standards, and other future developments. The impact of the current pandemic on rent collection and delay in capital programmes are also reflected in the HRA financial plan.

- 9.8 Built into this revised financial plan is an increase in the level of HRA working balance to £20m this year, in recognition of the potential financial risk associated with such an extensive expansion programme in the HRA. There is a provision for one-off costs of change management of insourcing of housing functions, as currently managed by Homes for Haringey (HfH).

The main sources of income to the HRA: Rents and Service Charges.

Housing rents

- 9.9 The Council sets the rents in Council-owned properties every year, in accordance with the Government's social housing rent policy. The Government, through the Regulator of Social Housing, prescribes the formula for calculating social housing rents. These rents are also called formula rents and exclude service charges.
- 9.10 The national formula for setting social rent is intended to enable Local Authorities (LAs) to set rents at a level that allows them to meet their obligations to their tenants, maintain their stock (to at least Decent Homes Standard) and continue to operate a financially viable HRA, including meeting their borrowing commitments.
- 9.11 The formula is complex. It starts from a national average rent figure and then adjusts to take account of relative average local earnings, relative local property values, and the number of bedrooms, to calculate the formula rent for each property in a locality.
- 9.12 Formula rents are subject to a national social rent cap. The rent cap is the maximum level to which rents can be increased to in any one financial year, based on the size of the property. Where the formula rent would be higher than the rent cap for a particular property, the national social rent cap must be used instead. The national rent caps for 2022/23 are as follows:

Number of bedrooms	2021/22 Rent cap	2022/23 Rent cap	Percentage Increase
1 and bedsits	£148.88	£155.73	4.60%
2	£157.62	£164.87	4.60%
3	£166.38	£174.03	4.60%
4	£175.12	£183.18	4.60%
5	£183.89	£192.35	4.60%
6 or more	£192.64	£201.50	4.60%

Rents in Existing Council Homes - General Needs & Sheltered/Supported Housing

- 9.13 Individual Council rents in Haringey are below the formula rents in many properties. This is because historically Haringey rents were set lower than the formula rent. In contrast, many social landlords, particularly Housing Associations, have historic rents that were set higher than formula rent. To create a level playing field, the Government introduced rent restructuring in 2003 to converge actual rents towards the formula rent. The Government abandoned rent restructuring in 2015/16, when it imposed a 1% rent reduction for four years, under the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016. The Council complied with the legislation and the 1% rent reduction ended in 2019/20.
- 9.14 The Rent Standard permits Local Authorities in England to increase tenants' rents every year by no more than the CPI at September of the previous year plus 1%, at least until 2024/25. Therefore since 2020/21, existing Council tenants' rents could only increase by no more than CPI inflation plus 1%. However, the Government allows Local Authorities to charge formula rents on homes when they are re-let following a vacancy.
- 9.15 The current rent for 2021/22, approved by Cabinet on 9 February 2021, was set at the 2020/21 rent uplifted by 1.5%. The rent increase was due to the CPI (inflation) rate in September 2020 of 0.5% plus 1% allowed by the Government.
- 9.16 The Council has the ability under the social housing rent standards to increase rent by no more than September CPI plus 1%. Given that the CPI at September 2021 is 3.1%, it is recommended that rents in council-owned housing stock would increase by 4.1% (CPI plus 1%) from 4 April 2022 (the first Monday in April). As such the average weekly rent would increase by £4.35 from £106.14 to £110.49.
- 9.17 Applying this rent increase of 4.1% would generate £3.4m of additional income to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). This has been reflected in the HRA financial plan. There are also assumed annual rent increases of CPI of 2% plus 1% forecasted for the rest of the 5-year MTFS period, then CPI of 2% only from April 2029 for the remaining life of the HRA financial plan.
- 9.18 Proposed rents for sheltered/supported housing tenants for 2022/23 have also been calculated on the basis that they increase by 4.1% from 4 April 2022.
- 9.19 There is a range of rents across different sizes of properties. Table 1 sets out the proposed average weekly rents and the average rent increases for 2022/23 by property size.

Table 9.1

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Properties	Current average weekly rent 2021/22	Proposed average weekly rent 2022/23	Proposed average rent increase	Proposed percentage increase
Bedsit	136	£86.11	£89.64	£3.53	4.1%
1	5,367	£91.20	£94.94	£3.74	4.1%
2	5,139	£106.29	£110.65	£4.36	4.1%
3	3,725	£121.71	£126.70	£4.99	4.1%
4	603	£138.57	£144.25	£5.68	4.1%
5	109	£162.10	£168.75	£6.65	4.1%
6	15	£168.45	£175.36	£6.91	4.1%
7	2	£159.39	£165.93	£6.54	4.1%
8	1	£180.44	£187.84	£7.40	4.1%
All dwellings	15,097	£106.14	£110.49	£4.35	4.1%

Rents in New Council Homes – General Needs and Sheltered/Supported Housing

- 9.20 The Council has an ambitious Council housing delivery programme, and over the next few years, a large number of newly built and newly acquired council homes will be delivered and ready for new tenants.
- 9.21 Consistent with its practice in setting rents on the relet of existing properties, the Council lets all new homes at formula rent (subject to national rent cap). The HRA financial plan includes additional rental income at the average formula rent for the new homes in the housing delivery programme. The table below shows the forecast average formula rents for new builds, which are below the national social rent cap. The actual rent will be higher than the average for some properties and lower for others, depending on the property value.

Table 9.2

Number of bedrooms	Average weekly formula rent 2022/23
1	£111.68
2	£146.61
3	£165.40
4	£179.60

Rents in Temporary Accommodation

- 9.22 All properties acquired since 1 April 2019 for housing homeless households held in the HRA are leased to Haringey Community Benefit Society (HCBS) and let by HCBS at Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rent levels.

- 9.23 The HRA financial plan includes these rental incomes from 2021/22 to 2028/29. From year eight, it recognises incomes from these properties at formula rent, with the normal annual rent increases of CPI, as these properties are assumed will revert to the HRA after 7 years of lease. It should be noted that there are other potential outcomes for these properties, including an extension of the seven-year period, subject to approval being sought and obtained from the Secretary of State.
- 9.24 From 4th April 2022, all other Council-owned properties used as temporary accommodation but not leased to HCBS will also have their rents increased by 4.1% from their current levels.

Tenants' Service Charges

- 9.25 In addition to rents, tenants pay charges for services they receive which are not covered by the rent. The Council sets tenants' service charges at the start of each financial year to match budgeted expenditure.
- 9.26 Service charges must be set at a level that recovers the cost of the service, and no more than this. Charges are calculated by dividing the budgeted cost of providing the service to tenants by the number of tenants receiving the service.
- 9.27 Therefore, a flat rate is charged to tenants receiving each service and the weekly amount is fixed. The amount tenants pay increases where the cost of providing the service is anticipated to increase. Equally, charges are reduced when the cost of providing the service reduces or where there has been an over-recovery in the previous year.

Tenants currently pay for the following services:

- Concierge
- Grounds maintenance
- Caretaking
- Street sweeping (Waste collection)
- Light and power (Communal lighting)
- Heating
- Estates road maintenance
- Door entry system maintenance
- Sheltered housing cleaning service
- Good neighbour cleaning service
- Converted properties cleaning
- Window cleaning service
- TV aerial maintenance

Tenants living in sheltered and supported housing also pay the following additional support charges:

- Sheltered Housing Charge
- Good Neighbour Charge
- Additional Good Neighbour Charge

The applicable charges for 2022/23 are as stated in Table 9.3 below:

Tenants' Service Charges with effect from 4 April 2022 (2022/23)

Tenants' service charges	Current Weekly Charge 2021/22	Proposed Weekly Charge 2022/23	Increase/ (decrease)		Draft Budget 2022/23
Concierge	£17.72	£18.44	£0.72	4.1%	£1,812,000
Grounds Maintenance	£3.13	£3.26	£0.13	4.2%	£1,518,000
Caretaking	£4.54	£4.72	£0.18	4.0%	£1,783,000
Street Sweeping	£5.23	£5.44	£0.21	4.0%	£2,432,000
Estates Road maintenance	£0.60	£0.62	£0.02	3.3%	£286,000
Communal Lighting (Light & Power)	£2.24	£2.35	£0.11	4.9%	£1,065,000
Gas (Elderly Person)	£10.12	£10.52	£0.40	4.0%	£205,000
Gas (Not Elderly Person)	£9.68	£10.07	£0.39	4.0%	£56,000
GLC Heating	£11.08	£11.52	£0.44	4.0%	£36,000
District Heating 6	£9.91	£10.31	£0.40	4.0%	£1,000
District Heating 8	£10.17	£10.58	£0.41	4.0%	£326,000
Oil/Electricity (Elderly Person)	£7.93	£8.25	£0.32	4.0%	£17,000
TV aerial maintenance	£0.33	£0.34	£0.01	4.1%	£153,000
Door entry system maintenance	£0.90	£0.94	£0.04	4.1%	£333,000
Sheltered housing cleaning service	£1.87	£1.94	£0.07	3.7%	£92,000
Good neighbour cleaning service	£1.32	£1.37	£0.05	3.8%	£30,000
Window cleaning	£0.56	£0.57	£0.01	1.8%	£39,000
Converted properties cleaning	£1.79	£1.86	£0.07	3.9%	£71,000
Total Property Charge Income					£10,255,000
Sheltered Housing Charge	£28.31	£29.44	£1.13	4.0%	£1,201,800
Good Neighbour Charge	£12.64	£13.15	£0.51	4.0%	£314,100
Additional Good Neighbour Charge	£2.76	£2.87	£0.11	4.0%	£6,200
Total Support Charge Income					£1,522,100
Proposed Tenants' Service Charge Income Budget - 2022/23					£11,777,100

Rent consultation

- 9.28 There is no requirement for tenant consultation because Haringey Council's rents are set in accordance with Government rent standard and no new charges are being introduced for the tenants' service charges. However, tenants must be given at least four weeks' notice before the new rents for 2022/23 start on 4 April 2022.
- 9.29 This will follow the consideration by Cabinet in February 2022 and will include:
- Council housing rent charges for 2022/23
 - Proposed weekly tenants service charges for 2022/23
 - HRA hostel rent charges for 2022/23

HRA Expenditure

- 9.30 The Council's Arms' Length Management Company (ALMO), Homes for Haringey (HfH), manages the dwellings stock and garages on behalf of the Council. The management fee the Council pays for these services is budgeted at £44.9m for 2022/23. This is mainly made up of £20.8m for repairs and £22.2m for housing management, including staff cost increase and additional national insurance increase. Cabinet made a decision in December 2021 to bring HfH back in-house. It is expected that this will result in efficiencies and financial savings, which will be quantified and reported in the future and will be important in order to stay within the level of management budget included within this MTFS.
- 9.31 Other significant items of expenditure include the capital financing charge and depreciation. The capital financing charge is the interest on HRA loans and internal funding and is budgeted at a slightly lower level than that of 2021/22, made possible by a revised, more detailed HRA model.
- 9.32 The proposed HRA capital programme supports the delivery of over £2bn investment in our existing stock over the next 30 years, and now supports the delivery of approximately 3,898 homes, of which about 3,221 are for social rent. This is an improvement, over a 10-year period, in the number of new homes planned to be delivered and the ratio of social rent homes to market sales homes.
- 9.33 There are of course risks such as the impact of the current pandemic, COVID-19 on collection of rent, the impact of Government policy changes in respect of types of tenancy, rent levels, right to buy, and treatment of voids. Importantly, HRA budget and forecasts continue to assume a revenue contribution to capital outlay (RCCO) minimum of £8m (our internally set minimum level). This means that the operating surplus after expenditure should not be below £8m. It also includes an assumed increase in working balance to £20m, this being subject to the 2020/21 outturn and to be addressed in the outturn report.

- 9.34 In addition to the setting of a minimum operating surplus, a further metric to check the HRA viability has been introduced to ensure that there is adequate net income for repayment of interest, the interest cover ratio (ICR). This metric is used in Local Authorities and Housing Associations' development programmes and the plan was built to ensure that interest cover in any given year remains above 1.25. Over the MTFS period, the plan's ICR ranges from 1.27 to 1.54.

HRA 5 Years MTFS (2022/23-2026/27)

- 9.35 The HRA budget for 2022/23 is a balanced budget maintaining a reasonable revenue contribution to capital (RCCO) of £8.3m compared to £8.8m in last year's budget. This report sets out the proposed HRA 5 years Budget/MTFS in the table below. It accommodates the scale of development presently assumed within the business and financial planning in terms of its impact of the future years HRA revenue position. It also takes into consideration the September CPI and its impact in next year's rent charges.

Table 9.4 - Draft HRA 5-Year Revenue Budget (2022/23 – 2026/27)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Income & Expenditure	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	5 Years
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income						
Dwellings Rent Income	(89,825)	(95,289)	(102,196)	(110,957)	(118,728)	(516,995)
Void Loss	898	953	1,022	1,110	1,187	5,170
Hostel Rent Income	(2,342)	(2,402)	(2,464)	(2,527)	(2,593)	(12,328)
Service Charge Income	(11,777)	(12,262)	(12,900)	(13,734)	(14,449)	(65,122)
Leaseholder Income	(7,850)	(7,882)	(8,107)	(8,337)	(8,574)	(40,750)
Other Income (Garages /Aerials/Interest)	(2,242)	(2,282)	(2,323)	(2,366)	(2,409)	(11,622)
Total Income	(113,138)	(119,164)	(126,968)	(136,811)	(145,566)	(641,647)
Expenditure						
Repairs	20,838	21,255	20,862	22,210	23,367	108,532
Housing Management	22,176	22,273	22,219	23,164	24,000	113,832
Housing Demand	1,917	1,955	1,994	2,034	2,075	9,975
Management Fee (HfH)	44,931	45,483	45,075	47,408	49,442	232,339
Estates Costs (Managed)	11,167	11,203	11,240	11,465	12,206	57,281
Provision for Bad Debts (Tenants)	2,817	2,958	3,138	3,365	3,568	15,846
Provision for Bad Debts (Leaseholders)	188	189	195	200	206	978
Total Managed Expenditure	14,172	14,350	14,573	15,030	15,980	74,105
Other Costs (GF Services)	5,379	5,487	5,597	5,708	5,823	27,994
Other Costs (Property/Insurance)	4,552	3,011	2,561	2,612	2,664	15,400
Capital Financing Costs	14,861	21,022	28,186	32,545	34,322	130,936
Contribution to Major Repairs (Depreciation)	20,919	21,773	22,907	24,395	25,663	115,657
Revenue Contributions to Capital	8,324	8,038	8,069	9,113	11,672	45,216
Total Expenditure	113,138	119,164	126,968	136,811	145,566	641,647
HRA (Surplus) / Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0

HRA 5 Years Capital Programme (2022/23 – 2026/27)

- 9.36 This represents the capital implications of the new HRA financial plan where the current pandemic has placed a strong emphasis on meeting the needs of homeless households while ensuring that the needs of the existing stock are met. It also focuses on the delivery of new homes, renewal of BWF estate, carbon reduction in existing stock, and fire safety of the entire stock.
- 9.37 The HRA capital programme is geared towards maximising the use of other available resources and use of borrowing as last resort. The capital programme funding assumes a mix of grant funding, S106 monies, revenue contribution and prudential borrowing. The total capital investment in 2022/23 is £277m, fully funded from revenue contribution, grants, right to buy (RTB) retained receipt, major repairs reserve and borrowing.

Table 9.5 - Draft HRA 5 Year Capital Programme (2022/2 – 2026/27)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Investment & Financing	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	5 Years
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Investment						
Major Works (Haringey Standard)	44,967	57,049	60,024	61,425	62,743	286,208
Carbon Reduction Works (Affordable Energy)	7,407	7,283	6,367	6,495	6,624	34,176
Fire Safety Works	6,120	5,470	7,573	7,577	7,729	34,469
Broadwater Farm Works	7,854	21,210	16,115	16,438	16,766	78,383
Total Existing Stock Investment	66,348	91,012	90,079	91,935	93,862	433,236
New Homes Build Programme	138,723	286,019	154,399	58,107	67,542	704,790
New Homes Acquisitions	37,613	42,245	43,683	42,640	29,519	195,700
TA Acquisitions	34,216	34,558	34,904	35,951	37,030	176,659
Total Capital Investment	276,900	453,834	323,065	228,633	227,953	1,510,385
Capital Investment Financing						
Grants (GLA)	59,999	67,485	35,157	60,960	27,430	251,031
Major Repairs Reserve	20,919	21,773	22,907	24,395	25,663	115,657
Revenue Contributions	8,324	8,038	8,069	9,113	11,672	45,216
RTB Capital Receipts	11,231	11,344	11,458	11,782	12,035	57,850
Leaseholder Contributions to Major Works	6,502	9,451	10,090	8,169	7,164	41,376
S.106 Contributions	1,000	152	0	0	0	1,152
Market Sales Receipts	287	172	5,888	44,800	98,752	149,899
Borrowing	168,638	335,419	229,496	69,414	45,237	848,204
Total Capital Financing	276,900	453,834	323,065	228,633	227,953	1,510,385

In comparison, the 5-year HRA capital programme in last year's MTFS was £1.56bn.

The HRA capital programme comprises:

Major Works – Haringey Standard

- 9.38** The major works investment standard has been designed to ensure that the Council maintains its statutory and legal duties and keeps homes safe and warm. It comprises internal, external and works to communal areas, including all items affecting decency.

Carbon Reduction Works

- 9.39** The budget provision would support extensive measures including internal and external solid wall insulation, loft and cavity wall insulation, and renewables e.g., installation of solar panels.

Fire Safety Works

- 9.40** The proposed £35m is to ensure that all housing stock continues to meet changing statutory requirements. The programme includes front entrance door replacements, window infill panel replacements, Automatic Fire Detection (AFD) to street properties, Automatic Fire detection and compartmentation works to timber clad buildings, Intrusive Fire Risk Assessments (FRA) and follow up works.

Broadwater Farm Works

- 9.41** This allocation of £78m is to address major safety and refurbishment works on the estate, including the demolition of three blocks, strengthening and refurbishment works of remaining blocks, a new Decentralised Energy System, upgrade to cold water supply, and redesign works for the entire estate. The cost of replacement homes in Northolt, Tangmere and Stapleford North (Broadwater Farm) will be contained within the New Homes Build Budget.

New Homes Build and New Homes Acquisition

- 9.42** This Financial plan continues to provide to meet the Council's commitment to the delivery of high-quality Council homes at social rents. This is an integral part of the Council's core HRA business, with a delivery programme that is viable in the long term. The total estimated cost of new build homes and acquisition in the financial plan is £900m over the period of the MTFS.

Temporary Accommodation (TA) - Existing Homes Acquisitions

- 9.43** The Council's TA acquisition programme is based on the purchase of homes and subsequent leasing to the Haringey Community Benefit Society ('the CBS') to provide housing to households in housing need nominated to it by Haringey Council. This scheme will generate adequate rental income to cover the cost of capital and associated cost. There is also a General Fund (GF) saving generated by the provision of homes to homeless households in the HRA via reduction in the use of privately-owned temporary accommodation in GF. This financial plan has allocated £177m over the MTFS period for this scheme.

10. Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB)

- 10.1 The Dedicated Schools Budget (DSB) is substantially funded from the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant and two other funding streams (Pupil Premium and Post 16 Grant) which are, in effect, passported to schools. Spending must be consistent with the requirements of the prevailing Schools and Early Years Funding Regulations. There are requirements for Schools Forum to act as a decision-making and/or a consultative role in determining budget levels for each year.
- 10.2 The financial position reported at Quarter 2 2021-22 set out the forecast year end position. This highlighted the budget pressures in the High Needs Block which is estimated to add an additional £6.4m to the existing deficit of £17.0m.

2022/23 Budget Allocation

- 10.3 The Final DSG allocation for Haringey's 2022-23 DSG Budget has seen increases in the Schools and High Needs Block and a reduction in the Central block allocation when comparing to 2021-22. Table A below sets out Haringey's DSG allocations for 2021-22 and the indicative National Funding Formula for 2022-23.

Table A: Dedicated Schools Grant Year on Year Allocations (including Academies)

Dedicated Schools Grant	2021-22 Funding allocation £'000	2022-23 Indicative NFF £'000	Increase/ (Decrease) £'000
Schools Block	211,745	210,210	-1,535
Central School Services Block	2,912	2,785	-127
Early Years Block	21,036	19,217	-1,819
High Needs Block	43,406	50,070	6,664
Total DSG	279,099	282,282	3,183

- 10.4 The Haringey Schools Block funding increased by 1.9% funding per pupil. However, falling rolls have impacted on overall funding leading to pressures in some individual schools.
- 10.5 The Central School Services Block has a 2.5% reduction in the per pupil rate and an overall reduction of £127k.
- 10.6 The Haringey High Needs Block allocation has increased by £6.7m before academy deductions. This equates to an increase of 15% from last year and reflects lagged funding for Special School Places and increased SEN pupil numbers. Children with Education and Healthcare Plans have been increasing at an average of 11% per annum. An ongoing service review is still to determine the final allocations.
- 10.7 The Early Years' Block has also seen a decrease of £1.8m to £19.2m in the 2022/23 allocations. Actual allocations to Early Years' settings are based on

actual attendance which has been significantly impacted due to COVID-19. The Children & Young people service is continuing to work with Early Years providers and the DfE to minimise the impact on sustainability of provision in the borough.

11. Consultation & Scrutiny

- 11.1 The Council, as part of the process by which it sets its budget, seeks the views and opinions of residents and service users which is used to inform the final decision of the Council when setting the budget.

Public Consultation

- 11.2 As such a formal consultation has taken place based on the consultation plan included in the December Budget/MTFS report. A detailed summary of the process and the responses received can be found in Appendix 8. Cabinet has considered the responses and, after due consideration, considers that the issues raised are addressed in the budget strategy and it is therefore not proposing any consequential changes. The Council considers that the responses to the consultation which were supportive of increased investment in adults and children's social care, are aligned to the Council's overall approach, and in particular the additional £6m that has been agreed to be invested in these areas since the draft budget was published.

Overview and Scrutiny

- 11.4 As part of the Council's governance arrangements for scrutiny of the Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy, the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Panels met during late December 2021 and early January 2022 and have scrutinised all the proposals presented in the 7th December 2021 report to Cabinet.
- 11.5 Cabinet Members, senior officers and heads of finance were in attendance at each meeting to present proposals and respond to questions from members. For some proposals, additional information was requested, which was provided.
- 11.6 All recommendations put forward by the Panels and the main Committee were considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 20th January 2022 and a schedule of final recommendations were agreed and referred to Cabinet. These recommendations, along with the Cabinet responses, are provided in Appendix 9.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 11.7 The implications of the proposals in the 2022/23 Budget Report and Medium-Term Financial Strategy Proposals (MTFS) on groups of residents who share the protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010 have been assessed and, where relevant, full Equalities Impact Assessments have been undertaken.
- 11.8 The budget growth proposals for 2022/23 will allow us to alleviate pressures in our main demand led services (Adults, Children's, and temporary accommodation) while bolstering budgets to support organisational change. The new growth proposals will ensure we can meet the needs of our most

vulnerable residents, including women and girls impacted by domestic and other forms of violence, tackle the climate emergency, expand our coproduction capabilities, and support long-term development of Haringey's public realm.

- 11.9 While no new budget reduction proposals are proposed for 2022/23 in line with the agreed financial planning strategy, further detail on the Council's future funding challenge is available on the Haringey website.
- 11.10 The council is proposing to increase council tax by 1.99% (the threshold set by government is 2%) and a further Adults Social Care Precept of 1% (the maximum allowed by Government), which give a total Haringey Council Tax charge increase of 2.99% for 2022/23.
- 11.11 The Council Tax Reduction Scheme will provide financial assistance with Council Tax bills for residents who are on a low income or less able to pay. The maximum level of Council Tax Reduction continues to be 100% for pensioners and working age claimants in receipt of disability related benefits.
- 11.12 The report attached as Appendix 10 considers the cumulative impact of those proposals and the ways any negative impacts across the Council might be minimised or avoided. In addition, this report considers the wider context internal and external to Haringey Council in terms of potential equalities impact.

12. Statutory Officers comments (Director of Finance, Procurement, Head of Legal and Governance, Equalities)

Finance

- 12.1 Ensuring the robustness of the Council's 2022/23 budget and its MTFS 2022/23 – 2026/27 is a key function for the Council's Section 151 Officer. This includes ensuring that the budget proposals are realistic and deliverable. As the MTFS report is primarily financial in its nature, comments of the Chief Financial Officer are essentially contained throughout the report.
- 12.2 The draft General Fund Budget 2022/23 requires a planned draw down from reserves of £4.5m in order to be balanced however, this is in line with the stated financial planning strategy adopted this year. This financial strategy will best ensure that future resource plans are driven by the refreshed Borough Plan priorities and align with clearer knowledge of the Council's future funding.
- 12.3 The Council's management of its finances generally and as set out in this budget, is aligned to the principles set out in the CIPFA Financial Management Code.
- 12.4 The formal Section 151 Officer assessment of the robustness of the council's budget, including sufficiency of contingency and reserves to provide against future risks will be made as part of the final budget report to Council in March.

Procurement

- 12.5 Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report and will continue to work with services to enable cost reductions.

Head of Legal & Governance

- 12.6 The Head of Legal & Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report and makes the following comments.
- 12.7 The Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Regulations) 2001 and the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules at Part 4 Section E of the Constitution, set out the process that must be followed when the Council sets its budget. It is for the Cabinet to approve the proposals and submit the same to the Full Council for adoption in order to set the budget. However, the setting of rents and service charges for Council properties is an Executive function to be determined by the Cabinet.
- 12.8 The Council must ensure that it has due regard to its public Sector Equalities Duty under the Equality Act 2010 in considering whether to adopt the Recommendations set out in this report.
- 12.9 Cabinet must also have due regard to the outcome of the consultation exercise which took place on the budget proposals, and the views of Overview and Scrutiny Committee as part of its decision making process.
- 12.10 In noting at paragraph 7.12.2 of the report that no new budget reduction proposals are proposed for 2022/23, were that to change then the Cabinet will need to ensure that where necessary, consultation is carried out and equalities impact assessments are undertaken, and the outcomes of these exercises inform any final decisions on any proposals developed. In addition, the process set out in the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules at Part 4 Section E of the Constitution will need to be followed in order to make In-year changes to the budget framework.
- 12.11 In view of the conclusion reached by the Director of Finance at paragraph 12.2 above on the ability to set a balanced budget for 2022/23, coupled with the assurance provided at paragraph 7.13.2 above, and the Equalities comments below, there is no reason why Cabinet cannot adopt the Recommendations set out in this report.

Equality

- 12.1 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
 - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 12.2 The three parts of the duty apply to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status apply to the first part of the duty.
- 12.3 This report sets out details of the proposed Budget for 2022/23 and MTFS to 2026/27, including budget adjustments and capital proposals.

- 12.4 The decision is recommended in order to comply with the statutory requirement to set a balanced budget for 2022/23 and to ensure the Council's finances on a medium-term basis are secured through the four-year Medium-Term Financial Strategy.
- 12.5 The Council's priorities are underpinned by a focus on tackling inequality with the principles embedded within the Borough Plan equalities objectives. COVID-19 has served to widen existing inequalities with adverse impacts experienced by protected groups across a number of health and socioeconomic outcomes. The Council is committed to targeting its interventions to reduce inequality despite the financial constraints detailed in this report. This is evident through ongoing investment in policies that seek to improve outcomes for individuals with protected characteristics and / or vulnerable residents, such as the proposed investments in Children's, Adults and Temporary Accommodation and the Violence against Women and Girls agenda.
- 12.6 Appendix 10 details the Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA) undertaken.

13. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1	Summary of Draft Revenue 2022/23 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2022-2027
Appendix 2	Summary of new Revenue budget growth proposals
Appendix 3	Summary of total agreed Revenue budget reduction proposals 2022-2027
Appendix 4	Draft General Fund Capital Programme 2022/23 – 2026/27
Appendix 5	Summary of new proposed capital investment
Appendix 6	Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy
Appendix 6a	Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Detail
Appendix 7	DSB Budget 2022/23
Appendix 8	Budget Consultation Summary of Responses
Appendix 9	Overview and Scrutiny Committee recommendations and Cabinet responses
Appendix 10	Equalities Impact Assessment
Appendix 11	Council Tax base Report 2022/23

14. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

2021/22 Qtr 1 and Qtr 2 Budget Reports
 2021/22 Budget & MTFS 2021-2026
 2022/23 Draft Budget & MTFS 2022-2027

Appendix 1 - Summary of General Fund Revenue 2022/23 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2022-2027

	2021/22 Budget	Movement	2022/23 Draft Budget	Movement	2023/24 Projected	Movement	2024/25 Projected	Movement	2025/26 Projected	Movement	2026/27 Projected
Priority Area	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Housing	16,102	837	16,939	(51)	16,888	(12)	16,876	(1)	16,875	0	16,875
People - Children	58,289	2,880	61,169	250	61,419	690	62,109	620	62,729	20	62,749
People - Adults	83,208	967	84,175	1,211	85,386	3,102	88,488	2,789	91,277	2,821	94,098
Place	23,999	(4,357)	19,642	2,727	22,369	(254)	22,115	(170)	21,945	0	21,945
Economy	6,166	988	7,154	(300)	6,854	(425)	6,429	(70)	6,359	(30)	6,329
Your Council	32,995	3,338	36,333	(881)	35,452	0	35,452	0	35,452	550	36,002
Non-Service Revenue	30,006	12,069	42,075	8,719	50,794	6,822	57,616	7,556	65,172	7,500	72,672
Further Savings to be Identified	0	(0)	(0)	(4,820)	(4,820)	(7,398)	(12,218)	(4,648)	(16,867)	(4,624)	(21,491)
Council Cash Limit	250,765	16,722	267,487	6,855	274,341	2,525	276,866	6,076	282,942	6,237	289,179
Planned Contributions form Reserves	(1,688)	(2,876)	(4,564)	(936)	(5,500)	5,500	0	0	0	0	0
Total General Fund Budget	249,077	13,846	262,923	5,918	268,841	8,025	276,866	6,076	282,942	6,237	289,179
Funding											
Council Tax	(110,302)	(7,582)	(117,884)	(5,668)	(123,552)	(5,636)	(129,187)	(3,887)	(133,074)	(4,005)	(137,079)
Council Tax Surplus	(1,950)	25	(1,925)	0	(1,925)	(250)	(2,175)	0	(2,175)	0	(2,175)
RSG	(22,115)	(682)	(22,797)	(250)	(23,047)	(215)	(23,262)	(460)	(23,722)	(469)	(24,191)
Top up Business Rates	(58,412)	(2,358)	(60,770)	(2,000)	(62,770)	(3,364)	(66,134)	(1,283)	(67,416)	(1,308)	(68,724)
Retained Business Rates	(22,137)	919	(21,218)	(0)	(21,218)	(1,073)	(22,291)	(446)	(22,737)	(455)	(23,192)
NNDR Growth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NNDR (Surplus)/Deficit	225	0	225	0	225	(225)	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Main Funding)	(214,691)	(9,679)	(224,370)	(7,918)	(232,288)	(10,762)	(243,049)	(6,076)	(249,125)	(6,237)	(255,362)
New Homes Bonus	(1,208)	0	(1,208)	(0)	(1,208)	0	(1,208)	0	(1,208)	0	(1,208)
Public Health	(20,353)	(0)	(20,353)	0	(20,353)	0	(20,353)	0	(20,353)	0	(20,353)
Other core grants	(12,825)	(4,168)	(16,993)	2,225	(14,768)	2,512	(12,256)	0	(12,256)	0	(12,256)
TOTAL (Core/Other External Grants)	(34,386)	(4,168)	(38,554)	2,225	(36,329)	2,512	(33,817)	-	(33,817)	-	(33,817)

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APPENDIX 2 - New Revenue Growth Proposals

Description of Revenue Growth	Directorate	2022/23 (£000)	2023/24 (£000)	2024/25 (£000)	2025/26 (£000)	2026/27 (£000)	TOTAL (£000)
<u>Adults social care - social care and commissioning/brokerage capacity</u> COVID has significantly increased the complexity of client cases and consequently the workload of the service. As a consequence, both reviewing and prescribing care packages has become more difficult especially with new profile of clients. Increasing the capacity of the service will also act as an enabler for the delivery of MTFS savings.	Adults and Health	346	(42)				304
<u>Adults Social Care - Care Purchasing budgets demographic, inflation and Covid legacy growth</u> Since last years MTFS, care purchasing growth modelling has been revisited for the new MTFS period. This highlighted an additional £1,481K for 2022/23 (on top of the £2,496K growth already in the MTFS for 22/23). The total £3,977K forecast growth for 2022/23 is made up of: inflation , demographic growth and COVID related pressures. Growth projections for 2025/26 and 2026/27, not built into last year's MTFS, have now been added.	Adults and Health	5,081			2,789	2,821	10,691
<u>Violence Against Women and Girls</u> This investment is to provide a sufficient service offer to support women and girls with significant needs and risks to wellbeing which have grown during the pandemic. Without this investment we will risk escalation of domestic abuse and domestic homicide cases, with possible knock on effects on children requiring care and intensive social work support, as well as people needing re-housing. There will also be increased risk of domestic homicide and of young people impacted by abuse becoming involved in gangs and violence - as domestic abuse in the home is a significant risk factor for youth violence.	Adults and Health	582					582
<u>Children's Social Care - placements growth</u> Although the number of children in our care has reduced and is now stable, the service is seeing more complexity and acuity in children's needs. This means that more children need more costly placements. Residential placements costs have also risen from around £2,300 in 16/17 to around £3,818 in 20/21. Secure placement costs vary depending on where young people are being held and continue to be volatile. At the most complex end costs have gone from around £2K per week on average in 16/17 to around £5.5K per week.	Children	3,736					3,736

Description of Revenue Growth	Directorate	2022/23 (£000)	2023/24 (£000)	2024/25 (£000)	2025/26 (£000)	2026/27 (£000)	TOTAL (£000)
<p><u>Children's Social Care rising case numbers leading to cost pressures across a number of services</u></p> <p>Case or activity numbers have risen across a number of Children's services compared to before the pandemic, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Child protection plans and children in need plans -SEND and rising EHCP Numbers -Increasing numbers of disabled children -Increasing demand for the Young Adults Service -Increased demand for the Haringey expanded free school meal provision <p>These rising case numbers and demand levels place pressures across our children's service teams as there are capacity constraints on the numbers of cases that social workers, educational psychologists or other professionals are able to handle at any one time. The investment is required to ensure we are able to support vulnerable residents. It is likely too that the medium to longer term impacts of the pandemic such as unemployment, child poverty and family conflict and stress will continue to have an impact on the numbers of children needing our help and support.</p>	Children	2,434	144	420	620	20	3,638
<p><u>Brokerage and Quality Assurance for Children and Young People</u></p> <p>COVID has significantly increased the complexity and volume of cases presenting to children's services, and this has a knock on impact on the commissioning/brokerage functions which work with the service to support them. The investment will ensure the functions are best placed to secure effective and timely brokering of services, frequent review of service provision, and commissioning intervention to share and manage the market to meet the needs of children and young people whilst optimising the Council's resources.</p>	Children	402					402
<p><u>Running local elections</u></p> <p>This funding is to cover the estimated costs of running the Local Council Elections in 22/23 and 26/27 which are not funded via Government grant.</p>	Customer, Transformation & Resources + Corporate	500	(500)			550	550

Description of Revenue Growth	Directorate	2022/23 (£000)	2023/24 (£000)	2024/25 (£000)	2025/26 (£000)	2026/27 (£000)	TOTAL (£000)
<u>Back Office Statutory Functions sustainability</u> A number of the budgets for the Council's key statutory support services do not currently reflect the current/required spend to adequately support and advise the organisation, including Legal, Finance, Procurement, Emergency Planning and Information Governance, to ensure they are equipped to best support and enable the organisation in coming years.	Customer, Transformation & Resources + Corporate	1272	(75)				1,197
<u>Proactive Tree Maintenance</u> The Council is responsible for the inspection and maintenance of 35,000 trees spread across streets, parks, housing estates and woodlands. Each of these trees requires inspection in leaf and out of leaf and has the potential to cause harm, to the public and property if not properly maintained. The growth will address rising costs and provide for the ongoing increase in maintenance resource estimated as required to maintain the tree stock.	Environment & Neighbourhood	500		(100)			400
<u>Community Safety and Waste Service and Contract changes</u> Changes in the waste contract and CCTV provision will create pressures in future years budgets which must be recognised in the MTFs	Environment & Neighbourhood	375	51				426
<u>Highways Drainage Cleansing and maintenance</u> The Highways Act 1980 places a duty on the Council to maintain the public highway. This includes highway drainage systems and road gullies. There are around 15,000 assets to be maintained. This additional funding will enable a more proactive, and cost effective approach to gully maintenance and repair, supporting the delivery of the Flood Water Management Strategy.	Environment & Neighbourhood	326					326
<u>Council Landlord Functions Pressures</u> This growth is to allow essential additional investment in Council properties and to deal with backlogs in maintenance/repairs.	Housing, Regeneration & Planning	580	(200)	(325)		(30)	25

Description of Revenue Growth	Directorate	2022/23 (£000)	2023/24 (£000)	2024/25 (£000)	2025/26 (£000)	2026/27 (£000)	TOTAL (£000)
<u>Temporary Accommodation</u> The legacy impact of the pandemic, coupled with changes to legislation and the introduction of Universal Credit have created pressure within the temporary accommodation budget. The Council's Housing Benefit subsidy offset payment has increased in recent years due to increasing numbers of individuals migrating to universal credit, and is forecast to create a financial pressure of £500k. The end of the eviction ban in July 2021 is driving additional demand for temporary accommodation as eviction proceedings have now resumed at the courts. It is anticipated that this could amount to 300 additional TA bookings this financial year at a projected cost of £380k. The new Domestic Abuse Act places new duties on the Council to provide TA to affected households and is anticipated to generate an additional 100 TA placements this financial year at a cost of £125k and at least twice that number next financial year and beyond at a cost of at least £250k.	Housing, Regeneration & Planning	1,130					1,130
<u>Planning Policy and production of the Local Plan</u> This proposal will provide one-off funding to enable the Council to meet its statutory duties in relation to the production of the Local Plan and emergency planning and provides a small on-going budget for the Planning team in order for them to comply with other statutory requirements associated with planning policy.	Housing, Regeneration & Planning	285	(185)	(50)			50
<u>Residents & Communities Engagement and Participation</u> The pandemic emphasised the importance of residents & communities engagement and participation. This investment will enable us to further develop their involvement in local decision making, shaping the services they use and be part of co-producing the borough of the future.	Customer, Transformation & Resources + Corporate	100					100
<u>Environment/climate investment</u> The Council is investing in the public realm and playing our part in tackling the climate emergency, and will invest our resources strategically in these areas.	Environment & Neighbourhood	200					200
		17,849	(807)	(55)	3,409	3,361	23,757

APPENDIX 3 - AGREED REVENUE SAVINGS 2022 - 2026

Total					
Priority	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total Savings
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Housing	340	51	12	1	404
People - Adults	4,161	535	-	-	4,696
People - Children	1,679	130	230	0	2,039
Place	2,649	(1,370)	1,360	170	2,809
Economy	100	100	100	70	370
Your Council	751	6	-	-	757
Total Savings - Priorities	9,680	(548)	1,702	241	11,075
Cross-Cutting Proposals	2,250				2,250
Total Savings	11,930	(548)	1,702	241	13,325

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APPENDIX 4: 2022/23 - 26/27 DRAFT CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Key for Source of Funding	
H	Haringey Borrowing
S	Self-Financing
E	External

			2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	2022/23 - 26/27 Total	Source of Funding
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
101	Primary Sch - repairs & maintenance	A range of repairs to various schools covering boiler replacement, rewiring and other items.	5,700	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,000	21,700	H & E
102	Primary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	A range of larger, substantial repairs to schools such as re roofing works, new windows, and major fabric replacement	15,452	13,480	11,000	4,000	0	43,932	H & E
110	Devolved Sch Capital	This is passed 100% to schools	531	531	531	531	531	2,655	E
114	Secondary Sch - mod & enhance (Inc SEN)	A range of larger, substantial repairs to schools such as re roofing works, new windows, and major fabric replacement	270	270	270	270	0	1,078	H
121	Pendarren House	Works to the facility to bring it to a high standard of repair	2,243	2,913	70	0	0	5,226	H
122	Alternative Provision Strategy	To fund capital works that increase the number of AP places in the borough	600	1,800	4,800	4,500	300	12,000	H
124	In-Borough Residential Care Facility	The Council has a significant need to accommodate looked after children. Currently the need is met through out of borough placements which are expensive and can involve extended travel. The aim of this project is to provide these services in borough thus reducing cost, improving quality and reducing travel.	500	2,700	3,000	0	0	6,200	S
199	P1 Other (inc Con't & Social care)	This is a small programme contingency budget.	125	0	0	0	0	125	H
People - Children's			25,421	26,694	24,671	14,301	1,831	92,916	
201	Aids, Adap's & Assistive Tech -Home Owners (DFG)	Grant funded programme of aids and adaptations to enable people to remain in their home	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,200	2,200	10,979	E
208	Supported Living Schemes	Funding to convert property to supported living schemes reducing high cost placements with no loss of quality of service	4,500	3,000	3,000	0	0	10,500	S

			2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	2022/23 - 26/27 Total	Source of Funding
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
209	Assistive Technology	The funding for AT will provide a greater range of Assistive Technology interventions that will enable individuals to live independently and safely for longer in their own homes, as well as greater opportunity for improved outcomes through better information and proactive intervention.	500	0	0	0	0	500	S
211	Community Alarm Service	This is the funding for the capital element of the service	177	177	177	177	177	885	H
213	Canning Crescent Assisted Living	This project is to provide a number of assisted living places	100	0	0	0	0	100	S
214	Osborne Grove Nursing Home	The scheme is in development to provide a 70 bed nursing home.	6,036	34,504	2,545	1,094	0	44,180	S
217	Burgoyne Road (Refuge Adaptations)	This project is to provide a new women's refuge	2,250	0	0	0	0	2,250	E & S
218	Social Emotional & Mental Health Provision	This budget is to provide funding to provide additional in borough provision	600	600	600	0	0	1,800	E & S
221	Mosaic System Implementation	This budget is to provide funding for the implementation of a new social care system	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,600	H
People - Adults			17,956	40,474	8,515	3,471	2,377	72,794	
119	School Streets	The funding is to support the roll out of the schools streets initiative	600	600	600	0	0	1,800	E
301	Street Lighting	This is the annual investment in capital maintenance	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,539	6,739	H
302	Borough Roads	This is the annual investment in capital maintenance	8,754	10,029	10,909	10,909	7,858	48,459	H & E
304	Flood Water Management	This is the annual investment in capital maintenance	680	710	0	0	0	1,390	H
305	Borough Parking Plan	This funding underpins the borough parking plan	321	321	321	321	0	1,284	H
307	CCTV	This funding underpins the borough CCTV plan	1,000	550	0	0	0	1,550	H
309	Local Implementation Plan(LIP)	This funding is provided by TfL for infrastructure works called the Local Implementation Plan (LIP)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	E
310	Developer S106 / S278	This funding is provided by developers to offset the deleterious effect of their development so that it is acceptable in planning terms	250	250	250	250	250	1,250	E
311	Parks Asset Management:	This is the annual investment in capital maintenance	1,716	775	300	300	300	3,391	H
313	Active Life in Parks:	This is the annual investment in capital maintenance	699	230	230	230	230	1,619	H & E
314	Parkland Walk Bridges	Investment in the refurbishment of a number of bridges	1,615	2,085	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,700	H

			2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	2022/23 - 26/27 Total	Source of Funding
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
322	Finsbury Park	This budget is to cover investment in Finsbury Park funded through the events income	600	600	1,000	0	0	2,200	S
325	Parks Vehicles	This budget is to be used for the procurement of energy efficient park vehicles. It is self-funding and is aimed to reduce carbon emissions.	720	0	0	0	0	720	S
328	Street & Greenspace Greening Programme	This is an annual programme of investment in street & greenspace tree planting programme. The programme is used to match fund other external funds and sponsorship opportunities to deliver circa 200-250 trees per year. The current programme is much greater than this due to a large grant from the Urban Tree Challenge Fund and NCIL funding in four wards.	175	175	175	75	75	675	S & H
329	Park Building Carbon Reduction and Improvement Programme	A four year programme to improve the quality of the parks operational estate (13 buildings) including reducing the energy consumption and water usage by installing new technologies to reduce the carbon emissions to Zero in line with the Climate Action Plan targets for 2027.	1,300	1,050	0	0	0	2,350	S
333	Waste Management	To upgrade waste infrastructure in the public realm	296	0	0	0	0	296	H
336	New River Sports & Fitness	This scheme is to improve the street environment within Haringey.	420	420	533	533	533	2,439	S
337	OFM Assets	This scheme's budget is largely to replace the vehicles currently hired from Veolia with Council owned vehicles. Whilst about 17% of the total budget is for the acquisition of OFM security body cameras and radios.	36	200	0	0	6	242	H
338	Road Casualty Reduction	Haringey Council is committed to improving road safety for all users and, in particular, to provide improved conditions for vulnerable road users, cyclists and pedestrians in the Borough. The Council is producing a Road Safety Strategy and Action Plan (RSSAP) to support Vision Zero. The RSSAP will assist in prioritising future infrastructure investment (e.g. locations of new crossings etc) that require an improved facility or safety measures, and make improvements to walking and cycling routes and facilities within the Borough.	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,000	H & E

			2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	2022/23 - 26/27 Total	Source of Funding
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
339	Wildflower Meadow Planting	The Council is developing a new Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) as part of its Parks and Greenspaces Strategy, a key plank of the BAP will be the diversification of the landscape within Haringey to support a greater range of species and habitats. This proposal seeks to support the establishment of a wide range of meadow habitats at different scales.	80	80	0	0	0	160	E
444	Marsh Lane	The scheme is to provide a new depot on Marsh Lane, to be completed by November 2021	266	0	0	0	0	266	H
447	Alexandra Palace - Maintenance	The funding is made up of a regular £470k capital maintenance budget for the upkeep of the palace. In addition there are two projects underway	470	470	470	470	470	2,350	H
621	Libraries IT and Buildings upgrade	This is a programme of upgrades to the libraries in the borough	46	0	0	0	0	46	H
623	Wood Green Library	The funding is to undertake upgrades to Wood Green library	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	H
652	Libraries - Re-imaging our Libraries offer for a better future	This is a self funding budget to drive greater use in the libraries	650	0	0	0	0	650	S
Place - Safe & Sustainable Places			25,594	22,445	20,688	18,988	15,861	103,576	
401	Tottenham Hale Green Space	This budget is to deliver improvements to Down Lane Park and the Paddock green spaces	4,406	2,055	4,849	0	0	11,309	H & E
402	Tottenham Hale Streets	This budget is to deliver public realm improvements in Tottenham Hale	9,143	800	1,319	0	0	11,261	H & E
4003	Tottenham Hale Housing Zone Funding	This budget funded by GLA is to invest in public realm within the Tottenham Hale Housing Zone	10,989	0	3,203	0	0	14,192	E
404	Good Economy Recovery plan	This scheme is to provide interventions in high streets, to promote economic activities.	500	100	0	0	0	600	H & E
411	Tottenham Heritage Action Zone (HAZ)	This budget funded by Historic England is to deliver shop front improvements, heritage restoration and public realm improvements within Bruce Grove Conservation Area	2,000	1,200	0	0	0	3,200	E & H
421	HRW Acquisition	The budget is for the acquisition of properties as part of the HRW redevelopment. The costs will be met by the developer.	30,290	38,180	12,200	4,600	17,600	102,870	E
429	Site Acq (Tott & Wood Green)	The budget is to provide the capacity to respond to opportunities to acquire properties. The spending of the budget is subject to a business case.	14,000	10,000	12,000	0	0	36,000	S

			2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	2022/23 - 26/27 Total	Source of Funding
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
453	New workspace scheme at Stoneleigh Road car park	This budget is for the provision of mixed use workspace and housing. This budget is for the workspace element	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	S
458	SIP - Northumberland PK BB & WorkSpace/Biz Support	This is a grant funded project to deliver broadband and Workspace/business support.	1,490	0	0	0	0	1,490	E
464	Bruce Castle	The funding it to match fund eternal funding (should there be any) and spend is subject to a successful business case	6,000	8,500	5,000	0	0	19,500	S
465	District Energy Network (DEN)	The funding is to support the creation of a decentralised energy network and is subject to a successful business case	6,500	3,500	1,771	0	0	11,771	S & E
470	Wood Green Library & Customer Service Centre	This budget is for the development of the WG headquarters and associated works	6,400	7,000	6,000	0	0	19,400	S
473	Enterprising Tottenham High Road (ETHR)	This budget funded by GLA is to invest in workspace in Bruce Grove	451	0	0	0	0	451	H
474	Tottenham High Road Strategy	The budget is the LBH contribution to support delivery of projects within Tottenham High Road strategy area	587	0	0	0	0	587	H
480	Wood Green Regen (2)	This budget is to facilitate the wider regeneration of the WG area.	8,000	7,750	8,664	7,627	0	32,040	H & E
481	Strategic Investment Pot	This is funding provided the Corporation of London for economic development purposes	1,950	0	0	0	0	1,950	E
482	Strategic Property	This is funding for works to the commercial portfolio	254	3	0	0	0	257	H
488	Liveable Seven Sisters (LSS)	This budget is to deliver public realm and parks improvements in Seven Sisters	2,250	1,019	0	0	0	3,269	H & S
493	Bruce Grove Yards (BGY)	This budget is to deliver public realm improvements in Bruce grove	1,670	218	0	0	0	1,888	H
4002	Northumberland Park estate area public realm	This funding is to improve the public realm in this area	500	0	0	0	0	500	E
4005	SME Workspace Intensification	The funding is to intensify use of the Council's industrial estate and spend is subject to a successful business case	3,500	4,000	0	0	0	7,500	S
4006	Acquisition of head leases	The funding is to acquire headleases and any acquisition will be subject to a successful business case	12,000	13,000	0	0	0	25,000	S
4007	Tottenham Hale Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	The funding is to support the creation of a decentralised energy network and is subject to a successful business case	3,129	5,000	7,000	7,500	0	22,629	E & S
4008	Wood Green Decentralised Energy Network (DEN)	The funding is to support the creation of a decentralised energy network and is subject to a successful business case	2,529	2,500	7,500	7,500	0	20,029	E & S

			2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	2022/23 - 26/27 Total	Source of Funding
SCHEME REF	SCHEME NAME	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000	
4009	Additional Carbon Reduction Project	This budget is to assist other capital schemes to become more carbon efficient and it is self-funded.	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	0	13,000	S
4010	Selby Urban Village Project	The funding is to support the redevelopment of the Selby Centre and associated works	25,000	25,000	15,000	21,416	0	86,416	E & S
4993	Pride in the High Road (PITHR)	This budget is to deliver placemaking / identity projects along Tottenham High Road	432	0	0	0	0	432	H
Economy - Growth & Employment			157,969	132,824	87,506	52,643	17,600	448,542	
509	CPO - Empty Homes	The budget is to allow the Council to undertake CPO on properties should it be required	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	2,000	S
Housing (GF) Homes & Communities			1,000	1,000	0	0	0	2,000	
316	Asset Management of Council Buildings	This scheme funds works to the council's operational buildings.	9,031	4,381	5,500	6,100	2,000	27,012	H
330	Civic Centre Works	This scheme is for the Civic centre refurbishment works	14,500	13,500	14,000	3,750	500	46,250	H & S
602	Corporate IT Board	This budget consists of the following IT programmes: i. Enabling Staff to Support Residents in Need, ii. Automation for Residents, iii. Building A Strategic Data Led Council iv. IT development to support the new ways of working.	3,650	2,000	500	0	0	6,150	H
604	Continuous Improvement	This budget delivers upgrade to the council's IT infrastructure.	950	950	950	950	950	4,750	H
607	Financial Management System Replacement	The budget is to fund upgrades to the existing SAP system to enhance functionality	650	0	0	0	0	650	S
653	Capital Support for IT Projects	This budget provides IT support to other schemes in the programme and it's self-funding.	450	450	450	450	0	1,800	S
655	New Civic Centre, CCTV & Data Centre Move	This bid is to realise the technical infrastructure, audio visual and requisite data centres to be created to support our ambitions for our new Civic Centre.	1,500	1,000	1,500	500	0	4,500	H
699	P6 - Approved Capital Programme Contingency	This is the approved capital programme contingency.	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	H
Your Council			31,731	22,281	22,900	11,750	3,450	92,112	
TOTAL GF CAPITAL PROGRAMME			259,670	245,718	164,279	101,153	41,119	811,939	

Appendix 5 - New Capital for 20222/23 MTFS Programme

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<u>Creation of in borough residential care facility</u> The Council has a significant need to accommodate looked after children. Currently the need is met through out of borough placements which are expensive and can involve extended travel. The aim of this project is to provide these services in borough thus reducing cost, improving quality and reducing travel. This will be achieved through the conversion of existing Council properties and/or property acquisition in borough. At this stage it is not possible to identify individual properties. This scheme is funded by Council borrowing but the scheme is included in the capital programme on the basis that it will be self-funding through the savings achieved after paying back the cost of financing the investment.	Children's	500	2,700	3,000	0	0	6,200		Self-Financing
<u>Parks Asset Management</u> As part of the preparation of the new Parks and Greenspaces Strategy, a Parks Asset Management Plan has been developed. The condition of all current assets and remaining life span have been inspected and assessed. A replacement cycle and cost per item has been established and the annualised cost established across the whole park estate. The current allocation of £300,000 is only sufficient to attend to the most immediate health and safety issues and critical improvements to infrastructure. The preparation of the Parks Asset Management Plan has identified that to complete an adequate programme of replacement each year requires an uplift in the budget of £941,000 per annum. This bid allows for one year of investment and is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	941	0	0	0	0	941	52	LBH Borrowing

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<u>Active Life in Parks</u> As part of the preparation of the new Parks and Greenspaces Strategy, a Parks Asset Management Plan has been developed. In addition, the Sport and Physical Activity Strategy identifies the sporting, play and outdoor fitness priorities for the borough. The condition of all current assets and remaining life span have been inspected and assessed. A replacement cycle and cost per item has been established and the annualised cost established across the whole of the sporting, play and fitness resources within parks. This bid allows for one year of investment and is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	469	0	0	0	0	469	26	LBH Borrowing
<u>Buildings and site facilities at New River Sports and Fitness</u> The New River site brings with it a need to maintain and improve the buildings and sporting facilities on site so that they remain safe, operational and fit for purpose for paying customers. The 9th March 2021 Cabinet report included a separate annex D covering the lifecycle costs over 15 years. That report identified an average investment of £336k pa. However, the investment requirements are front loaded with investments of £420k year 1 and 2 and £533k years 3-5. A review of the whole service is expected in year 3 of operation 2024/25. This review will be supported by a full site building review and future investment needs. This scheme is funded by Council borrowing but the scheme is included in the capital programme on the basis that it will be self-funding through the additional income achieved after paying back the cost of financing the investment.	Environment & Neighbourhood	420	420	533	533	533	2,439		Self-Financing
<u>OFM Security - Body Cameras and Radios</u> This bid is for the purchase of body cameras and radios for staff engaged in security works at various public sites to enhance safety. The radios will be provided to a wider range of staff to enhance their productivity. This bid allows for one investment and a year five investment and is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	36	0	0	0	6	42	2	LBH Borrowing

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<u>Parks Leased Buildings - Legal requirement to meet minimum of EPC Grade E by April 2023</u> This scheme is to supplement an existing scheme to bring the Parks Operational buildings to a compliant position for the 1st April 2023. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	500	250	0	0	0	750	41	LBH Borrowing
<u>OFM – Vehicles</u> This scheme is to replace the vehicles currently hired from Veolia with Council owned vehicles. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	0	200	0	0	0	200	11	LBH Borrowing
<u>Parkland Walk footbridge replacement work</u> Parkland Walk is London longest linear nature reserve and is held up by, or goes under seven bridges managed by the Parks Service. Many of the bridge structures have been in place for over 140 years and require major refurbishment or replacement. The current programme (£3.6m) covers works to three bridges and investigation and monitoring of a fourth bridge. Refurbishment works have commenced on site on two bridges and the third bridge which is being replaced will be submitted for planning permission in September with works taking place in 2022/23. It is anticipated that to complete the refurbishment / replacement of the four remaining bridges and to resurface the whole length of the walk (4km) a further £10m will be required over five years to complete the works (the fifth year of which being outside of this MTFS period). The works are required to prevent the collapse / failure of the bridge structures and ensure that the public can continue to enjoy all the benefits of Parkland Walk. This bid is funded by borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	440	LBH Borrowing
<u>Street lighting maintenance</u> This bid is for additional resource in 2026/27 to supplement the existing programme. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	0	0	0	0	239	239	13	LBH Borrowing

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<u>Upgrade Parks lighting</u> This scheme brings investment into the street lighting in parks and will integrate it with the Council's street lighting system. The scheme includes the conversion to LED lighting, the installation of central management system (CMS) nodes and the replacement of life-expired lighting columns (2/3rds of all columns). The return on investment for LEDs is 7-9 years, for CMS is 10-11 years and column replacement improves health and safety. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	475	475	0	0	0	950	52	LBH Borrowing
<u>Tree planting - Street & Greenspace Greening Programme</u> The current capital scheme of £100k per annum allows the planting of circa 180 new street trees per annum. In an average year the council currently fells around 300 trees that are dead, diseased, dying or implicated in damaging structures. The increase in funding will allow the council to directly ensure that it at least maintains a net neutral position in terms of its tree stock. Additional, sponsorship by residents of street trees and celebration trees, external grants and Neighbourhood CIL will continue to be applied for to increase the level of tree planting to a net positive position each year. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	75	75	75	75	75	375	21	LBH Borrowing
<u>Waste - Street Washing-Cleansing equipment</u> Initial work has identified efficiencies can be achieved through increased mechanised cleansing of high roads but will need the support of smaller Tenax MaxWind push-along electric sweeper units or equivalent (£16k per unit, up to six required) to achieve an overall reduction in manual cleansing resource for MTFS mechanical cleansing and THFC full cost recovery savings. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	96	0	0	0	0	96	5	LBH Borrowing

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<u>"Out of the Box" outreach services</u> This is a joint application by the Haringey Library Service and the Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS) to procure 3 mobile digital units that can be used as pop up digital inclusion facilities in libraries, and provide digital outreach in venues including residential settings (adults and children's), youth and community centres and one off local events. Although each digital inclusion programme will be co-designed with external partners, the Library Service and HALS envisage the digital inclusion activity focusing on helping participants access local services, secure advice (on matters ranging from employment to debt, fuel poverty or domestic violence), manage shopping and finances, upgrade their work-related digital skills through formal training, become more active citizens, stay connected to their families and communities, inform local placemaking activity and stay safe online through building media/information literacy. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Housing Regen and Planning	46	0	0	0	0	46	3	LBH Borrowing
<u>Highways Asset Maintenance Programme</u> Local authorities are legally obliged to maintain their respective highways, providing safe and expedient movement to, from and around their networks. Decisions on the way the Council manages its highways have economic, social, and environmental impacts and need to be made carefully. For example, for every £1 invested in highway maintenance, the Department for Transport considers a minimum net local economic benefit yield of £4. Recent condition surveys have indicated there is a need for investment in the borough's highway assets. This bid is funded by Council borrowing for the first year (2022/23). Thereafter it has been assumed that there will be grant funding available to undertake the work.	Environment & Neighbourhood	3,985	3,985	3,985	3,985	3,985	19,925	219	LBH Borrowing & External Grant

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<p><u>Enabling Staff to Support Residents in Need</u></p> <p>This new investment in the Council's "web offering" will enable Council staff to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Spend more time with residents who need us the most, (ii) Ensure we understand the resident better, (iii) Reduce the number of people residents need to speak to solve their issue. <p>We want to achieve the above objectives by investing in new technology to provide state of the art, online tools for residents who can and want to transact with us in that way. Looking at the whole person's (or household's) needs in one place in an easy to manage format. We want to bring together basic information we have on residents to one trusted place, so residents do not get lost between services and we deliver a complete service offer. (Apply once/Contact once principle). Release capacity to enable staff to work with more vulnerable or higher need residents. This will mean investing in new digital techniques that support the way our residents want to do business with us – but also investing to ensure digital inclusion and a policy of 'no one left behind' is in place.</p>	Customers Transformation and Resources	1,000	750	0	0	0	1,750	96	LBH Borrowing
<p><u>Automation for Residents</u></p> <p>This bid is to implement technical tools that "automate" transactions for our residents. For example, automatically responding to "chat" and requests in diverse languages and the removal of any "clunky" processes where the Council appears to have slow or inefficient responses to requests for licences, services or enquiries. We know that automation will help to improve the speed at which we do things, allowing us to reduce unnecessary manual handling of information and processes and thereby enabling us to be able to afford the areas of growth in demand for support which are unavoidable. The bid is designed to allow the Council to use funds flexibly to implement automation projects to test which will make the most impact for the Council and provide new solutions for our workforce, customers and businesses.</p>	Customers Transformation and Resources	250	250	0	0	0	500	28	LBH Borrowing

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<u>Building A Strategic Data Led Council</u> We need to improve our grip on data and how we use it. To do this we need investment to put Haringey on a par with leading London Authorities in a range of data management and integration tools, to help us to look closely at communities, households and individuals and understand the impact of our investments or plans - and to create conversations with residents and businesses that are appropriately targeted, relevant and productive. Data strategies are a growing area for large organisations and require specialist technical staff and storage techniques in order to examine the data we hold and present it in a meaningful manner back to Members and Officers in order to ensure that resources are correctly being allocated and that the results from these programmes are having the desired effect for our community. This investment will help us understand what is going on across the borough, examine root causes of complex issues and more about how we can work most effectively with our communities and partners to realise greater equality and access to support across the Borough for all. This project includes resourcing a new Procurement System required due to legislative changes.	Customers Transformation and Resources	1,000	1,000	500	0	0	2,500	138	LBH Borrowing
<u>Data Centre and New Civic Centre</u> Digital infrastructure to support a modern Council corporate headquarters. In addition to the costs of infrastructure to support the Civic Centre, we need to be able to move the CCTV and Data Centre out of River Park House in the near future and provide a more permanent 'home' for them. A single move, to premises outside the Civic Centre, will enable the Council to minimise the risks associated with such moves and the solution will provide both capability to the Council over the period of development of the Civic Centre, but will also provide the longer-term capability required, off-site from the main building, enabling our vision of a minimal carbon building. This bid is to realise the technical infrastructure, audio visual and requisite data centres to be created to support our ambitions for our new Civic Centre.	Customers Transformation and Resources	1,500	1,000	1,500	500	0	4,500	248	LBH Borrowing

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<u>Asset Management of Council Buildings</u> This bid is for ongoing investment in the Councils built assets held in the corporate / operational estate. This includes the repair, refurbishment or replacement of fixed assets including M&E, and building fabric, to ensure the buildings remaining in an operationally acceptable state and support the Council's accommodation strategy and the Council's service delivery buildings. It may also include minor works to deliver improvements, alterations and funding for essential safety & compliance works. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Housing Regen and Planning	4,700	3,000	1,500	2,100	2,000	13,300	732	LBH Borrowing
<u>Civic Centre Annex</u> The estimated cost of the overall Civic Centre & Civic Centre Annex project is currently estimated at £54m. There is currently £24m within the approved GF capital programme. This bid is to ensure that there is sufficient budget provision to complete the project. This scheme is funded by Council borrowing but the scheme is included in the capital programme on the basis that it will be self-funding through the savings achieved after paying back the cost of financing the investment.	Housing Regen and Planning	9,000	9,000	9,000	2,500	500	30,000		Self-Financing
<u>Road Casualty Reduction</u> Haringey Council is committed to improving road safety for all users and, in particular, to provide improved conditions for vulnerable road users, cyclists and pedestrians in the Borough. The Council is producing a Road Safety Strategy and Action Plan (RSSAP) to support Vision Zero. The RSSAP will assist in prioritising future infrastructure investment (e.g. locations of new crossings etc) that require an improved facility or safety measures, and make improvements to walking and cycling routes and facilities within the Borough. The RSSAP will include accident and casualty data analysis to devise a ranking system to identify the locations and priority order for future road accident reduction engineering projects and associated infrastructure spend. This bid is funded by Council borrowing for the first year (2022/23). Thereafter it has been assumed that there will be grant funding available to undertake the work.	Environment & Neighbourhood	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,000	88	LBH Borrowing & External Grant

Description of Capital Bids	Directorate Area	2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)	Total (£'000)	Indicative annual Revenue Cost of Borrowing £000	Funding Source (LBH Borrowing, External, Self Financing borrowing)
<u>Wildflower Meadow Planting</u> The Council is developing a new Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) as part of its Parks and Greenspaces Strategy, a key plank of the BAP will be the diversification of the landscape within Haringey to support a greater range of species and habitats. This proposal seeks to support the establishment of a wide range of meadow habitats at different scales. There is significant opportunity for community involvement in the establishment and management of meadows. This is a 2 year pilot - of a proposed 5 year programme following outcome of pilot. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Environment & Neighbourhood	80	80	0	0	0	160	9	LBH Borrowing
<u>Capital Programme Contingency</u> This proposal is for the creation of capital contingency in the capital programme to assist in managing any unforeseen variations. This bid is funded by Council borrowing.	Customers Transformation and Resources	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	55	LBH Borrowing
		27,673	26,785	23,693	13,293	10,938	102,382	2,277	

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Flexible Use of Capital Receipts

Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy

1. The Government has provided a definition of expenditure which qualifies to be funded from capital receipts. This is:

“expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners”

2. The schedule of the proposed utilisation of the flexible capital receipts is split into two components. The first is a list of investments that are a continuation of previously agreed schemes but are required to be reaffirmed as part of the Council’s budget setting process. The second list is of new proposals for 2022/23.

3. **List 1 - Previous indicative proposals for the flexible use of capital receipts requiring agreement**

- a) Demand management in Adults Services. This additional funding is for the transition team to ensure that when young people with special needs become adults that they are transitioned to high quality settings or care packages. The streamlined pathway will ensure that they receive services directly relating to their needs immediately, thus improving their outcomes and reducing costs.
- b) Children’s Services improvements. This funding is to continue with the transformation of Children’s Services through improvements to the special educational needs and disabilities services.
- c) Strategic Asset Management Planning. The council has invested in its asset management function recently and is continuing to do so. This resource will also be used to ensure that the council can respond rapidly and effectively to bids to external funders for energy and carbon reduction funding.
- d) Corporate Support to all improvement programmes. A range of corporate services are required to assist in the delivery of the many improvement programmes. This funding will allow dedicated support to be accessed for all programmes. The savings are embedded in the individual improvement programmes so are not accounted for here.
- e) Counter Fraud Work. This is to support a broad range of work to reduce fraud against the Council through augmenting existing resources.
- f) Digital Together. This expenditure will assist in delivering an empowered, energised and enabled resident community engaging with us through increased digital channels that quickly direct them to the right resources through anticipation of their needs with no duplication.

4. **List 2 - New proposals for the flexible use of capital receipts**

- g) Demand Management in Social Services. This funding is to build on the success of the supported living capital schemes and provide a short-term resource to improve the pathways into supported living. In addition the funding will support a brokerage function to create efficiencies in accommodation and to assist in the transition process from Children’s Social Care into Adult Social Care.

- h) Children's Services Improvements. The expenditure here will support a range of small, time limited, targeted projects aimed at improving the SEND service and to reduce costs. In addition there is further funding for the Pause project as well as improving the MASH arrangements.
- i) Parking Improvements. The funding will support the improvement to the parking service by increasing efficiency through system improvements and a programme of innovation.
- j) Waste Improvement. The funding allocated here will assist in the review of the service and in the procurement of a new contract for waste, which will reflect recycling expectations in the refreshed borough plan. The service has experienced a range of legislative changes and as a consequence there is a need to reshape the contract and service specification.
- k) Selective Licensing Review. The proposal to introduce selective licensing will involve initial set up costs and once the service is running will lead to a significant change in the licensing of private sector landlords in the borough which in turn will create better living environments for residents. Poor housing contributes to a range of poor outcomes. and it is more cost effective to prevent rather than cure. The scheme will ensure that there is higher quality housing in the borough that will avoid expenditure in a range of areas (health and schools) through people not needing specialist services.
- l) Asset and Energy Management of Council Building. The Council is working towards massively reducing its carbon footprint. This resource will enable the Council to ensure that the property we have is in a appropriate, compliant condition as well as providing funding for undertaking energy audits and responding to carbon reduction initiatives.
- m) Accommodation Strategy. The Council seeking to reduce the overall level of its accommodation that it uses for its own purposes for direct office accommodation, reflecting different working patterns with more home working in the future. At the same time the Council will look increase its presence across different areas of the borough through its localities strategy. This funding will provide resource to drive this process through.

The guidance requires that the impact on the Council's prudential indicators should be considered when preparing a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy. The indicators that will be impacted by this strategy are set out below:

- a. The Capital Financing Requirement will increase as these capital receipts would otherwise have financed capital expenditure or reduced borrowing.
- b. Financing costs as a percentage of the net revenue stream will rise as more borrowing is undertaken but the savings generated by the schemes will offset the costs arising from the additional borrowing. Therefore, there is no impact on Council Tax.

The prudential indicators show that this strategy is affordable and will not impact on the Council's operational and authorised borrowing limits.

List 1 - Previous indicative proposals for the flexible use of capital receipts requiring agreement

Ref.	Title	Estimated Investment					Total (£'000)	Estimated Savings					Total (£'000)	
		2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)		2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)		
a	Demand Management in Adult Services	320	227	227			774	-250	-250	-250	-250	-250	-1,250	
b	Children's Services Improvements	40	40	40	0		120						0	
c	Improvement to asset management & energy management arrangements	325		0	0								0	
d	Corporate Support to all improvement programmes	1,271	1,295	0	0		2,566						0	***
e	Counter fraud work	90	90	0	0		180	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-500	*
f	Digital Together	1,500	0	0	0		1,500	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-12,750	
		3,546	1,652	267	0	0	5,140	-3,350	-3,350	-3,350	-3,350	-3,350	-14,500	

List 2 - New proposals for the flexible use of capital receipts

Ref.	Title	Estimated Investment					Total (£'000)	Estimated Savings					Total (£'000)	
		2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)		2022/23 (£'000)	2023/24 (£'000)	2024/25 (£'000)	2025/26 (£'000)	2026/27 (£'000)		
g	Demand Management in Adult Services	403	114				517	-250	-250	-250	-250	-250	-1,250	
h	Children's Services Improvements	524					524						0	
i	Parking Improvement Programmes	635					635	-640	-1,280	-1,920	-2,560	-3,200	-9,600	**
j	Waste Improvement	75					75						0	
k	Selective Licensing Review	110					110			(339)	(339)	(339)	-1,017	
l	Improvement to asset management & energy management arrangements		300				300						0	
m	Accommodation Strategy	300	300				600				(365)	(365)	-730	*
													-11,867	
		2,047	714	0	0	0	2,761	-890	-1,530	-2,509	-3,514	-4,154	-24,464	
Grand Total		5,593	2,366	267	0	0	7,901	-4,240	-4,880	-5,859	-6,864	-7,504	-38,964	

*Indicative savings

**Investment required to deliver agreed MTFS savings

***Savings reported in service area savings proposals

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2022/23 - INDICATIVE BUDGET BREAKDOWN BASED ON DSG ALLOCATION / SCHOOLS FORUM

Funding Block	Stream	Indicative Budget breakdown based on DSG Allocation/School Forum				Total
Schools Block	Schools Block Allocation with Academies	208,334,760				
	Growth Fund	1,100,000				
	0.25% Schools block transfer	525,732				
	Attendance & Welfare Service	122,000				
	Tiverton second year lump sum	68,000				
	Split Site Nursery LA	60,000				
	School Block Total	210,210,492				210,210,492
Central Block	ESG - Other Statutory and Regulatory Duties (Include SACRE)	377,851				
	ESG - Statutory Education Welfare Service	172,000				
	School Standards	273,035				
	Looked After Children Placements	641,719				
	Early Help	350,000				
	Servicing of Schools Forum	10,000				
	Admissions	300,000				
	Governor Support	130,000				
	Music & Performing Arts	168,000				
	Support Costs	192,000				
	Copyright Licences	170,000				
	Central Block Total	2,784,605				2,784,605
High Needs Block	<i>Early Help contribution*</i>			1,230,000		
	<i>SEN Transport*</i>			225,000		
	<i>HNB-DSG Cont Adm & Welfare*</i>			350,000		
	<i>* Utilisation to be determined</i>					
	HNB Support to Alternative Provisions			1,900,000		
	HNB Support to Early Years			682,000		
	HNB Support to Schools (PRU + Hospitals)			908,500		
	Independent & Voluntary Schools			8,361,000		
	Learning Support Services			1,100,000		
	Maintained - Funding			6,635,000		
	Maintained - Top Ups			24,575,665		
	Parenting -Information Advice & Support			96,000		
	SEN contingency			1,300,000		
	SEND Team			300,000		
	Sensory Support			530,000		
	<i>Late announced additional DSG HNB grant*</i>			1,876,719		
	High Needs Block Total			50,069,884		50,069,884
Early Years Block	Additional Working Parents Funding(+15 Hrs)				3,631,000	
	Centrally Retained				787,000	
	Early Years Passported				3,623,081	
	Universal Funding (15 Hrs)				11,176,000	
	Early Years Block Total				19,217,081	19,217,081
					Total DSG	282,282,062

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Budget Consultation Report

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1. Executive Summary

- This year, A total of 165 questionnaires have been completed – 164 came through the council's online survey platform and 1 via email.
- As the approach to this budget differed from previous years and there were no new savings proposals, respondents were asked to place six key Council policies in order of which they supported most strongly. The proposals receiving strongest support were as follows:
 - additional resources for adults and resident's social care;
 - investment in a cleaner, greener Haringey;
 - support to tackle violence against women;
 - investment in public assets including the New River Sports Centre and the Civic Centre;
 - investment in council homes;
 - and, strengthening the Council's infrastructure including investing in digital technology so that we can deliver high quality public services.
- Respondents to the consultation also strongly supported proposals relating to business recovery; insourcing; plans for Council assets; maintenance of drainage and gullies; and, public safety. Residents were asked for any proposals they thought we should not progress. Topics included plans for low traffic neighbourhoods and controlled parking zones; crime and public safety; and, adult social care.
- Residents were asked for any changes or proposals that they would like to see in the future which might save money. Respondents suggested digital transformation; both insourcing and outsourcing our workforce; and implementing revenue raising activity. There were also suggestions about different uses of the Council's Assets.
- Residents were asked for feedback on any changes or proposals that they would like to see in the future which would help to make Haringey a more equal borough. Responses included comments on engagement with disabled people, accessibility, and investment on advice, early years services, education, housing and access to leisure.

2. Introduction

2.1 Introduction

The budget proposals for **2022/2023** have been subject to a formal public consultation. This report sets out the findings from the Council's consultation on its budget for **2022/23** which also refreshes its Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) to cover the period up to **2026/27**. This report presents the findings of this consultation, to inform the final decision on the Council's budget for **2022/2023**.

2.2 Technical Details & Method

The general consultation consisted of an online questionnaire published on:

<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/policies-and-strategies/your-haringey-your-future>

together with a Budget Consultation Booklet which provided background information about the Council's budget setting process and the financial challenges the Council faces. Paper copies were made available at libraries across the borough.

The consultation was widely prompted via the Council's resident magazine, Haringey People Extra, the Council's business e-newsletter, the Council's website, Twitter as well as through various partners.

2.2.1 Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire was developed to ascertain residents' views on the proposals put forward in the budget. In particular, the consultation invited views on the:

- Key Proposals which respondents supported the most.
- Any other Proposals which respondents supported (the consultation also asked respondents to provide their reasoning).
- Any proposals which respondents thought we should not proceed with.
- Suggestions on proposals which respondents thought we should include to save money.
- Comments outlining whether respondents thought individuals with Protected Characteristics may be impacted by proposals.

2.2.2 Questionnaire Analysis

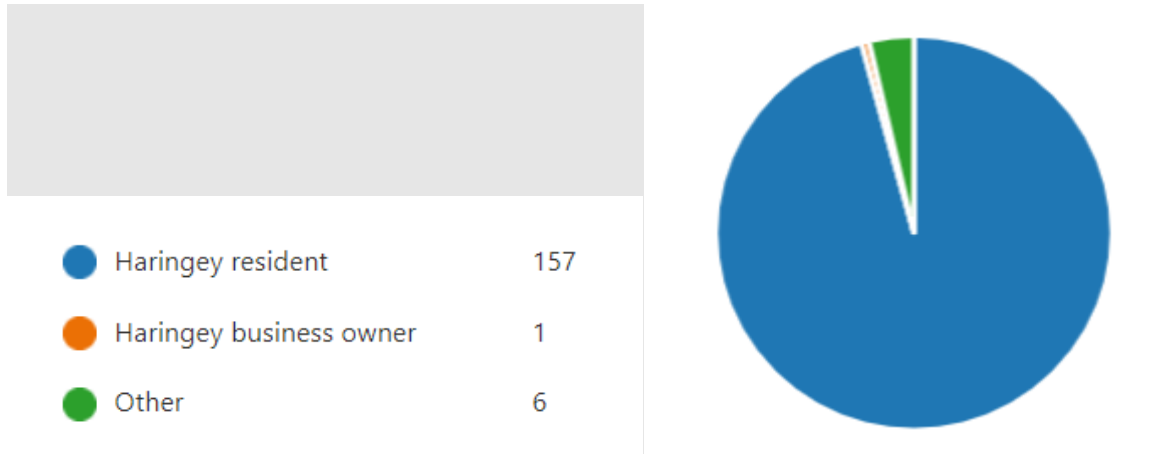
A number of themes arose from the consultation. These are reported in greater detail where they were raised repeatedly by different respondents to the consultation. The number of respondents for other themes were too low to draw any clear conclusions.

2.3 Response to the Consultation

A total of **165** questionnaires have been completed – **164** came through the council's online survey platform and **1** via email.

2.4 Response Profile

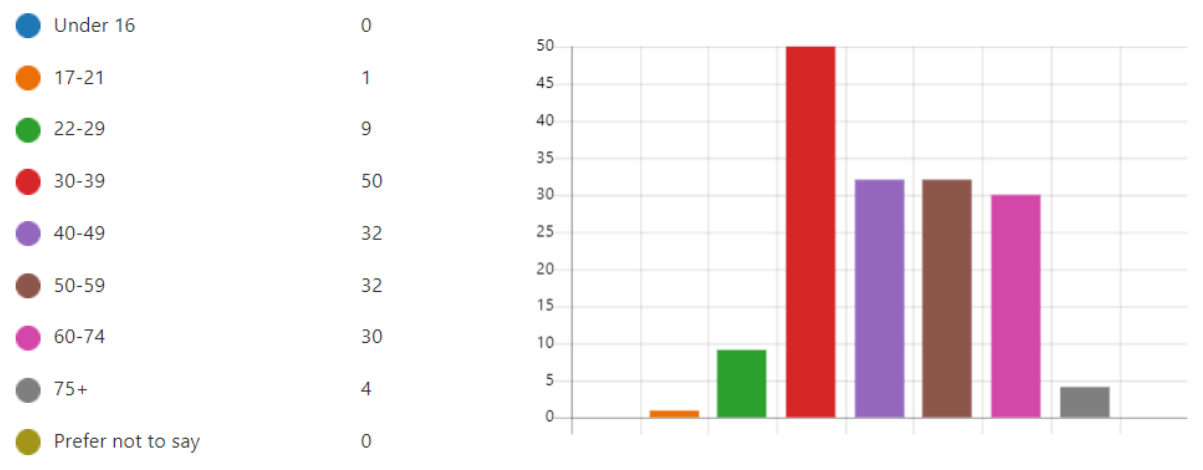
As the graph below depicts, respondents were asked to identify themselves as either: **Residents**, **Business-owners**, or **'other'**. The majority of respondents to this consultation were residents (157). 1 response was received from the business community while 6 respondents selected other.



Which age group applies to you?

The majority of respondents who answered this question were aged between **30-39**.

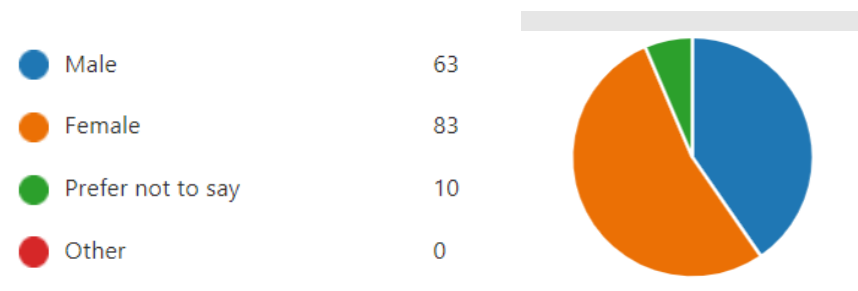
30 respondents selected the **60-74**, while a further 32 individuals self-identified as **40-49**. 9 Respondents selected **22-29**, 4 selected **75+** and 1 selected **17-21**.



What best describes your sex?

This question asked respondents to describe which sex they identify as. The results are balanced with 83 responses from women and 63 from men.

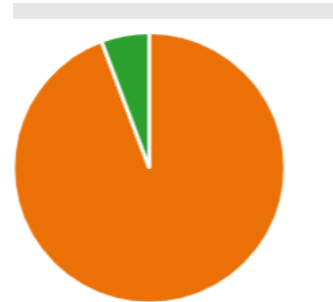
10 respondents preferred not to say.



Do you consider yourself to be Trans?

Trans is an umbrella term to describe people whose gender identity is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth. The vast majority of respondents (132) selected **No** whilst 3 respondents preferred not to say.

● Yes	0
● No	132
● Prefer not to say	8



Do you consider yourself to be disabled?

This question asked respondents to identify whether they suffer from a disability or had any long-term mental or physical conditions. As the graphs shows, the majority of respondents stated that they **Do Not** have any disabilities (123). 19 respondents did consider themselves to have a disability.

11 respondents preferred not to say.

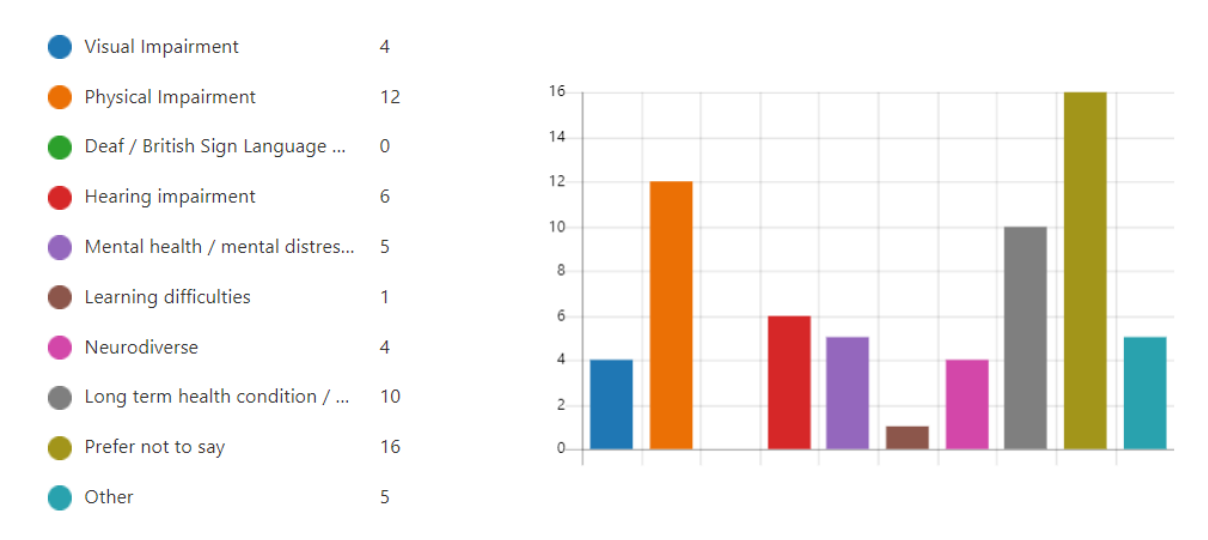
● Yes	19
● No	123
● Prefer not to say	11



Disability – Which of the following impairment groups apply to you?

From those respondents who identified a disability. 12 respondents suffered from a **physical impairment** or **Long-Term health condition**. There were 6 respondents who had a **hearing impairment**, 5 who had **mental health** issues or suffered **mental distress** and 4 who identified as **neurodiverse**. 4 respondents had a **visual impairment** and 1 suffered from **learning difficulties**.

5 respondents selected other and 16 preferred not to say.



National Identity – How would you describe your national identity?

The majority of respondents to the Budget Consultation identify as being **British** (64) with 37 people identifying themselves as **English**. There were 10 respondents who selected **Irish**, 3 respondents who considered themselves as **Italian**. 4 respondents selected **Scottish**. 3 respondents selected **Welsh, American and Indian**. 2 respondents selected **Spanish, Australian, Cypriot, French, and Jamaican** respectively.

The following countries were represented by 1 respondent each: **Germany, Lithuania and Turkey**.

Ethnicity – What best describes your ethnic group.

The majority of respondents to the Budget Consultation would describe themselves as being **White British** (67). 5 respondents selected **White Irish** and 1 respondent selected **White Roma** as their ethnicity. 35 selected **Any Other White Background**.

There were 7 respondents described their background as **Black African**, 1 respondent selected a **mixed White and Black African** and 1 respondent selecting a mixed **White and Black Caribbean**. 1 selected another **Black British, African or Caribbean** background.

There were 5 respondents described their ethnicity as **Asian (Indian)**, 1 respondent selected **Asian Chinese** and 1 described their ethnicity as **Asian Bangladeshi**.

There was 1 respondent who described their ethnicity as **Turkish**.

There were 3 respondents who described their background as other.

Sexual Orientation – What best describes your sexual orientation?

There were vast majority of respondents described themselves as **Heterosexual/Straight** (109), 5 respondents selected **Bisexual** and **Gay/Lesbian** respectively.

1 respondent selected other and 25 preferred not to say.

Heterosexual / Straight	109
Bi	5
Gay / Lesbian	5
Prefer not to say	25
Other	1



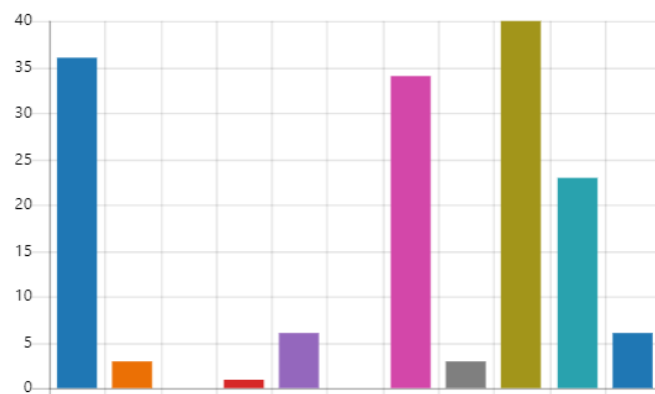
How would you describe your religious belief?

There were 40 respondents who selected **No Religion** and 36 who selected **Atheist**.

There were 34 respondents who selected **Christian**, 6 who selected **Jewish**, 3 who selected **Muslim** and **Hindu** respectively.

There were 6 respondents who selected other with 12 respondents preferring not to say.

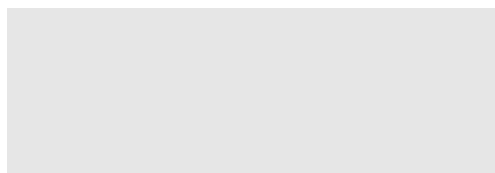
Atheist	36
Hindu	3
Rastafarian	0
Buddhist	1
Jewish	6
Sikh	0
Christian (including Church of ...	34
Muslim	3
No Religion	40
Prefer not to say	23
Other	6



Pregnancy and Maternity

Are you currently pregnant?

133 respondents are not currently pregnant with 12 preferring not to say.



Yes	0
No	133
Prefer not to say	12



Have you had a baby in the last 12 months?

4 respondents have had a baby in the last year. 131 respondents have not with 4 respondents preferring not to say.

Yes	4
No	131
Prefer not to say	11



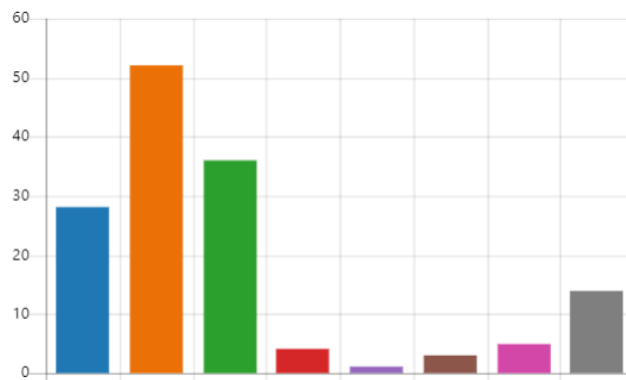
Have you had a baby in the last 12 months?

There were 52 respondents who are **Married**. 28 respondents were **Co-habiting** and 28 are currently **Single**.

There were 5 respondents who are **Widowed**, 4 residents were in a **Civil Partnership**, 3 were **Divorced** and 1 **Separated**.

There were 14 respondents who preferred not to say.

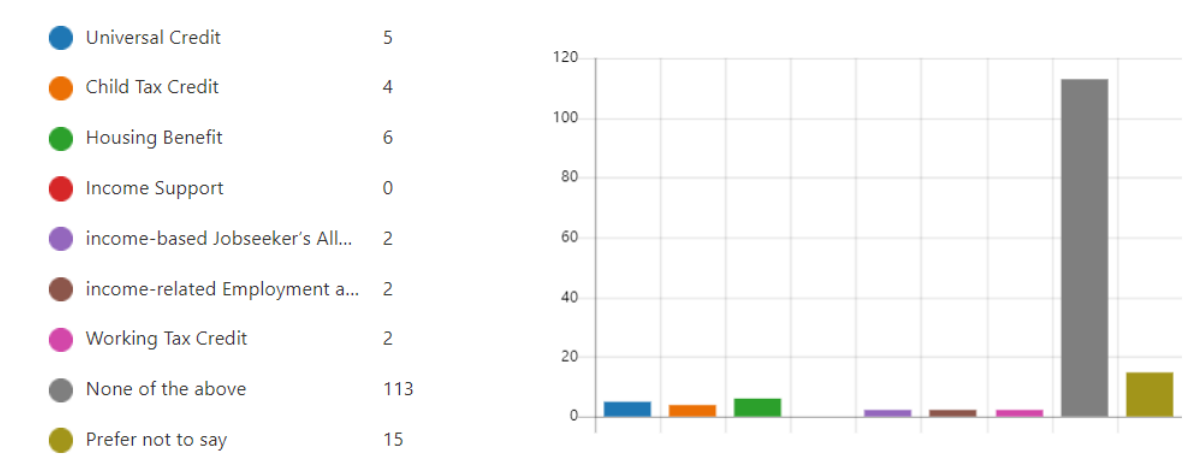
Single	28
Married	52
Co-habiting	36
Civil Partnership	4
Separated	1
Divorced	3
Widowed	5
Prefer not to say	14



Socio-Economic status – Are you on any form of Income Support?

The vast majority of respondents (52) were not on any kind of benefits. 5 respondents were on Universal Credit and 6 receive **Housing Benefits**. 4 respondents receive **Child Tax Credits** and there was 2 respondent who selected **Income based Job Seekers Allowance** and **Income-related Employment Allowance** respectively.

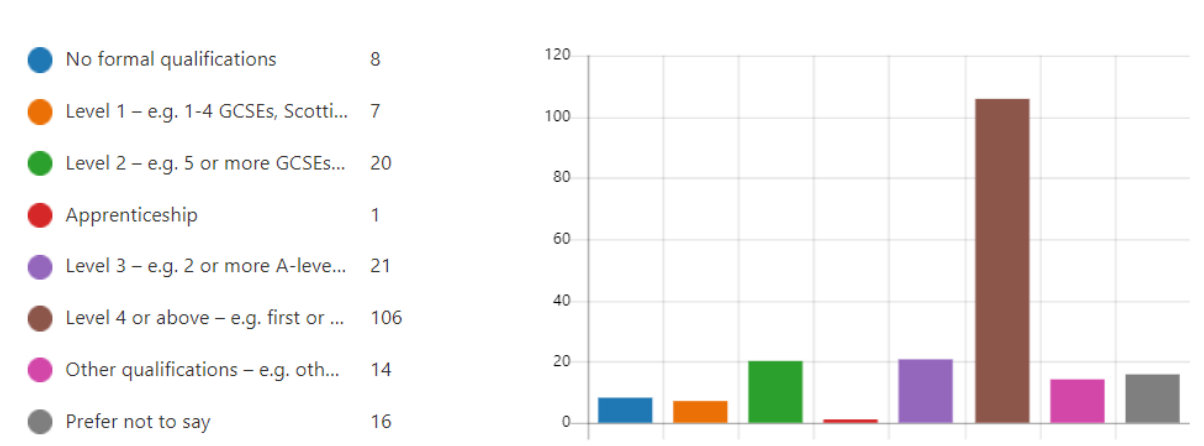
15 respondents preferred not to say.



Socio-Economic status – What is your level of Education?

The majority of respondents had a **level 4** or above education (106). 21 Respondents **selected Level 3** as their level of education. There were 20 for **level 2** and 7 who selected **Level 1**. There were 4 respondents who have **No formal education**.

10 respondents selected other qualifications and 8 respondents preferred not to say.



Preferred language

The majority of respondents selected **English** as their preferred language (135). 6 respondents selected Italian 3 respondents selected **Spanish** and **French** respectively. There was 1 respondent for **Arabic, German, Russian, Gujarati, Somali, Polish** and **Turkish**.

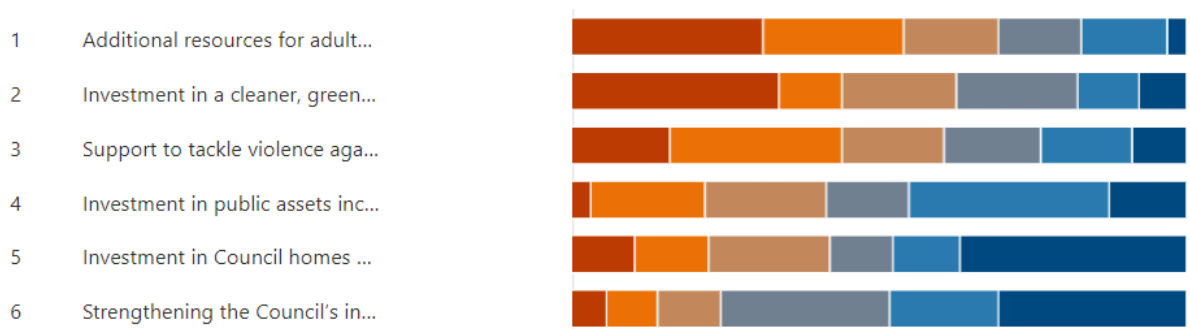
3. Detailed Findings

3.1 Detailed Findings – Q2 – Which proposals do you support most strongly?

Respondents were asked to place six key Council policies in order of which they supported most strongly. Overall, proposals were ranked in the order below:

- 1) additional resources for adults and resident's social care
- 2) Investment in a cleaner, greener Haringey
- 3) Support to tackle violence against women
- 4) Investment in public assets including the New River Sports Centre and the Civic Centre
- 5) Investment in council homes
- 6) Strengthening the council's infrastructure including investing in digital technology so we can deliver high quality public services

Investment in a cleaner, greener Haringey received the most first place votes (31.2%), however **Additional resources for Adults and residents social care** was voted higher overall featuring in 70% of residents top 3 issues.



Detailed Findings – Q3 – Is there another proposal which you strongly support not listed above?



Detailed Findings – Q4 – which proposal do you support?

Healthcare	4
Children	3
Environment	8
Infrastructure	1
Housing	3
Civic centre refurbishment	1
Adult Social Care	2
finance	1
Council services	4
Council Assets	2
Public Safety	10
Benefits	4
Organisational Structure	1
Schools	2
Healthcare	2
Roads - cycling	3
Climate Change	1
Roads - CPZ/LTN	3
High streets	3
Business Recovery	5

Crime and Public Safety

There was a general theme in support for any policies that would see investment in tackling crime and community safety. Concerns were raised about gang violence and knife crime in particular with hotspots such as Seven Sisters and Wards Corner mentioned.

“...A fund to tackle gang violence in Haringey. Specifically, the rivalry between the youth of Tottenham and Wood Green”

“...Invest in addressing the antisocial behaviour, particularly at Wards Corner / Seven Sisters station / West Green Road”

Environment

There was support for work to be done on how the Council deals with waste. Investment in parks in the Borough is supported as is the plans for the council’s drainage cleansing and maintenance. There were also positive comments for the Council’s plan for tree planting and wildflowers as part of the council’s Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

“...Improved pedestrian connectivity and interconnected green spaces. For example, the waterway on the Haringey Ladder making green spaces more accessible and the streetscape more walkable (improved pedestrian crossings)”

“...More effective recycling and waste management”

Business Recovery

There was a general call for supporting businesses to recover from the pandemic including through the use of Public Health and Employment grants.

“...Supporting businesses to recover from the pandemic”

“...Public Health and Employment grants for businesses”

Detailed Findings – Q5– which proposals do you not support and why?

Environment	3
Infrastructure	1
Housing	1
Digital Services	4
Civic Centre	6
Adult Social Care	2
Finance	1
Council services	4
Council Assets	1
Public Safety	5
Benefits	4
Schools	1
Healthcare	2
Roads - CPZ/LTN	8
High streets	2
Maintenance	2
New builds	1

Roads – LTN/CPZ

Respondents to the consultation sometimes expressed concerns over Controlled Parking Zones and Low Transport Neighbourhoods in their area. Concerns raised included that they felt it did not solve problems of residents parking, help with pollution due to creating traffic jams and were a general annoyance. There were also concerns about them creating a social divide.

“...Low Traffic Neighbourhoods. Pay back the TFL money and abolish plans for the LTNs”

“...LTNs. They concentrate traffic on roads that cannot cope with the additional traffic. They stop emergency vehicles. They reduce property values of homes outside the LTNs”

Civic Centre

Respondents sometimes expressed doubts about the value of plans to develop and refurbish the Civic Centre A common theme of concern was the cost of the work. Other issues mentioned included it now being surplus to requirements given changes to the way council staff are likely to work in the future and that the money could be spent better elsewhere.

“...Do not progress the £54m civic centre plan that keeps growing in cost”

“...The £54 million you intend to spend on the refurb of the civic centre and unnecessary Annex that has been given the go ahead. COVID 19 has made full time office work a thing of the past. Hybrid working IS the new norm”

Crime and Public Safety

There were concerns over the value of our plan to support to tackle Violence against Women and Girls. Comments highlighted concerns that services would be taken away from day-to-day crime.

“...Violence against women & girls. It’s a statistical fact that men are the biggest victims of violent crime. Treat all genders equally”

“...Giving any money or housing to drug addicts and drug dealers”

Detailed Findings – Q6 – Saving money, income generation and better value from council spend

Residents were asked whether there were any changes or proposals that they thought we should consider in future which might save money, generate income or achieve even better value from council spend. Their suggestions are outlined below:

Healthcare	2
Environment	8
Infrastructure	4
Resident Support	2
Parking	8
Housing	5
Digital Services	9
Civic centre	2
Adult social care	1
Finance	9
Council Assets	5
Public Safety	2

Organisational Structure	8
Schools	1
Roads - CPZ/LTN	4
Business Recovery	3
Maintenance	1
New builds	1
Road safety	2
Economy	3

Digital Services

There were calls for a better use of technology overall within the council in order to make service more efficient and effective. There were also calls to use technology to reduce overheads and staff. It was thought that improvements to the Council's website would also bring benefits for the community.

"...Consider the digital divide and making services available to those who do not have access to technology"

"...Upgrade of website and platform architecture to deliver better online services and save money in the long term"

Finance

There were various comments on how the Council could manage funds. These including seeking funds from the Government, increasing council tax, seeking opportunities for income generation by running events and to generally incorporate some more "for-profit" schemes into the Council's services.

"...Income generation from commercial events or filming activities such as unit bases or providing studio space. The film industry is booming and more could be done to attract revenue from it"

"...The council should stand up to government and publicly complain if funding isn't enough to cover basic standard"

Environment

Comments ranged from asking Tottenham Hotspur FC to aid organise street cleaning and the maintenance of parks, having less waste collections and less grass maintenance in order to save funds, and installing solar panels on people's rooftops to help cut people's energy bills.

"...Use green energy employ more people to weed etc instead of using pesticides"

"...The possibility of charging a levy on all car and motor bike users in the borough (all motor vehicles, even if electric, both for personal and professional use) could be thought of, with an exception for disabled residents"

Infrastructure

There were a number of suggestions to invest in infrastructure. Comments included being more selective with projects rather than "vanity projects". There were also comments looking at the

planning, encouraging partnerships with developers and not letting plans for infrastructure get blocked

“...Bring back partnerships with developers to invest in our neighbourhoods - like the labour council in Hackney who has brought very good quality homes to areas like Woodberry Down”

“...Stop loud minority groups blocking regeneration plans that would bring new homes, business and jobs into the borough to benefit the wider community e.g. Wards Corner”

Detailed Findings – Q7 – Equality

Residents were asked whether they thought there were ways we could narrow the gaps in life chances and opportunities available to different groups of residents in the borough. Their suggestions are outlined below:

Children	1
Environment	7
Infrastructure	6
Resident Support	7
Parking	1
Housing	4
Digital Services	2
Finance	1
Council Assets	1
Public Safety	1
Organisational Structure	1
Schools	11
Roads - CPZ/LTN	2
High streets	1
Economy	4
Resident Engagement	10
Inequality	7
Helping the homeless	1

Resident Engagement

There were many comments on how the Council could work to narrow the equality gap by engaging more with the public to ensure everybody has an opportunity to have a say in how the Council is run. Comments included making a better use of Haringey People and the Council's relationship with the Bridge Renewal Trust to ensure that residents were kept up to date. There were also comments asking for more engagement with disabled and disadvantaged residents. Respondents also expressed a desire to see more co-production and events which could celebrate people from different backgrounds in the community.

“...Engage more with disabled and disadvantaged residents. Don't assume that you know best, when you carry out consultations take more notice of what residents say”

“...Listen to CLPs and to community groups involved in different areas - racism, rights of disabled people and people with autism. Listen”

Environment

There were different environmental issues where people felt that certain areas of the Borough were worse off than others and addressing this could close the gap between areas. There were comments with regards to which areas have parks and green spaces in them. There were also comments about the impacts of car travel (particularly on those of the population who are well off) and the possibility for looking at the Transport Hubs in the Borough to help combat isolationism and support interconnectivity across Haringey for all residents. There were also suggestions to focus on reducing the domination of cars in general.

"...The negative impacts of car travel - emissions, road casualties, physical inactivity and congestion - disproportionately affect those less well off. More should be done to reduce car travel"

"...It's the little things that matter, create a better environment, less pollution, less speeding cars, clamp down on public disorder"

Infrastructure and investment in local communities

Some respondents to the consultation sometimes felt that changes in the borough risked pushing existing residents out of the borough or widening inequalities, but also felt that there were opportunities associated with new developments, if resulted in benefits to residents. There were comments highlighting the perceived 'over-gentrification' of areas such as Bruce Grove. Suggestions followed for developers to make higher contributions to the communities. Comments also mentioned using these funds for local issues rather than decarbonisation grants.

"...Maybe institute a gentrification tax in Bruce grove. The poor working class are being pushed out of an area they have lived for years. And again, more money needs to be used for poor working-class children, not on decarbonisation grants"

"...Developers should make higher contributions through s106 which would improve revenue. Encourage successful academies to set up school branches here"

Access to advice

Access to professional advice services were seen as a ways of reducing inequality in the borough.

"Access to professional assistance/advice is limited in the poorer areas in the borough."

Access to public services and leisure

Ensuring access to public services and leisure facilities was seen by consultation respondents as a key way to help support the most in need with an aim to being able to close the economic gap between the residents of the Borough. This included suggestions relating to for nursery services along with breakfast and after school clubs along with wider community services.

"...Offer more free things for families living below the poverty line. Free days out, free gym, free swims, free outings, free music lessons, etc"

"...More resources for child day care, schools, youth and community services in the east of the borough"

Education

There were a number of comments about tackling inequalities in educational opportunities for the residents of the Borough. Within these comments was a focus on younger students within deprived neighbourhoods. There was a request for a general raise in the Education budget. There was also an ask to look at tackling the issue with young black boys being expelled from school.

“...More funding for catch up classes for children who have fallen behind during the pandemic must surely be a priority”

Housing and homelessness

Respondents made a number of comments relating to the role of housing in increasing equality of opportunity, including suggesting the use of council assets to accommodate homeless residents. They also suggested more investment in targeted work to street homeless people.

“Targeted work to reduce number of homeless people or rough sleepers that are very apparent on the length of Wood Green high street. In this day and age, the council should be looking at their empty buildings and opening them up as shelters.”

Detailed Findings - Full list of responses

In this section we include all direct responses from the public received in response to the consultation. These are included for further information and transparency.

Q4 – Which proposal do you support?

Increase bin collections
Increase police presence on street
Is there a requirement for so many council buildings too? Restructure & sell off ones not needed
Reviewing Council Teams & Final salaries / pensions. Seems to be hugely inefficient and a huge overhead for the cost.
700,000 for protecting homes from flooding
A fund to tackle gang violence in Haringey. Specifically, the rivalry between the youth of Tottenham and Wood Green. This has gone on for too long and is just as important as the green issue. Which seems to have jumped above the violence that has gone on in Haringey for the last 20 years. We should far angrier that this has been allowed to happen in Haringey.
Acquisition and retention of buildings contributing to a stimulating streetscape/local character of the area (e.g. allegedly redundant police stations), with a view to transforming them to improve provision for the local community e.g. conversions to add to council housing stock; multi-agency drop in centres; arts and skills teaching.
Additional funding for a properly structured, regular gulley clearance programme as proposed by Cllr Chandwani. This is imperative given recent experiences in the Borough.
Additional resources for adult and children's social care
Anything else is a want,
Basic needs to support life are food, water, warmth and a roof over one's head.
Be involved in mitigating the danger of the reorganisation of CCGs to Integrated Care Systems and Integrated Care Boards.
Beware of increased privatisation - private interests on ICBs.
Bin collection every week instead of fortnight
Bringing services 'in house' i.e., council employing its own workforce in housing maintenance, rubbish collection etc
Capital investments in our schools - such as the long promised not delivered fortismere sixth form block.
clean the drains

Cleaning the drains
Clear the drains!!!!
Clearing blocked drains to prevent severe flooding to residential homes and businesses as seen in the last few years.
Clearing the drains.
Community building
Council homes
Council needs to be more concerned about healthcare and social care.
Current CPZ renewal & parking permits process not fit for purpose
Cycling / walking paths, LTNs and pedestrianized zones
Cycling and removing passing traffic through Tottenham
Deal with recycling especially of glass. I do not believe the council recycles properly
Does everyone in Haringey have their needs met?
Drain cleaning
drain clearance
Drain clearing. Fly tipping.
Drainage clearance
Drainage to ensure no more flooding
Education about climate change, adapting Haringey to the changes that will come as a result. Flooding prevention should be using latest environmental methods such letting rivers have more natural edges (see studies in Wales as examples). Also fly tipping and the impact it has on community.
Ensure all residents' basic needs are met i.e. food, warmth, water and a roof over their heads. Anything else is a want and has lower priority.
Flood defences e.g. drain clearing
Flood mitigation and drain cleaning.
Flood prevention, tackling violent crime and anti-social behaviour, more youth services
Flood protection, it's only going to get worse. Drains to be cleaned out/unblocked. Infrastructure works to bottom end of Moselle near Creighton Road allotments which causes terrible flooding. Last summer the flood was very fast and very dangerous.
Flooding prevention
Flooding protection
Flooding protection
Flooding protection

Funding for the cleaning of drains to prevent unnecessary flooding
Gullies and Drainage
I came on here to support the proposal on drains but it was not listed. This consultation is leading residents to support their preferred proposals. Sham
I cannot see anything in the proposal about libraries and museums other than the pop up idea
I fully support Cllr Seema Chandwani's proposed annual budget for regular, coordinated gulley and drain clearing across the borough. This is critical given recent flooding events and to comply with statutory obligations.
Improve roads and traffic flow, ban LTNs and stop part time road closures.
Improved pedestrian connectivity and interconnected green spaces. For example the waterway on the Haringey Ladder making green spaces more accessible and the streetscape more walkable (improved pedestrian crossings)
Improvement in Send and Youth Justice facilities at operational level
Improving leisure centre resources such as Tottenham green leisure centre which is run appallingly badly by the current contract holder!
In order to support a greener Haringey, there is an urgent need to insulate Council houses and tackle energy waste
Increase public health provision.
Install lights between the entrance into Finsbury Park and tennis courts - it's unsafe and scary to walk there as a lone female, especially in winter.
Invest in addressing the antisocial behaviour, particularly at Wards Corner / Seven Sisters station / West Green Road.
Invest in broader services which benefit all residents, such as our high streets, less cars and through traffic, healthier air and less noisy environment.
Invest in high streets to make them fun destinations, not just for shopping. Remove betting and pound shops and replace with interesting activity and community facilities
Investing in better cycle paths as opposing to the existing bikes painted on roads that are often used as parking spaces.
Investing in the drainage systems
Investment in facilities and services for families
Investment in libraries
Investment in mental health support
Investments in public assets parks...
Money should not be wasted on the civic centre apart from routine maintenance, this is a shameful waste of public money when essential services are depleted. This money should be put into all those services you are demanding extra money on our council tax for. Go back to basics and get priorities right for local residents as you are employed to do. Take more notice of the way your residents are suffering and direct the resources there. Do to pretend increases in council tax are for social issues then waste it on the civic centre. Don't ignore people the way you have over LTN's. This is not acceptable from a council

More budget for drain cleaning and maintenance
More effective recycling and waste management.
More financial support for schools. Schools in the east of the borough should be able to stay on for the sixth form at their school, not have to change if they don't want to.
More flood supports; investment in more LTNs
More investment in flooding prevention.
More on walking and cycling infrastructure and bus priority measures
More police presence on the streets.
No gambling shops. there are a lot of gambling shops on Tottenham. How the council let that happen. Can you please provide youth clubs?
Pavements and toads
Please help with the flooding in Haringey, especially around Park Road/Victoria Stakes area N10.
Public Health and employment grants for businesses
Reducing street crime and increasing feeling of safety
Repair streets and pavements, maintain drains clean. Enforce a certain cohesive look to outside of businesses on high streets. Create more space for pedestrians on high streets. Build more children's playgrounds
Research in to LTN in the east of the Borough.
RESIDENTS ENGAGEMENT, WHICH WILL NOW BE APART OF HC.
Resources and funds support for Carers and young people with mental health issues. Mentors, days out, support groups, Carers funding for days for carers to be pampered etc.
Road Casualty Reduction for cycling infrastructure
SEN - currently local offer is not existing. It would be great if local offer is actually working.
Support for people tackling knife crime.
Support for unemployed underprivileged people.
supporting businesses
Supporting businesses to recover from the pandemic
Tackling crime in general, particularly around Seven Sisters
Take social care in-house as much as possible.
That all existing proposals are treated equally
The building of council houses for rent.
the crime on local estates is becoming ridiculous
The Highways Drainage Cleansing and maintenance proposal. Our house was flooded last year due to the lack of drain maintenance. It has caused us a lot of worry and stress and we have only recently been able to move home. The drains need to be properly and proactively maintained to prevent this happening to other families.
The problem of drains not being cleaned and flooding when bad rain. Corner of Broad Lane and High Road for example
Tree planting and wildflower planting
Unblock the drains

Unblocking the drains.
You should be monitoring council houses repair. My neighbours had cladding for more than 6 months and there were only a couple of days of work
Youth clubs, sports centres for young people to be off the streets.
Youth work programs, affordable housing

Q5 - Are there any proposals you think we should not progress and why?

"Support to tackle violence against women and girls" I believe that should be slightly changed to support to tackle all violence regardless of gender or sex, this will help us to build a fair community!
£20m for road maintenance, £8m for reducing casualties. Reduce road maintenance and increase reducing casualties. Spending the other way around would be my suggestion - £8m on road maintenance £20m on casualty reduction.
All of the above are crucial in providing decent social care for residents in need
Also the money cutting off streets causing congestion is not only unnecessary money as it will cause more pollution with cars stack in traffic.
C P Zs are very unpopular and do not solve problems of residents parking. They only annoy the tax payers you should be getting onside.
Civic centre - the council has many other buildings and more people are working from home. The council should make it surplus to requirements
Crime and HMOs
Decorating shop fronts for the sake, a complete waste of money, shame on you Haringey
Do not progress the 54m civic centre plan that keeps growing in cost.
don't see the relevance of the Civic Centre
Giving any money or housing to drug addicts and drug dealers.
How has Adult Social Care increased yet again, even in light of COVID-19 deaths hitting mainly the old?
I feel it is ok for the parks to look nice but is not necessary, the money could go to better causes
I support investment in digital transformation but think it needs to be offset with savings elsewhere, offices and physical council infrastructure for example. Similarly I support investment in social care but think that should be strategic, supporting new models of care and investing in preventative services.
I think all of these proposals are hugely important and need adequate funding.
I think that social care and the nhs are being enormous budgets (especially during covid) to the detriment of other services. Local businesses cannot survive. Council tax incredibly high for very little actual council help during the pandemic. I'm incredibly disappointed overall

In all honesty, all the tech update stuff you've done recently has been a disaster - e.g. the parking permits updated website has made it impossible for us to re-order permits. So I wouldn't make that a priority - other than fixing the mess that's already there.
internal digital infrastructure.... Getting the right staff structure in is more important
Invest in Rubbish disposal because this is really going down the drain in Haringey! Only one pick up every two weeks will encourage vermin and is a health risk.
Investment in cleaner greener Harringay. This just means messing with the roads & making life more difficult
Low Traffic Neighbourhoods. Pay back the TFL money and abolish plans for the LTNs. Stop prioritising and spending so much money on walking and cycling initiatives, this is not helpful or feasible for a huge proportion of residents, especially the disabled and elderly.
LTN (Low Traffic neighbourhood) in the borough are causing more traffic and pollution and they simply move traffic from one road to another. They do not work and a lot of money has been wasted on this.
LTNs will be a complete disaster, I know these are funded by the DoT but they are a crazily bad idea. We had all the trial we need when Wightman Road was closed/filtered during the Bridge works a few years ago. It was a complete and utter nightmare. Similar to the hideous trial in Crouch End. In my opinion the idea of LTNs are flawed, we live in London a brilliant and diverse city, not a village.
LTNs. They concentrate traffic on roads that can not cope with the additional traffic. They stop emergency vehicles. They reduce property values of homes outside the LTNs
More housing - there are already lots of developments being built in overcrowded areas (Tottenham)
No
No
no
No
No
No
no
no
No
no
No - all of them are important, but it depends what the actual result of some of these proposals are, they are vague.
No LTN. If you are investing on LTN please do not do it before further consultations. LTN produce more air pollutions rather than reducing, because there will be traffic jam, cars will be on traffic more, thus consume more petrol and produce more pollution. I read all news about LTN in Hackney and Islington and traffic is worse there now.
No they are all essential

no.
over investment in one specific area. The 'nodal' strategy doesn't improve sustainable, walkable, bikeable city life, and increases longer distance transport habits. We should not over invest in making Wood Green a hub for all activity but look at investing in things like street cars to services linear and equitable access and high-street investment. Look to sustainable (and CHEAPER) options to increase connectivity for women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities through transport like streetcars as opposed to making buys destination hubs that service suburban commuting.
public assets could be put on hold during this winter and the money spent on public needs.
Refurb if the civic centre. Money should be spent on something that benefits residents and businesses more directly.
Refurbishing and extending the civic centre. Low traffic/ quieter neighbourhood proposals MUST be rethought for a more intelligent solution as they do nothing but increase social divide and increase pollution and congestion.
Revitalise Wood Green high street to help boost local economy. It's clear in future people will limit their commute for work and will want to spend their income locally. Please create a place for locals to spend their money locally.
Significant investment in our school buildings - £105m. Perhaps a little less and make a MTFS against this.
Strengthening council's digital services
Tackling violence ...this has got to be a joke...what about violence against men ,what about most deaths that come from male violence is men ,,sort out your equality
The £54 million you intend to spend on the refurb of the civic centre and unnecessary Annex that has been given the go ahead. COVID 19 has made full time office work a thing of the past. Hybrid working IS the new norm. So the refurb work is totally unnecessary. You are supposedly the party of the working class, all that money could be used to do so much good for the poor working class people in Tottenham.
The development of LTNs
The drive to allow property development around Tottenham Hale is swamping local services. Maybe, reduce the amount of permitted development within such close proximity of one another?
Time to stop punishing drivers
VAWG as money better spent supporting services to do this work
Violence against women & girls. It's a statistical fact that men are the biggest victims of violent crime. Treat all genders equally.

You should review the proposed highway maintenance spend and look to spend less on resurfacing roads specifically, except where this is safety critical. This comes at a high cost and makes no material difference to people's incentives to use different modes of travel. If you must spend on road maintenance for cars, this funding should come through surcharges on residential parking permits and pay and display, as they are the primary beneficiary of this investment.

Q6 – Whilst this budget includes no new savings proposals, the future funding position of the council remains uncertain. Are there any changes or proposals you think we should consider in future which might save money, generate income or achieve even better value from council spend? E.g. through greater use of innovative technology.

Could tip waste management team
Donate extra for library services
Invest to Do the statutory work well instead of putting money into fluffy stuff like the single person hub in Tottenham which is just a vanity project
Optional charge for park usage which could help pay for maintaining toilets
All council owned lawns, grass verges, green roundabouts etc to be left to grow and mown only twice a year to increase biodiversity and cut back on maintenance costs of monthly mow.
Ask Boris to come up with some money after all it is the government's responsibility to fund the councils with our taxes.
Better use of technology and using Haringey residents to fulfil Haringey contracts.
Bring back partnerships with developers to invest in our neighbourhoods - like the labour council in Hackney who has brought very good quality homes to areas like Woodberry Down. This would help with the infrastructure levy into Haringey. At the end of the day no one benefits from run down ghetto neighbourhoods.
Consider the digital divide and making services available to those who do not have access to technology
Consult more with vulnerable groups mental health for young vulnerable adults etc
Could we use some council assets to hold markets, festivals, etc.
Council tax should be raised to provide services to Haringey residents. I don't expect my council to run for profit schemes, even worthy ones. Obviously good management is needed both to prevent waste and to ensure services are well provided.
cut business rates for shops and independent retailers

Cutting council service budgets ultimately leads to other costs down the line (such as those relating to poverty, poor health, badly maintained environment). Therefore I do not support cuts to council budgets and hope the council is doing all it can to lobby central government with other London boroughs.
Deal with council debt and stop wasting money on ridiculous schemes like new logos silly decorations
ditch the new CPZ in Muswell hill
Do statutory body staff pay business rates to park on Council property?
Don't spend lots of money on logos
Employing a direct labour force first to carry out repairs on council properties and longer term to build council homes yourselves.
Ensure any empty properties including flats above shops don't stay empty. Fines if not used
Evict all drug addicts and drug dealers from council properties.
Exactly more resources in the area of digital technology to make the services more efficient and effective
Fines for street urinating especially by Seven Sisters Tube, High Road, Earlsmead Road
Flatten the management pyramid and spend savings on social care.
Focus on the development of employability skills and education. The school attainment results of secondary schools on the East side of the borough.
Help organise street cleaning that residents could get involved in and also the same for helping to maintain parks. For revenue - higher charges to the Tottenham Football club for post match cleaning, etc. since the managed to get a stadium without building another tube line. Also developers - why are they not charged more as part of s106 and infrastructure contributions? Please action this given the amount of development in Tottenham
Higher parking charges, both residential and pay and display
I would like to see the council invest in preventative infrastructure and environmental measures e.g. new and existing builds to include solar panels, triple glazing. Also use some of that parking ticket revenue to adapt our street lighting to include electric vehicle charging points; this would use existing street furniture instead of cluttering up our roads with yet more unsightliness and reduce our carbon foot print.
I'd support less regular waste collections in an effort to go greener and save money. Aware some other councils have done this.

If the future funding of the council remains uncertain why are you planning to waste money with unessential works at the civic centre, when that money can be of much greater use and impact on essential services? Getting priorities right, ones that put your residents first and foremost will achieve better value and save money that would otherwise be for an ego project. You are throwing away money that is supposed to be used to 'narrow the gaps in life chances and opportunities for different groups of residents in the borough'.
In the long term this would attract more families and working people which builds the tax base for the council.
Incentivise the small businesses to open on the high street on Bruce grove. Grants for creative businesses. Put speed cameras around Tottenham Hale and Northumberland park, and start fining people. Allocate more enforcement officers to put parking fines on illegally parked vehicles in the evening.
Income generation from commercial events or filming activities such as unit bases or providing studio space. The film industry is booming and more could be done to attract revenue from it.
Increase on street parking charges especially in the west of the borough.
Increase the Zonae car park annual levy and subsidise and encourage use of Zip cars.
install solar panels on rooftops of willing households rooftops and garages to generate income from national grid, perhaps give the householder 25% off annual their electricity bills but install panels free of charge.
Interactive multi use public spaces, i.e. local market, even spaces for youths and local community programs
Introduce cameras to enforce speed limits
Invest in circular economy ideas and technologies.
Invest in infrastructure so people can talk to council staff.
less grass mowing throughout the borough, let it grow!
Less money spent on LTN's and cycle and walking schemes. Please get into your heads, a VAST amount of people do not, and will not cycle. And I hate to hark back to this, but working class people DO NOT CARE about LTN's and active walking and cycling. I have spoken to many working class people like myself, and unequivocally beyond a shadow of a doubt, they do not care about this. They want something that is tangible and impactful that will raise them out of poverty, not LTN'S.
Less outsourcing of council services
Look deeper into preventative maintenance rather than wasting money on fixing things later
Look for opportunity to monetise some parts of services or to add the ability to "tip"
More active parking controls. Raise cost of residential permits and base on vehicle weight as well as emissions.

More children and youth centre and invest on care for elderly people.
More council house,
More insourcing.
More services move to online
More speed tickets, fly tipping monitoring and enforcing
Moving towards computer based solutions for as many tasks as possible
No
Not just technology, but valuing people skills .
Not sure
R&D is key, and i believe that as it states that the funding of the council remains uncertain, its in the council and residents interest to spend the funds wisely.
Reduce management numbers and use savings to be used to increase services
Reduce the number of HMOs and focus on family homes and improving the quality of homes through more levy on landlords (especially if they have a large portfolio).
Restructure of staff to free up / sell unrequited buildings (less rent/maintenance/staffing burden) + potential sale income if sold
Review your business process - find the bottlenecks and eliminate them - look at the workflow solutions
Run more for-profit schemes and events.
See above answer. Save a fortune by not implementing the LTNs, they will only benefit a small proportion of residents, depending on where you live and will inconvenience the majority, whether they are car owners or not. They are not the answer to air pollution.
Sell off council homes to council tax paying residents
Sell off more of the Council's assets. Ideally to build more houses.
So add an online payment option to reward good service and this could go in a pot and use for extras
Solar panels to be installed free of charge on houses to generate income from national grid.
Stop loud minority groups blocking regeneration plans that would bring new homes, business and jobs into the borough to benefit the wider community e.g. Wards Corner.
Stop using contractors who make profits. Direct labour to carry out maintenance of estate. Remove levels of in needed management. Manage staff better
Stop wasting money on offices that you don't need.
Stop wasting money on paying far too much on buying overpriced office buildings ,just stop all nonsense building projects like Wood Green civic centre, stop all Haringey vanity projects
Stopping private sector in social care and healthcare would be cost effective in long run - focus would be on health and care not profit.

-Streetcars (they generate investment along the route and payback the cost through property and sales taxes - look at Portland Oregon as a case study). They are sustainable and would set a precedent for London's transportation future. Look for Linear or circular routes that connect communities for example run a streetcar line from Wood Green along Green Lanes past Finsbury Park up A103 to Crouch End and back to Wood Green.
Stronger existing law enforcement through fines (parking, driving, fly tipping and general nuisances) . You should see Berwick Road on a Saturday night.. A good way to fund the council!
Tech to reduce staff
Technology should be used to save time and support be given to those that require it
The council can cut costs and generate income for the local economy by bringing as many contracts in-house, procuring services locally, and getting out of costly PPI contracts.
The Council has already raised parking charges but should maybe revisit this.
The council should stand up to government and publicly complain if funding isn't enough to cover basic standards
The possibility of charging a levy on all car and motor bike users in the borough (all motor vehicles, even if electric, both for personal and professional use) could be thought of, with an exception for disabled residents.
The seeing through of the new digital programmes discussed to improve effectiveness. Also, an improvement in the support services available to new and developing businesses.
There are a lot of inactive adults living in my area, helping people getting into work would help.
This brings in revenue
to double check if the people who are entitled to receive benefits are really entitled for that and there are no frauds or scams out in place to steal the public money.
Upgrade of website and platform architecture to deliver better online services and save money in the long term.
Use green energy employ more people to weed etc instead of using pesticides
Wider use of parking charges, road pricing and cameras to detect driving offences.
You would save a few quid if the parking permits (resident and visitor) went digital. Likewise, if council properties were better maintained for small measures, major refurbishments may well be less frequent

Q7 – we also have a commitment and responsibility to make Haringey a more equal borough. In considering our proposals, please let us know if you think there are ways

that we can narrow the gaps in life chances and opportunities available to different groups of residents in the borough.

Engage more with disabled and disadvantaged residents. Don't assume that you know best, when you carry out consultations take more notice of what residents say.
Run your own version of Sure Start. Focussing on our youngest children and their families is the best way to tackle long term inequality.
Run good schools, manage childrens' services to prevent deprivation, offer help/support services for vulnerable groups e.g. youth services but housing has to be a priority
Stop excluding young black boys from school. Schools should not be able to exclude the proportion of the schools population without oversight from an independent third party. And council should provide paid apprenticeships and internships. As well as more opportunities for entry into trades for those not academically inclined.
An issue for the Bridge Renewal Trust members
Make meeting in different languages. Some people do not know how to use zoom or digital technology, so many people cannot attend online meeting. Lack of language and lack of having digital skills knowledge are the barrier for BAME people.
Secure better investment via S106 agreements that benefit the existing community
Feed poorer students 365 days a year, help foodbanks by trying to co-ordinate support of businesses and the foodbanks, support businesses by introducing 20 minute car parking spaces
Street Cars! As above. Node transport hubs are isolationist. Interconnectivity, Walkability, Sustainability.
Fix the Haringey borough website and set up a news alert app so people in the community can track what is going on outside and start having conversations about how to make the community a more equitable place to live.
Am glad to see directing funding to tackling VAWG being made a priority, similar (and proportional) funding could also be spent on reducing violence based on sexual orientation and identity. Also the climate crisis affects poorer residents more, there could be a focus on combatting that.
The only thing that stops people from having the same chances as others is money ,,The top 1 percent need to start sharing but we all know that's not going to happen
Youth support for knife crime and crime in general.

Targeted work to reduce number of homeless people or rough sleepers that are very apparent on the length of Wood Green high street. In this day and age, the council should be looking at their empty buildings and opening them up as shelters.

You need to see domestic abuse as less gendered- you still mention VAWG when all the research suggests that violence against males is as prevalent, but better hidden

Poverty is the problem rather than inequality, investing in education and STEM programs will be really beneficial if the goal is to be more "equal", by allowing every resident in Haringey to have the possibility to have good education and STEM programs, the community can build up that can later on be applied in the workplace and in the community, we create a better and more "equal" society if the members of the community succeed financially hence creating a stronger middle class, that allows all to be more equal. :)

One online database of all services (health, social care, etc) and how to access them. A regular guide in Haringey People magazine (which goes to all households) could be published and would include the website address. Possibly this website could have translation abilities?

Address the stark racial inequalities in the borough. Look at the clean tree-lined streets in 'white' areas such as Highgate & Muswell Hill v's the derelict buildings, graffiti and antisocial behaviour on the streets at Seven Sisters.

Encourage local outsourcing to small businesses. Are there ways to increase this under UK law?

How come there's no decent parks/investment in parks / public spaces up in Muswell Hill?

Focus on the younger people and education at primary and secondary schools. Introduce more opportunities for children on the East side of the borough; the exposure to tennis and the work of Haringey music service is great and we need more of that to improve the prospect of the children coming from deprived and workless households. Educate single and young parents and create positive support groups for them.

Theresa May has demolished most of the community resources during her short reign by cutting funding. We need more community centres where especially young people can have a safe place to go and good youth workers that can help them to develop. She also has made big cuts in providing services for people with disabilities. This needs to be looked at!

Access to professional assistance/advice is limited in the poorer areas in the borough. Many organisations who are trying to narrow the gap themselves have a narrow view of the residents' expectations and what can be achieved; hence very little changes over time.

I think more support should be given to perpetrators and potential perpetrators of domestic violence, I know this sounds counterintuitive, but I feel if they're given better access to therapeutic and social support, this might reduce the impact they have on their families.
Invest in local education
Free breakfast/after school clubs only for working parents
women and girls are important. Single sex spaces are incredibly important.
Work with more Grass route organisations listen, encourage more large companies to come to Haringey , less deluxe flats more affordable homes. Better communications , better understanding , from councillors . Come and see what is going on . Residents Association. Tenant Advocates community projects.
Stop the divide between Crouch end / Highgate / Wood Green/ Tottenham
More joined up thinking .
To be genuine in your proposals with regards to this issue starting with a more effective and sincere approach to coproduction.
Hold more local events geared to celebrating the different communities and ethic backgrounds, every month a new ethnic even
More fund into education and increasing chances of employment
Offer more free things for families living below the poverty line. Free days out, free gym, free swims, free outings, free music lessons, etc
Increase the education and training budget
1. Use of Haringey People magazine. 2. Involve the Bridge Renewal Trust membership to promote a directory of services website and keep it up to date. This information to be published in every edition of Haringey People magazine.
More funding for catch up classes for children who have fallen behind during the pandemic must surely be a priority.
Would be good to see more free activities for children out of term time - the new river leisure centre activities that were free for those who couldn't afford it but not for others is a good model. And measures to support new parents - what does good look like - some parents need more advice / support / intervention than others. Some of the recent child abuse cases have been harrowing.
By procuring locally to support local business, by investing in youth programmes (such as schemes to link young people to local business to provide work experience), by unlocking council owned assets for the temporary or permanent use by local businesses and initiatives to trial and start projects that benefit local communities.

This has to done by more resources for innovation in schools and infrastructure in and maintenance of communal areas like parks and community centres. Every new development must include a communal meeting place so people can get together socially and to organise. More support for all the many solidarity/support groups existing in Haringey.

redistribute council tax

Listen to CLPs and to community groups involved in different areas - racism, rights of disabled people and people with autism. Listen.

Maybe institute a gentrification tax in Bruce grove. The poor working class are being pushed out of an area they have lived for years. And again more money needs to be used for poor working class children, not on decarbonisation grants!!!! Put more resources to level up Tottenham so it is comparable to Muswell Hill and Crouch End

Bring investment in from developers & attract actual businesses to setup here and employ people - good housing, education and safety from gangs comes when investment comes in to spend on helping people.

If the council has no money constantly, how can you help the poorest people?

Low traffic neighbourhoods have proven in Enfield to increase the social divide, increase gaps in life chances and opportunities and DECREASE quality of life for the vast majority of residents especially those already disadvantaged, the elderly and disabled. They have proven to increase isolation, mental health issues and increase pollution. Therefore if you go ahead with LTN's (because you're trying to please Enfield) to are being hypocritical and going against 'your commitment and responsibility to make Haringey a more equal borough'.

Anyone who doesn't own a car is disadvantaged by the hostile environment engendered by permitted pavement parking, speeding, narrow pavements, broken pavements, almost non-existent bike infrastructure.

Better opportunities to schools and children is lesser privileged areas to provide more equal opportunities in education

Developers should make higher contributions through s106 which would improve revenue. Encourage successful academies to set up school branches here

Action against cars, especially large expensive SUVs, would be equitable.

Still a huge difference between those that have and have not. No more High Rise apartments unaffordable for local residents
Evict all drug addicts and drug dealers from council properties.
Progressively reduce the domination by the motor car of the borough environment.
Every resident is of equal value so employ people on merit not for positive discrimination. Should always employ the best person for the job.
Include all nationalities.
The negative impacts of car travel - emissions, road casualties, physical inactivity and congestion - disproportionately affect those less well off. More should be done to reduce car travel
More youth services, mixing communities and housing council tenants in the new developments instead of in separate council blocks, creating more job opportunities, not giving licenses to gambling shops, better mental health services, more community events, creating safe spaces e.g. in parks
By using grassroot entities to better interact with local communities.
More investment and attention to Northumberland park - cleaning up the area, LTNs and reviewing so many tenanted properties without enough waste provisions
It's the little things that matter, create a better environment, less pollution, less speeding cars, clamp down on public disorder. Use technology better to eradicate dumping across the Borough. Councillors need to be more visible and not just posting on Twitter. HMOs are a bigger problem then you think, 8 to a house, those renting tenants do not care, there is a knock-on effect on the streets and neighbourhoods.
More supported employment opportunities
It is more a role of central government to adjust its fiscal policy. Implementing a landlord licensing scheme with actual checks of the housing stock would be great. Equality starts with dry and safe place to live.
Rein in estate agents.
Free nursery for all 2 year olds, free school meals for all.
Free nursery/childcare for all 2 year olds
More accommodation for the homeless and permanent help for those reliant on food banks, help with energy costs etc.
Stop approving all the betting shops in the east of the Borough compared to the west.

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Budget Scrutiny Recommendations 2021/22

Overview and Scrutiny Committee					
Ref	MTFS Proposal	Further info requested	Comments/Recommendation	Cabinet Response Req'd	Draft Response
N/A	General Comment		The Committee were concerned about potential slippage in savings leading to additional pressure on the growth budgets. Cabinet is asked to provide additional assurances around the risk of additional savings being needed over the stated £12m and to also provide assurances around how this eventuality would be addressed.	Yes	The February budget report will provide additional recognition of the risk posed by potential delays in the delivery of the Council's agreed MTFS savings.
N/A			The Panel noted that the borrowing costs to the General Fund revenue budget were projected as £29.3m in 2027. The Committee requests that Cabinet comment on how the risk of additional borrowing costs would be managed. If additional money is needed to	Yes	The budget report to Council will describe how the overall budget risks are addressed in totality including the cost of debt.

			cover increased future borrowing costs, will this necessitate additional savings?		
N/A	Budget Briefings for panels		The Committee noted that the briefings in advance of the budget scrutiny meetings had included a lot of detail on Q2 of 2021/22 and on the performance indicators. The Panel recommended that in future years, briefings on these matters should be received separately and that the pre-budget briefings should concentrate on the following year's draft budget and the updated MTFS.	Yes	The need for a clear distinction in all discussions, between the in year budget position and future years' positions is noted.
N/A	Format of reports		The Committee noted that the reports in the budget scrutiny agenda packs included information about the budget areas for all Panels. To make the information easier to review, the Committee recommended that the main budget report provided to each Panel should be tailored to include only the main headline	Yes	The committee's comments are noted.

			<p>figures/tables for the overall budget/MTFS and then the detailed information specifically relevant to the policy area of that Panel. The Cabinet report should be included in the agenda packs separately as an appendix.</p> <p>The Committee also recommended that the capital section of the papers provided to Panels should broadly follow the same format as the revenue section and should include the capital expenditure plans and the financing costs relating to the capital spending.</p> <p>The Committee also recommended that risk factors associated with the budget should be highlighted in the budget report to the Panels.</p>		
N/A	Format of reports		Some of the language used can be quite technical at times.	Yes	The committee's comments are noted.

			Future reports should be written so that co-optees and members of the public can understand them. The Committee requested that the be written in plain English and that terms are explained in the report in brackets the first time they are used. An example given was what was meant by a budget gap?		
N/A	Format of reports		The Committee requested that future budget reports contain an executive summary of the whole budget (both revenue and capital). It was suggested that this should be no more than one or two pages in length.	Yes	Officers will review the style of the existing introduction to the report.
N/A	Format of reports		The Committee would also like to see the use of sub-indexes in the PDF versions of the budget report to make it easier to toggle through the different sections of the report during budget meetings.	Yes	The committee's comments are noted.

N/A	Format of reports		In future, where capital bids have multiple elements to them, the Committee requests that these be set out in more detail in the agenda papers.	Yes	Officer will look to ensure that capital programme statements contain the appropriate level of detail.
Housing and Regeneration Panel – Economy Priority					
Ref	MTFS Proposal	Further info requested	Comments/Recommendation	Cabinet Response Req'd	
<u>Capital Budget</u>					
N/A	Appendix D - New Capital for 2022/23 MTFS Programme. Civic Centre Annex		That Cabinet provide further detail on how the Civic Centre project fits into the Council's wider accommodation strategy, including the future use of the Station Road estate.	Yes	<i>LBH's ambition is to move to be a more agile organisation, with staff working under a flexible 'hybrid' model, which will see working locations for staff split across some combination of office, community, and home. The ambition to move to this new working model will require LBH to provide a flexible and collaborative office working environment for its staff,</i>

					<p><i>which enhances the positive aspects of in-person interaction, enables work and activity that is harder to deliver remotely, and supports staff wellbeing. The cabinet report in January 22, whilst focusing on the Civic Centre the report, highlighted in the business case that that it was part a wider accommodation strategy. Further work is taking place as we look to increase the amount of area and locality-based working over the coming years to ensure that our front-facing services are delivered as close as possible to the community, in line with our objectives to build community resilience and work in partnership with our communities.</i></p>
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					<i>Any subsequent decisions on the future usage of buildings in Station Road, beyond those already agreed, will be subject to their own individual business cases, but in the context of a placemaking approach so that the area can reach its full potential at the heart of Wood Green.</i>
429	Site Acquisition (Tott & Wood Green). Wards Corner Market		<p>That Cabinet provide clarity around what provision there is for any potential future contribution to this scheme regarding investment in the long term future of this site, following the withdrawal of Grainger.</p> <p>The Panel notes that this site will require significant investment and that TfL have, to date, only committed to invest enough funding to make the site safe. Further investment will be required to make the market site viable.</p>	Yes	<p>The financial responsibility for the Market resides with TFL.</p> <p>With regard to the market building (and adjacent TfL premises), TfL have signalled that they are to run a process to secure a community partner to take forward the development of their interests.</p> <p>It is understood that TFL will also undertake as yet unspecified works to the building.</p>

429	Site Acquisition (Tott & Wood Green). CPO – Wards Corner		<p>The Panel recommends that if the funding earmarked for the CPO were to remain in the capital budget, and if the Council is minded to carry out the CPO without Grainger, then this allocation should be used for maximum provision of council homes at council rents.</p> <p>The Panel request assurances from Cabinet that this future outcome for the site will be fully considered.</p>	Yes	<p>Capital programme budget 430 (not scheme 429) makes provision for the CPO costs subsequently to be funded by Grainger which has not been utilised in this year.</p> <p>The Cabinet notes the committees views regarding provision of Council homes on this site.</p>
N/A	HRA Capital Budget	Further information/written clarification is requested around why borrowing constitutes such a significant proportion of the HRA, particularly in Years 1, 2 & 5. The Panel would like assurances that the		No	

		<p>borrowing costs are sustainable and that the Council is not at risk of being unduly impacted by any future rise in the cost of borrowing.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>Borrowing is one of several sources of funding capital investments in the HRA. The HRA financial plans have been developed to apply borrowing after all other sources of funding (such as grants, market sales receipts, etc) have been recognised. In the earlier years, where capital investments are significant, it is expected that the level of borrowing will be higher. Grants are recognised 50%</p>			
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		<p>start-on-site and 50% on completion. Market sales receipts are recognised after completion. These all play a part in the profiling of the borrowing. This plan has been built with the assurance that year on year there is enough cover for the levels of borrowings proposed in the financial plan.</p> <p>Our future interest rates assumptions are based on information available at this time and information from our treasury advisers. The HRA financial Plan is constantly being reviewed (quarterly) – as is the interest rate environment more generally as part of the Council's</p>			
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		treasury strategy. Any significant change to the environment or projections in the interest rates in the future, the plan will be revisited. New borrowing within the HRA is being taken out at fixed interest rates (as opposed to variable) meaning that interest rates on borrowing raised to date is certain over a long-term time horizon.			
Environment and Community Safety Panel – Place Priority					
Ref	MTFS Proposal	Further info requested if appropriate)	Comments/Recommendation	Cabinet Response Req'd	
N/A	General comment		The Panel are broadly supportive of the budget proposals and welcome the level of investment into the borough. The Panel are particularly pleased to see the long overdue investment into	No	

			the maintenance of the boroughs drains and road gullies, and a commitment that every drainage asset in the borough would be cleaned at least once a year.		
<u>New Capital Growth Proposals</u>					
	Tree Planting - Street & Greenspace Greening Programme.		<p>The Panel welcomes the commitment to invest in its tree stock and noted the aim of achieving a net neutral position. The panel would like to see additional investment in this area, above the £75k per year (rising to £100k per year with match funding) that has been allocated.</p> <p>Cabinet should make firm commitment to a net increase in the number of trees in the borough (rather than a net-neutral position), particularly in light of the historic decline in tree numbers over recent years due to an underinvestment in this area.</p>	Yes	<p>The views expressed are noted, this will be kept under review.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Tree Sponsorship scheme has generated additional funding for the provision of around 250 extra trees and these are currently in the throes of programmed planting. It is hoped that the Tree Sponsorship scheme will continue to have a positive impact in future planting seasons as public awareness and concern over environmental matters increases over time.</p>

	Tree Planting - Street & Greenspace Greening Programme.		<p>The Panel would also like a commitment from Cabinet that the existing inequities in tree coverage across the borough will be addressed. The Panel noted that the overwhelming number of sponsored trees to date were in the west and centre of the borough. This will exacerbate existing inequalities in tree coverage.</p> <p>Cabinet Should commit to ensuring that the east of the borough is prioritised when planting new trees.</p> <p>Cabinet should also make a specific commitment that low levels of tree coverage in wards such as Tottenham Hale, Noel Park and Bruce Grove will be addressed.</p>	Yes	<p>For this season's Tree Sponsorship scheme, there is a reasonably even distribution of additional trees to be planted in the east and the west of the borough. The expectation of contributors to the Tree Sponsorship scheme is that the extra trees to be planted are provided close to where they live or work. The requested commitment is a matter that can potentially be addressed through the emerging Tree and Woodland Policy, as part of the Parks and Greenspaces Strategy under development and due to be discussed in a summit in March 2022.</p>
	Upgrade Parks Lighting		<p>That Cabinet provided assurances that areas of lighting in parks where sections of the park are lit, whilst others are in shadow are looked at as part of the investment in improved lighting. It was felt that this could create a false sense of</p>	Yes	<p>The funding set aside for the upgrade to parks lighting is to address the significant backlog in replacement of lighting columns at or near the end of their expected life, switching to LED lighting and the extension of the</p>

			<p>security for people travelling through parks at night.</p> <p>The Panel would also like assurances that preservation of wildlife habitat will be considered when determining lighting requirements in our parks and open spaces.</p>		<p>central management system technology to the renewed lighting to ensure the correct lighting levels are provided, appropriate to the environment in which they are located and safeguarding the night-time habitats of protected species in particular.</p>
	Road Casualty Reduction		<p>The Panel notes that a large proportion of the active travel schemes proposed are unfunded at present and would like assurances that funding for these schemes will be pursued.</p> <p>As part of the Road Safety Strategy, the Panel would like to see additional investment into active travel, with a particular focus on improving cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>Scrutiny also suggested that Road Casualty reduction did not accurately reflect the nature of the scheme, as it was also aimed at achieving modal shift towards walking and cycling.</p>	Yes	<p>The investment in road casualty reduction is to achieve the Vision Zero ambition which is to have no-one killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in Haringey by 2021. The advancement of active travel initiatives (including those identified in the draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan) would be dependent on funding from alternative sources such as allocations from transport for London and Strategic Community Infrastructure Levy.</p>

	Highways Asset Maintenance Programme.	<p>That Panel request clarification on the funding for this proposal. The bid is funded by council borrowing for the first year 2022-23. Thereafter it has been assumed that there will be grant funding available to undertake this work. How robust is this assumption of further funding?</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The government's spending review announcements (SR21) made £32bn available nationally for works to roads, potholes, resurfacing and bridges. The detail of how this funding will be disbursed is at the time of writing not yet published, and we have therefore had to make</p>		No	
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		assumptions within our budget and MTFS, and this includes the assumption that this grant funding will be available to finance the capital scheme referred to here. This will be revisited within the next budget round over the course of 2022 at which time it is hoped the detail of government funding have been published.			
Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel – People Priority					
Ref	MTFS Proposal	Further info requested if appropriate)	Comments/Recommendation	Cabinet Response Req'd	
N/A	General issue	The Panel noted that, despite revenue growth proposals set out in the agenda pack, the revenue budget for Adults would reduce from	That Cabinet give a commitment that the Adults and Health Budget is not reduced going into the 2022/23 budget.	Yes	The February budget report will include proposals for a further substantial growth for the Adults social care budget, which will lead to an increase for this priority area.

		<p>£83.208m in 2021/22 to £82.164m in the draft 2022/23 budget. The Panel requested a breakdown of the different elements of the revenue budget, including previously agreed savings and growth funding, in order to illustrate the reasons for the decline in the revenue budget.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The net change in priority area budgets from year to year will include a number of factors including the impact of agreed growth and savings and other factors impacting on budgets such as variations in the levels of government grants awarded. In</p>			
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		this case the net change comprises £0.5m of minor in year changes to the priority area budget, £4.1m of agreed MTFS savings, and £3.6m of agreed budget growth.			
N/A	General issue		The Panel expressed concerns about the significant future increase in interest repayment costs to the General Fund (shown to reach over £29m by 2026/27 according to Table 8.8 on page 34 of the Dec 2021 Cabinet report) caused by the projected rise in capital investment. The Panel requested that Cabinet provide an assessment of the risk associated with the increase in the proportion of financing costs to the net revenue stream over the MTFS period.	Yes.	The budget report to Council will describe how the overall budget risks are addressed in totality including the cost of debt.
<u>MTFS Savings Tracker – 2021/22 to 2025/26</u>					
N/A	General issue		The Panel expressed concerns about whether the targeted savings for 2021/22 would be	Yes	The February budget report will provide additional recognition of the risk

			achieved by the end of the year and recommended that further analysis should be provided to demonstrate how this would be achieved.		posed by potential delays in the delivery of the Council's agreed MTFS savings.
AS101/AS102	Fast Track Financial Assessments/Client Contributions		<p>The Panel was concerned that the savings expected in 2021/22 were too high and recommended that the savings should be spread over a longer period within the MTFS. The Panel suggested that a smaller saving in 2021/22 would have allowed for the impact on residents to be properly assessed before the remainder of the savings were implemented in future years.</p> <p>The Panel also recommended that an analysis of the impact of the savings so far on residents and the associated risks should be carried out to ensure that this was not causing financial difficulties for individuals and their families.</p>	Yes	<p>Our assessments consider all financial commitments (in line with The Care Act 2014) and we ensure we do not charge more than what clients can afford.</p> <p>It is important to note that the increased efficiency in processing client contributions assists in preventing debt from building up and causing undue concern to clients.</p> <p>The targets that relate to increased efficiency in processing (denoted as savings) are also regularly reviewed and there is provision to spread over a</p>

					<p>longer period of time within the MTFS.</p> <p>We are currently reviewing our charging policy with relation to the legislative framework and this involves engagement with residents and service users.</p>
<u>Draft Capital Programme – 2022/23 to 2026/27</u>					
201	Aids & Adaptations		<p>The Panel was concerned about the significant delays experienced by residents in the installation of aids and adaptations and the consequent impact of this on health and well-being. The Panel noted that this service was funded externally from the Better Care Fund but appeared to be under-resourced. It was also noted that the amount of money available appeared to be the same each year in the MTFS with no increases to keep pace with inflation. The Panel recommended that the Cabinet give consideration about</p>	Yes	<p>The service receives funding from the Better Care Fund (BCF) to complete Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG) in residents who own their own homes or in HA/privately rented properties and aids and equipment costs related to BCF outcomes.</p> <p>The amount awarded is decided by Central Government and given to</p>

			<p>whether the funding in this area is sufficient to meet the needs of local residents and, if not, what steps could be taken to increase the resources available for this including from external sources such as the Better Care Fund.</p> <p>Concerns were put forward that part of the reasons for delays were due to a lack Occupational Therapists. Scrutiny would also like Cabinet to ensure that there is additional funding available to provide additional Occupational Therapists to undertake assessments in order to implement aids and adaptations.</p> <p>Is there scope for joint partnership working on this. Could Occupational Therapists working in the community health sector be used to undertake assessments, if the Council could provide the funding.</p>	<p>local CCG's in their BCF to pass onto LA's.</p> <p>Major Adaptations for Council properties is funded through the HRA funding from Homes for Haringey and provided to ASC to adapt residents' property identified, or registered as disabled, and experiencing difficulties accessing essential facilities.</p> <p>We are currently working with Comm Health partners to scope the possibility of simplifying referral processes for major adaptations as they are also experiencing workforce capacity and recruitment issues for Occupational Therapists.</p>
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214	Osborne Grove Nursing Home	<p>The Panel commented that the total costs for this item seemed high at over £44m. The Panel requested a short summary of the reasons for the increase in the overall costs and details of any contributions from health partners towards the cost of the project.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The investment in the Osborne Grove Nursing Home is to create a 70-bed nursing and ancillary facilities. This project, like many others, has suffered from cost inflation due to the pandemic and Brexit, which is estimated to have</p>	That Cabinet include the income expected from the health sector for the nursing beds.	Yes	<p>The investment in the Osborne Grove Nursing Home is to create a 70 bed nursing and ancillary facilities.</p> <p>This project, like many others, has suffered from cost inflation due to the pandemic and Brexit, which is estimated to have added £1.35m to the cost base. In addition, as part of the process of design development via co production, the specification for the facility has been refined to meet the client group's needs.</p> <p>This has meant that the scheme cost has increased by £2.25m. Also, as the building is larger than the existing one, there is a need to provide a new electricity substation which has added £0.25m.</p>

		<p>added £1.35m to the cost base. In addition, as part of the process of design development via co production, the specification for the facility has been refined to meet the client group's needs. This has meant that the scheme cost has increased by £2.25m. Also, as the building is larger than the existing one, there is a need to provide a new electricity sub station which has added £0.25m. The project steering group are undertaking a review of the scheme in light of the budget position. There are no budgeted contributions from health partners to the scheme.</p>			<p>The project steering group are undertaking a review of the scheme to more closely align it to the budget, and all these considerations are being factored into the business case. There are no budgeted contributions from health partners to the scheme.</p>
Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – People Priority					

Ref	MTFS Proposal	Further info requested if appropriate)	Comments/Recommendation	Cabinet Response Req'd	
N/A		None.	The Panel noted concerns from Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) parents and carers that the explanation for the overspend in the High Needs Block of the Dedicated Schools Budget (DSG) as being mainly due to the increase in the number of children with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) might be misconstrued as apportioning blame. It also noted assurances from the Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children and Families and officers that there was no intention to do this and that the overspend was due to structural issues arising from inadequate government funding, as referred to in the report. The Panel recommends that the language used in describing the reasons for the overspend in the High Needs Block in future	Yes..	The importance of using appropriate narrative in describing the situation and financial implications of this vital service is recognised.

			documentation be modified in order to avoid the possibility of it being misinterpreted as apportioning blame on SEND families.		
N/A			The Panel noted and welcomed the commitment by the Council to engage with the community regarding the MTFS proposals. However, it was felt that attention needed to be given to how they could be made easier to understand so that they were more accessible to the wider community. This could be done through measures such as providing an easy-to-read version as Hammersmith and Fulham had done. The Panel therefore recommends that work be undertaken to improve the accessibility of the MTFS documentation to promote more effective engagement with the local community.	Yes	The Council's budget consultation and engagement activities are reviewed annually, including considerations around accessibility. The Council's consultation process was fair and followed our Consultation Charter.
N/A			The Panel recommends that a briefing be provided to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the outcome of the engagement undertaken	Yes	The February budget report to Cabinet (which will form part of the Full Council papers) will include all details of the outcome of

			as part of the MTFS process, including which stakeholders were involved and their responses to the proposals.		the public consultation on the budget.
Your Council					
Ref	MTFS Proposal	Further info requested	Comments/Recommendation	Cabinet Response Req'd	
<u>Revenue Growth proposals</u>					
	Residents & Communities Engagement and Participation		The Committee recommended that the Cabinet should publish further details about this project, including specific details on how the funds are expected to be spent and how it would make a difference to participation with residents including hard to reach groups.	Yes	<p>We have ambitious plans to develop and embed the participation agenda across the work of the council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing new ways for residents get involved in local decision making, shape the services they use and be part of co-producing the borough of the future. <p>There is significant pre-existing work and expertise within the council, but to take this work to the next level will require some</p>

					<p>additional corporate resource. This will support the provision of good quality engagement tools, advice and organisational capacity building. Having been established in 2019, now is also the right time to develop the next stage of development for the Haringey Citizens Panel.</p> <p>The budget growth bid resources of £100k p/a will be utilised to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop, test and roll-out new approaches to participation including co-design and co-production across the council. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o developing best practise
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					<p>around involving and engaging residents from a wide range of different backgrounds and communities including our young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ providing practical support for 'demonstrator' projects on key strategic issues that will act as examples for our new approach – for instance climate change ○ build internal expertise around the use of structured, deliberative engagement
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					<p>methods as part of the borough plan process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide resources to meet translation and interpretation costs to ensure residents who are less confident to speak or write in English can fully participate in our engagement activities - support the next steps in the development of the Citizens' Panel including event costs and support for a new software platform. - ensure our work is informed by the significant learning and good practice available externally via membership of New Local. Membership of the New Local network would give us
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					<p>access to relevant events, tailored workshops on our organisational potential, research and briefings.</p> <p>Further details on this programme of work will be developed ahead of the start of the new financial year and will be made available in due course.</p>
<u>New Capital bids</u>					
	Web and Self Service Projects	<p>The Committee agreed that the Council's website was in need of improvement and requested that the expected timescales for this improvement work be provided.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The current implementation date</p>	<p>The Committee requested that the Cabinet provide clarification on what was meant by "installation of a new platform" and for further details on what improvements will be made to the Council's website.</p>	Yes	<p>The current Haringey website is built using the technology system known as the Drupal 7 platform (This is also often referred to as Content Management System or CMS).</p> <p>Drupal 7 is coming to their end of life – Nov 22</p> <p>End of life means that no more security patches will</p>

		<p>for the installation of a new platform for the Council website is:</p> <p>Start Date 1/12/21</p> <p>End Date 30/11/22</p>			<p>be available, or improvements will be produced for this platform (Drupal 7). Drupal 7 has a very different architecture form Drupal 8 and 9, so it can't be upgraded. We need to move everything to a new version/platform.</p> <p>We are considering Drupal 8 or 9 alongside options outside of Drupal, for due diligence purposes and to the choose the best and most cost-effective alternative.</p> <p>We also considering flexibility and scalability besides cost benefit. Improvement to the residents' online experience improvement is also being considered when upgrading the platform.</p> <p>The new platform will provide a more</p>
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					<p>sophisticated and interactive customer experience to address changing customer expectations from our digital offer - making it easier to navigate and to provide a more tailored experience for residents</p> <p>The council has other websites built in Drupal 7 which need to be moved before Nov 22. Youth space, Tottenham generation. This will also benefit from the current exercise.</p> <p>The new CMS will allow digital services to replace these micro websites and give digital services the capability to roll out other/new microsites. The service will have the option to build microsites via the internal web team rather than going to market. This</p>
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					should enable further costs savings
<u>Draft Capital Programme – 2022/23 to 2026/27</u>					
330	Civic Centre Works	<p>The Committee requested further information about the self-financing element of the scheme, including the role of the Treasury Management Strategy and the repayment of the debt costs.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Full Business Case for the Civic Centre works including the self-financing elements of the scheme are set out in the Jan 18th Cabinet report.</p>	The Committee noted that the estimated capital cost for Alexandra House were £35m under Option 1 and £1.7m under Option 2. The Committee requested that the Cabinet provides further details about how these figures were arrived at.	Yes	<p>The refurbishment cost of £35m for Alex House, used within the business case, was produced by Internal cost consultants at Haringey Council in December 2021. BCIS figures are based on the latest industry information and provides an independent data source for cost estimating, taking into account the recent market increases being experienced as a result of the Covid Pandemic. These figures are further validated by previous costs estimates, externally produced by GL Hearn.</p> <p>The £1.7m figure is informed by external cost consultancy work by Fulkers Russell and Bailey for the wider refurbishment of station road sites. The figure can be found in the November</p>

					21 Station road Cabinet Report table 1.1. and reflects the asset enhancement works.
N/A	General issue	<p>The Panel a breakdown of the total of £92m allocated across the five years of the draft capital programme, specifically on the proportion of borrowing and of self-financing and on the expected cost of the borrowing to the revenue budget in future.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Council's capital expenditure programme is set out in section 8 of the budgets report presented to cabinet on 7 December. Appendix</p>	N/A		

		4 to the report contains a line by line breakdown of each priority area capital programme, including the financing for each scheme.			
<u>MTFS Savings Tracker – 2021/22 to 2025/26</u>					
N/A	General issue	The Committee concluded that further clarification was required on the savings and the RAG ratings provided in the table. Specially there were some concerns that some savings were apparently not being achieved but still being rated as amber. The Committee asked for further details to be provided on why the savings had not been achieved and, if pushed into future years, when the	The Committee requested that the savings achieved to date column be fully completed in future savings tracker documents provided to Scrutiny.	No	

		<p>savings were expected to be achieved.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The Council's MTFS savings programme is kept under review throughout the financial year, an update on this will be provided as part of the Q3 cabinet report which will be presented in the March meeting.</p>			
A6.2	Audits and Risk Management	<p>The Committee requested more details about whether the number of audits was being reduced and, if so, an explanation of what these audits involved and why they were no longer required.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p>	<p>The Committee considered that audits are required for robust and independent oversight. The Committee requested that the Cabinet provide clarification on the consequences for audit work from this saving and recommended that the saving should not go ahead if it would result in a reduction of audit work being carried out.</p>	Yes	<p>The Council is committed to maintaining a strong public audit regime, including the work of internal audit. The Council will continue to ensure internal audit work is maintained to meet internal audit standards and ensure any budgetary savings does not compromise the integrity of the work of internal audit. The Authority</p>

		<p>The saving is based on the Council increasing assurances obtained from other parties. The Audit and Risk Management service will continue to identify key areas of audit and present the audit plan to the corporate committee, but with a sharper focus on areas where audits are carried out. The expectation is other parties and external agencies will provide assurances required by the corporate committee over the operations of the Council.</p>			<p>will ensure that there is adequate budget available to provide the necessary levels of assurance from this function.</p>
YC106	Reduction in Legal Services Support	<p>The Committee noted that, under the revenue growth section, there was a proposal to increase funding for back office functions</p>	<p>The Committee felt that the response provided on this item was unclear as they had understood from the previous scrutiny meeting that the original savings proposals to</p>	Yes	<p>The previously agreed savings for Legal Services for 2021/22 have been met. The revenue growth proposal for Legal Services for 2022/23 would enable</p>

		<p>including legal services. However, this previously agreed saving involved a reduction, so the Committee asked for further clarification on how the growth and reduction proposals fitted together and whether they involved different parts of the legal service.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The increased investment in the legal service's establishment is proposed to increase the internal qualified legal capacity to deal with Council priority areas. The prior year's savings proposal primarily focussed on changing work requirements due to</p>	<p>reduce legal support services had not been met.</p> <p>The Committee emphasised their concerns about the impact of a reduction in legal support services, including that specialist legal staff would be required to carry out more administrative functions. The Cabinet recommended that legal services support should not be reduced and sought assurances from the Cabinet that this would not be the consequence of the overall changes proposed.</p>		<p>the service to meet in parts the increasing demand in the Council's priority areas.</p>
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		increased home working following the pandemic and consequently less administration capacity required.			
	Digital Together	<p>The Committee expressed concerns about the low proportion of this saving that had been achieved so far in 2021/22 (£90k out of a target of £750k) and that there was a lack of evidence provided on how this saving would be achieved. The Committee requested further information to clarify this.</p> <p>RESPONSE:</p> <p>The programme has made a total of £328K savings out of which £90K is cashable. The other</p>	<p>The Committee considered that it should be possible for the £328k of savings referred to in the response provided to be quantified and identified.</p> <p>The Committee requested that the Cabinet provides a breakdown of the £328k of savings that have been achieved through this proposal.</p> <p>The Committee also requested that further details be provided on how the overall target of £750k was expected to be achieved.</p>	Yes	<p>Cashable savings of £90k were derived from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic contract review: £60k • Print reduction: £30k <p>Non cashable savings were derived from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £160k reduced spend print • £10k cost avoidance: Automated solution for commercial bin hire • £68k estimated by the Libraries project (move to LMS)- review on-going re profiling of savings between cashable and non-cashable

		<p>savings are either cost avoidance or derived from circumstances in which it is not possible for services to attribute the saving to various budgets which benefit, e.g. efficiencies assisting with savings which impact on many officers' time.</p> <p>We have concentrated effort to find new opportunities which will need to be scoped and then implemented with the necessary savings then being realised. It is the nature of most projects that the savings can only be taken towards the end of the process</p>			<p>Work with management teams across the Council has provided lots of initiatives and opportunities that are being investigated, and will be incorporated into the programme of work, these include processes in revenues and benefits, cross Council procurement processes and contractual savings opportunities.</p>
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		and would fall in later years.			
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Equality Impact Assessment

2022-23 Budget and 2022-2027 Medium Term Financial Strategy

January 2022

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of report

This report considers the implications of the proposals in the 2022/23 Budget and 2022-2027 Medium-Term Financial Strategy Proposals (MTFS) report on groups of residents who share the protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010.

Wherever relevant, service areas have carried out EqlAs for each individual MTFS proposals. This report considers the cumulative impacts of the proposals, including the ways in which any negative impacts across the Council might be minimised or avoided. In addition, this report considers the wider context internal and external to Haringey Council in terms of potential equalities impact.

1.2. Public Sector Equality Duty

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

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

The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty. These are sometimes referred to as the three aims or arms of the general equality duty.

Haringey Council also has specific duties to publish information to demonstrate compliance with the Equality Duty, at least annually; and to set and publish equality objectives, at least every four years. This includes publishing information relating to people who are affected by our policies and practices who share protected characteristics

Haringey Council undertakes Equality Impact Assessments (EqlAs) on significant changes to policy or services and decisions that may impact on individuals or groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.

Equality Impact Assessments enable to Council to:

- Demonstrate due regard for the provisions of the Public Sector Equality Duty
- Identify possible negative impacts of decisions on individuals and groups with protected characteristics and plan mitigating action accordingly
- Identify additional opportunities to advance equality within policies, strategies, and services

Haringey Council guidance stipulates that EqlAs should:

- Contain enough relevant information on the groups likely to be affected by a decision to enable the Council to demonstrate that it has had due regard for the aims of the equality duty in its decision making
- Consider ways of mitigating or avoiding any adverse impacts

EqlAs need to be proportionate to the decision being made. All proposals for changes in policy, practice, procedure, budgets are screened to establish whether a full EqlA is needed to inform the decision-taker.

Further [detail on EqlAs in Haringey Council, including contextual information, published EqlAs and how to complete an EqlA](#), is available on the Haringey website¹.

1.3. Equalities profile of Haringey

According to the 2011 census, which is at this point in time our most reliable source of socio-demographic data, the total population of the borough is 271,222.

In terms of equality, demographics break down as follows:

Sex:

- There is a relatively equal split by sex in Haringey, just over half of the population is male (50.7%), in line with England and London.

Age:

- Haringey has a relatively young population with a quarter of the population under the age of 20.
- 91% of the population is aged under 65 (89% London; 83% England).

Ethnicity:

- Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse borough in the country. 67.1% of the Haringey population are from a BME group or Other White ethnic groups compared to 60.7% in London.
- Around 16.5% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in ten are Asian (10.3%)
- The proportion of non-White British communities varies across the different wards from 35.2% in Muswell Hill to 83.4% in Northumberland Park

Religion:

- Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK.
- The most common religion was Christianity, accounting for 45% of residents (London 48.4%; England 59.4%)
- The next most common religions were Islam (14.3%) – higher than London (12.3%) – and Judaism (3%)

¹ Haringey Council. 2021. *Equality Impact Assessments (EqlA)*. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/local-democracy/about-council/equalities/equality-impact-assessments-eqla>. [Accessed 7 January 2021].

- Haringey had a lower percentage of residents who were Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%) than London (5.0% and 1.5%, respectively)
- A quarter of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, higher than London (20.7%)

Disability:

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

Marital Status and Civil Partnership

- Haringey has a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London: 0.6% or 1,191 residents (London 0.4%; England 0.2%)

Sexual Orientation

- As per the ONS Integrated Household Survey, 3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013. In Haringey this would equate to 6,491 residents

Gender reassignment:

- We do not have reliable figures for people who have undergone or are planning to undergo, gender reassignment or who identify as trans.

Further detail on the [equalities profile of Haringey](#) is available on the Haringey website².

1. Internal context

1.1. Borough Plan 2019-2023: Equality Principles and Objectives

The Borough Plan 2019-2023 sets the Council's objectives for these four years. In addition to these, the Plan presents a set of Equality Principles reflecting Haringey Council's commitment to the principles of equality and opportunity, fairness and quality of life for all, both in terms of the work carried out with the community and in the role as an employer:

1. Work with residents and employees to create communities which are able to come together, value diversity and challenge discrimination
2. Actively talk to community groups who are made up of and/or support people with protected characteristics
3. Work alongside the wider voluntary sector, statutory partners and local businesses to promote equality of opportunity and foster good relations

² Haringey Council. 2021. *Equalities Profile of Haringey*. [ONLINE] Available at: https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf. [Accessed 7 January 2021].

4. Continue to monitor and assess the impact of our strategies, policies, programmes, projects and commissioning on equalities
5. Improve and strengthen the collection and use of equality data, so that we can seek to improve outcomes for groups with protected characteristics
6. Continuously seek to improve our approach to promoting equality, drawing on best practice from elsewhere, input from our staff equality networks and feedback from our residents
7. Ensure that the requirements of the Equality Act are well communicated in the borough; starting conversations about equalities at the earliest opportunity; and fostering an environment where everyone understands their responsibilities under the Act

The Borough Plan 2019-23 also sets out four Equality Objectives:

1. To narrow the gap in outcomes
2. To identify and reduce violence that has a disproportionate impact on particular communities and groups
3. To support the development of strong communities
4. To have a diverse workforce at all levels of the organisation

In December 2020 the Council published its Recovery and Renewal framework for refreshing the Borough Plan, accessible [at this link](#). This framework includes 'Equality and Fairness' as a prominent principle that the Council needs to consider in the context of Covid-19, and which needs to be central to future strategic planning.

1.2. Review of Fees and charges

Every year the Council reviews the level of fees and charges levied on service users. There are no new significant charges proposed as part of this draft budget report. The default position will be that fees and charges will increase in line with inflation (3.5%), except where there are good reasons to depart from this. The limited changes set out within this report have all been subject to equalities screening. Where the screening process has identified a potential disproportionate impact for protected groups, or see a fee increase above inflation (3.5%) for the resident a full EqIA has been completed.

This has resulted in one full EqIA being completed for registrars. The result of the Registrars full EqIA process has not identified any potential for discrimination or adverse impact. Registration services are delivered in compliance with government rules, regulation and law. Statutory fees are available to ensure accessibility and amending some of the fees, as proposed, will not affect the statutory provision for the services offered by the registration team. The fee proposals will enable a fair and sustainable service to be delivered with a range of appointment days, times and variation of services to meet specific needs. Legislation has provision for fees to be waived on the grounds of compassion and hardship to further ensure accessibility and fairness to all. For an increase of fees above inflation experienced by commercial organisations such as developers and business an EqIA has not been completed.

1.3. Council Tax Reduction scheme

Following the abolition of Council Tax Benefit by the then Conservative-Lib Dem coalition UK Government in 2013, many of the lowest income households in Haringey became liable to pay at least 19.8% of the Council Tax charge according to the band in which their property falls.

In response to the abolition of Council Tax Benefit at a national level, local Council Tax Reduction Schemes have been developed by individual local authorities. Haringey Council developed its own Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) in 2012/13 and decided to protect working-age claimants on a prescribed disability-related or disability premium. Those working age claimants received the same maximum level of CTR as those of pensionable age (100%).

Haringey Council amended its 2019/20 CTRS in order to provide more financial support to working age claimants with children and so re-instating extra support for over 6,000 families in Haringey on low income. The CTRS has been maintained for 2022/23, but with some proposed changes to simplify and stabilise our scheme for working-age residents, including automating the claims process for residents who are awarded Universal Credit. These proposals will be brought forward to Full Cabinet alongside the budget report in March 2022.

If the proposal is implemented, we estimate most working-age residents would receive the same support as now with approximately 6% receiving a slightly smaller amount of support (average £32 per year/62p per week) and approximately 6% receiving a slightly higher amount of support (average £36 per year / 69p per week).

On balance, it is considered that this would have a positive effect on residents by making the scheme more accessible and reducing the number of bills.

The maximum level of Council Tax Reduction continues to be 100% for pensioners and working age claimants in receipt of disability related benefits.

An EqIA on the proposal demonstrated there was no potential for discrimination or adverse impact.

1.4. Council Tax rise

The council is proposing to increase council tax by 1.99% (the threshold set by government is 2%) and a further Adults Social Care Precept of 1% (the maximum allowed by Government), which give a total Haringey Council Tax charge increase of 2.99% for 2022/23. The Council Tax Reduction Scheme will provide financial assistance with Council Tax bills for residents who are on a low income or less able to pay.

3. External context

The impact of the council budget proposals cannot be seen in isolation. The challenging economic climate is also likely to impact on some groups who share the protected characteristics and add to the cumulative impact of council proposals.

A more detailed view of the impact of tax and welfare reform is offered in subsection 3.1 below and a more detailed view of the impact of Covid-19 is offered in subsection 3.2.

3.1 Impact of tax and welfare Reform

Tax and welfare reforms brought forward by the UK Government since 2010 have had an impact on equality.

In 2018, the Equality and Human Rights Commission conducted an analysis^[4] of these welfare reforms (both implemented and proposed) and related government spending decisions as well as of the potential impacts on different groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. The key findings of this analysis are:

- Overall, changes to taxes, benefits, tax credits and Universal Credit (UC) announced since 2010 are regressive, however measured – that is, the largest impacts are felt by those with lower incomes.
- Moreover, the changes will have a disproportionately negative impact on several protected groups, including disabled people, certain ethnic groups, and women:
- Negative impacts are particularly large for households with more disabled members, and individuals with more severe disabilities, as well as for lone parents on low incomes.
- For some family types, these losses represent an extremely large percentage of income. For example, for households with at least one disabled adult and a disabled child, average annual cash losses are just over £6,500 – over 13% of average net income.
- At an individual level, women lose on average considerably more from changes to direct taxes and benefits than men. Women lose about £400 per year on average, and men only £30, although these figures conceal very substantial variation within both genders.
- Lone parents in the bottom quintile (bottom fifth) of the household income distribution lose around 25% of their net income, or one pound in every four, on average.
- On average, disabled lone parents with at least one disabled child fare even worse, losing almost three out of every ten pounds of their net income. In cash terms, their average losses are almost £10,000 per year.
- Around one and a half million more children are forecast to be living in households below the relative poverty line as a result of the reforms.
- In addition, there will be particularly negative impacts on intersectional groups who experience multiple disadvantages (for example, lone parents with disabled children).

These negative impacts are largely driven by changes to the benefit system, in particular the freeze in working-age benefit rates, changes to disability benefits and reductions in UC rates. The changes are also likely to lead to significant increases in the number of children below a minimum acceptable standard of living.

3.2. Impact of Covid-19

^[4] Equality and Human Rights Commission. 2018. *The cumulative impact of tax and welfare reforms*. Available at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/cumulative-impact-tax-and-welfare-reforms>. This report is a cumulative impact assessment of the distributional impacts of tax and spending decisions on people sharing different protected characteristics. The analysis covers all policy changes made between May 2010 and January 2018, which will have been implemented by the financial year 2021–22.

The Covid-19 pandemic has both thrown into focus the significant inequalities experienced by our residents (in particular, health inequalities) but it also risks exacerbating these inequalities and reducing the life chances for some. The Council undertook a Community Impact Assessment in 2021 to inform the Recovery and Renewal framework for refreshing the Borough Plan. The assessment is available [at this link](#).

Key findings of this assessment include:

- The Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown have highlighted and exacerbated existing inequalities and had a detrimental impact on the social determinants of health, raising the likelihood of long-term health inequalities among groups of people who are already vulnerable or marginalised
- Older people, Black people, migrants, people with disabilities, and people from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds have been more affected by the Covid-19 virus in terms of illness and deaths
- BAME communities have been relatively disadvantaged in terms of physical and mental health, housing, household incomes, employment, and food security
- Gender inequalities have deepened during the lockdown. While men have been more likely to die from Covid-19, women have been more economically disadvantaged. Black women have been disadvantaged to a greater extent.
- The lockdown restricted access to services, including education, healthcare and social support. The impact of this has been particularly acute for children and people with disabilities and/or serious health conditions.
- School closures have exacerbated existing inequalities in children's access to, experience of, and attainment in education
- Unemployment and reliance on benefits has increased at an unprecedented rate. Young people, BAME people, women, and people on lower incomes are more likely to have lost their jobs
- Household incomes have been negatively affected, with people living on lower incomes experiencing the largest proportionate drop in income

Haringey has received c.£5m from the Government since December 2020 via a number of grants (the COVID Winter Grant Scheme/ Covid Local Support Grant/ Household Support Fund) to support residents experiencing financial difficulty as a result of Covid-19's economic impacts. This funding has been carefully targeted at those groups of residents who we understand to be disproportionately affected, including as a result of their pre-existing financial circumstances. See [here](#) for more detail.

3.3. Current financial and economic context for Haringey

During the pandemic, government interventions significantly protected household incomes and some residents (on mid or higher income) have been able to reduce spending over last 18 months. Welfare reforms including the £20 UC uplift, increase in Local Housing Allowance (LHA), and the suspension of the Minimum Income Floor (MIF) have been key to protecting income levels.

Over the course of 2021, cuts have created a new benefits squeeze, as the £20 Universal Credit uplift (worth up to £1,040/year; an average 12% of entitlement) has ended; the Minimum Income Floor has been removed; and, Local Housing Allowance (LHA) has been frozen in real terms at 2020 rates. The October budget 2021 included some good news for

working residents, introducing an 8% cut to the taper rate for those on Universal Credit; and, increasing the National Minimum Wage by 6.6%. We estimate that c.17,000 Haringey residents on Universal Credit and in employment may benefit.

But, overall, more will lose than will gain from these changes: c.24,000 Haringey residents in receipt of universal credit but not in employment will not gain from changes to the taper rate or increases to the minimum wage. Across the country, Resolution Foundation predicts that 3 out of 4 families on Universal Credit will still lose more from the £20 cut than they will gain from the changes announced in the Budget.

This is against a backdrop when we know that residents will be facing renewed challenges as cost of living rises (especially as a result of inflation and increases in fuel costs) and some support is cut.

4. Cumulative EqIA of Medium-Term Financial Strategy and Savings Proposals

4.1. MTFS proposals

The council has continued its work to support residents, communities, and businesses in the face of Covid's impacts, in both the short and long term. Government funding has contributed to many of the direct costs of Covid, but the increased levels of needs across the borough and the resulting demand on our services have had an impact on our approach to financial planning.

We have approached the financial planning process differently for the 2022/23 MTFS, with our ongoing change agenda in mind alongside the longer-term budgetary landscape, which will require further savings to be delivered in future years. Directing improvements in government grant funding to addressing essential budget growth and a considered use of one-off reserve funding would enable the Council to have more time and space to determine this new programme of change required to address its future funding gap, which will also align with the launch of the Council's new Borough plan, and better align with any funding changes which are announced from the government's review of funding in the sector.

The budget growth proposals for 2022/23 will allow us to alleviate pressures in our main demand led services (Adults, Children's, and temporary accommodation) while bolstering budgets to support organisational change needed to meet longer term structural funding gaps.

While no new budget reduction proposals are proposed for 2022/23 in line with the agreed financial planning strategy, further detail on the Council's future funding challenge is available on the [Haringey website](#).

A set of new growth proposals are set out in this report which will ensure we can meet the needs of our most vulnerable residents, including women and girls impacted by domestic and other forms of violence, tackle the climate emergency, expand our coproduction capabilities, and support long-term development of Haringey's public realm.

The proposals developed through the budget setting process are summarised below:

People (Adults)

There are three key proposals. The first is an investment in services to support women and girls at risk of domestic abuse and other forms of violence. The other two proposals relate to investing in Adults' Social Care to deal with pressures relating from inflation, demographic growth, and Covid-19, and to facilitate increased commissioning capacity.

People (Children)

Proposals will support the service in growing its offering. First, proposed investment will support increased placements capacity for children in social care, as well as alleviating cost pressures resulting from increased case numbers and demand levels. Investment will also help the commissioning and brokerage functions of the service respond to the increased demand resulting from the pandemic, as well as support the creation of an in-borough residential care facility.

Place

Proposed investment will improve Haringey's public realm – from initiatives to plant and maintain more trees, improve highways draining, support waste services, upgrade lighting, and diversify the Haringey landscape through wildflower meadow planting, to road safety initiatives, environment and climate investment, and other internally-facing upgrades that will enable colleagues to undertake their Place-related work more effectively.

Housing and Economy

Proposals include increased investment in temporary accommodation, and funding to support the production of the Local Plan and the procurement and establishment of digital inclusion facilities supporting access to services and work-related training.

Your Council

The primary proposal is to increase council tax by 1.99% and levy the 1% Adults Social Care Precept, anticipated to raise an additional £3.4million to deliver local services. Other proposals cover the costs of running local elections, statutory functions sustainability, costs of Council Landlord function, improved self-service capabilities, including automation and data management, Council building asset management, costs of the Civic Centre and Annex project, and a capital contingency.

Assessing impact of MTFS proposals on equalities

The extent of the assessment of the MTFS proposals in terms of impact on equalities breaks down as follows:

- 33 were deemed not to require a full EqlA at this stage

- 5 had a full EqlA conducted

The table below shows the detail of all of the MTFS proposals, noting where a proposal has had a full EqlA conducted and a summary of the findings set out therein:

People – Adults

Proposal	Full EQIA conducted?	Positive Impacts anticipated	Negative Impacts anticipated	Mitigating actions anticipated
Violence against Women and Girls	No	<p>Sex – will support needs of at-risk female residents.</p> <p>Age – potential to reduce risk for girls as well as mothers.</p> <p>Race and Ethnicity (intersecting with Religion) – specific services will be tailored to needs of at-risk women and girls from BAME communities, recognising distinct needs of these communities and challenges in delivering appropriate and effective services.</p>	Sex – services not anticipated to address violence against men in domestic violence scenarios at this time.	Yes – continued provision of services that support all genders and sexual orientation, including LGBTQ+.
Adults' Social Care – budget growth	No	<p>Age – anticipate positive impact of service expansion on older residents</p> <p>Disability (including SEN) – service expansion will also benefit disabled residents, who are overrepresented in groups who are within the care of Adults' Services</p> <p>Race and Ethnicity – likely to have positive impact for BAME communities given overrepresentation</p>	None	N/A

		within Haringey population		
Adults' Social Care – Commissioning/ Brokerage Capacity	No	<p>Age – anticipate positive impact of service expansion on older residents</p> <p>Disability (including SEN) – service expansion will also benefit disabled residents, who are overrepresented in groups who are within the care of Adults' Services</p> <p>Race and Ethnicity – likely to have positive impact for BAME communities given overrepresentation within Haringey population</p>	None	N/A

People – Children

Title	Full EQIA conducted?	Positive Impacts anticipated	Negative Impacts anticipated	Mitigating actions anticipated
Children's Social Care – Placements Growth	No	<p>Sex – growth of placements service will benefit both male and female children in our care and allow for us to better meet individual needs which may relate to their gender.</p> <p>Age – expansion of service will allow us to better meet needs of at-risk children across age groups.</p> <p>Disability (including SEN) – overrepresentation of children with SEN and other disabilities cared</p>	None	N/A

		<p>for by service means expansion will have positive impact for them. Expansion will allow us to meet increased complexity of children's needs, including as they relate to this protected characteristic.</p> <p>Race and ethnicity – overrepresentation of BAME communities among children in our care. Expansion of service likely to enable us to meet increased numbers and complexity of needs, which may relate to cultural and racial background.</p>		
Brokerage and Quality Assurance for Children and Young People	No	<p>Sex – investment in commissioning and brokerage functions will benefit both male and female children in our care and allow for us to better meet individual needs which may relate to their gender.</p> <p>Age – increased capacity will allow us to better meet needs of at-risk children across age groups.</p> <p>Disability (including SEN) – overrepresentation of children with SEN and other disabilities cared for by service means expansion will have positive impact for them. Expansion will allow us to meet increased complexity of children's needs, including as they relate to this protected characteristic.</p>	None	N/A

		Race and ethnicity – overrepresentation of BAME communities among children in our care. Expansion of brokerage and commissioning function likely to enable us to procure services which better meet increased numbers and complexity of needs, which may relate to cultural and racial background.		
Children's Social Care – meeting rising case numbers and costs pressures	No	<p>Sex – investment to respond to rising case numbers and costs pressures will benefit both male and female children in our care and allow for us to better meet individual needs which may relate to their gender.</p> <p>Age – increased capacity will allow us to better meet needs of at-risk children across age groups, with expansion of services like the Young Adults Service ensuring needs of this age group are met.</p> <p>Disability (including SEN) – increasing overrepresentation of children with SEN and other disabilities cared for by service means expansion will have positive impact for them, particularly in broadening capacity of relevant professionals who provide them with support. Expansion will allow us to meet increased complexity of children's needs,</p>	None	N/A

		<p>including as they relate to this protected characteristic.</p> <p>Race and ethnicity – overrepresentation of BAME communities among children in our care. Investment in service is likely to enable us to better meet the needs of BAME children and families who rely on our services,</p> <p>Socio-economic background – proposed growth e.g., to free school meals provision will support needs of children, and their families, who are vulnerable to longer term impacts of pandemic and facing unemployment and poverty. This intersects with race and ethnicity, with more BAME families likely to face socio-economic disadvantage.</p>		
Creation of in borough residential care facility	No	<p>Sex – creation of in borough care facility will benefit both male and female looked after children and allow for us to better meet individual needs which may relate to their gender.</p> <p>Age – facility will allow us to better meet needs of at-risk children across age groups.</p> <p>Disability (including SEN) – overrepresentation of children with SEN and other disabilities cared</p>	None	N/A

		<p>for by service means expansion will have positive impact for them. Expansion will allow us to meet increased complexity of children's needs, including as they relate to this protected characteristic.</p> <p>Race and ethnicity – overrepresentation of BAME communities among children in our care. Expansion of service likely to enable us to meet increased numbers and complexity of needs, which may relate to cultural and racial background.</p>		
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Place

Title	Full EQIA conducted?	Positive Impacts anticipated	Negative Impacts anticipated	Mitigating actions anticipated
Proactive tree maintenance	No	This investment will allow the Council to meet rising costs for tree maintenance and maintain the tree stock. This has been assessed to have a neutral equalities impact, effecting all residents of the Borough equally.	None	N/A
Community Safety and Waste Service and Contract Changes	No	This investment will allow the Council to meet future cost pressures in contracts for Waste and CCTV provision. This has been assessed to have a neutral equalities impact, affecting all residents of the Borough equally.	None	N/A

Highways Drainage Cleansing and Maintenance	No	This additional in-year funding will enable an enhanced gully maintenance programme. This has been assessed to have a neutral equalities impact, as the new operating model aims to deliver a greater frequency of cleaning and maintenance in both the 'Critical Drainage Areas', and outside of them, covering the borough in its entirety.	None	N/A
Environment/cli mate investment	No	<p>This investment covers a number of different projects and programmes. An early analysis of potential equalities impacts of each constituent part are assessed below.</p> <p>Climate Change, Air Quality and Community Co-Design</p> <p>This funding relates to the establishment of additional staff post(s) to develop a corporate approach to climate change, with a focus on community co-design and co-production. Subject to more detailed definition of the role, and further equalities analysis this is anticipated to have potential positive benefits for groups with protected characteristics.</p> <p>Following an approach already established via the Community Carbon Fund, carbon reduction</p>	None	N/A

		<p>projects across the Borough can be married with meeting the PSED, by ensuring that community participation is targeted at groups with protected characteristics, and that the benefits accrue to these groups. Further analysis and scoping will be required to determine which of the groups with protected characteristics can be targeted, and how they will benefit depending on projects chosen.</p> <p>Community co-production of small greenspaces</p> <p>This funding relates to the creation of parklets, to be designed in conjunction with the community. Subject to detailed project scoping, and further equalities analysis, this is anticipated to have benefits for multiple groups with protected characteristics. Areas in the East of the borough which have lower than London average tree cover are also those with higher concentrations of ethnic minority residents and higher rates of poverty. Targeting additional greening at these areas could have therefore have positive equalities impacts. Similarly, the process of participation and co-design with</p>		
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		<p>communities across the Borough could have positive equalities impacts, if participation is inclusive of groups with protected characteristics.</p> <p>Graffiti Pro Active Service</p> <p>This investment is for additional graffiti removal services. This is assessed to have a neutral equalities impact, as it will affect all residents equally</p> <p>Recycling Officer Post</p> <p>This investment is for a recycling officer. This is assessed to have a neutral equalities impact, as it will affect all residents equally.</p>		
Parks Asset Management	No	Replacement of assets at the end of current life span allows for continued use and access to green spaces and amenities. This is assessed to have a neutral equalities impact, as it will benefit all parks users and residents equally.	N/A	
Active Life in Parks	No	Replacement of assets at the end of current life span allows for continued use and enjoyment of sporting, play and outdoor fitness facilities. This is assessed to have a neutral equalities impact, as it will benefit	N/A	

		all users and residents equally.		
Building and Site Facilities at New River Sports and Fitness	Yes	<p>Maintenance and improvement of the facilities forms part of the Council's responsibilities as part of its direct management. This is assessed to have the following positive impacts:</p> <p>Sex: Direct management will enable a programme of activities to explicitly redress the current imbalance whereby men and boys are the predominant users of New River.</p> <p>Age: Direct management will enable a programme of activities to explicitly redress the current imbalance, whereby under-35s are the primary users of the Centre. Targeted outreach and activities will be designed to enable greater participation of older people.</p> <p>Disability: Current data on usage by disabled people is limited, but the Council has an explicit aspiration to increase participation of disabled people via bespoke activities, training and outreach.</p> <p>Race and ethnicity: Direct management will allow for better data collection on the user</p>	None	N/A

		profile of the Centre, which in turn should allow the Council to target more effectively its efforts to widen participation from under-represented groups.		
Security (Body Cameras and Radios)	No	The purchase of body cameras and radios for staff engaged in security works at public sites. This is assessed to have no positive or negative equalities impacts		
Parks Leased Buildings	No	This scheme will bring buildings within the Parks estate to a compliant EPC rating of E. This is assessed to have no positive or negative equalities impacts		
OFM (vehicles)	No	This scheme is to replace the vehicles currently hired from Veolia with Council owned vehicles. This is assessed to have no positive or negative equalities impacts.		
Parkland Walk Footbridge Replacement Work	Yes	Age – improved accessibility via the addition of a ramp and re-designed steps will have a positive impact on elderly users who may suffer from limited mobility. Improved natural surveillance via re-design of the bridge may also address the disproportionately higher fear of crime among older Haringey residents.	None	N/A

		<p>Sex – enhanced natural surveillance may mitigate the disproportionately higher fear of crime among women in Haringey.</p> <p>Disability – enhanced natural surveillance may mitigate the disproportionately higher fear of crime among disabled Haringey residents. Improved accessibility via ramp and new stairs will allow for greater enjoyment of Parkland Walk for disabled residents.</p> <p>Pregnancy and maternity – Improved accessibility via ramp and new stairs will allow for greater enjoyment of Parkland Walk for pregnant women with limited mobility and those with pushchairs and prams.</p>		
Street Lighting Maintenance	No	<p>This bid is for additional resource to supplement existing investment plan. The Street Lighting Investment Plan has been assessed to have the following positive impacts:</p> <p>Age: Improved colour rendering through installation of LED lights will improve visibility at night, and hence could improve perceptions of safety for young adults and older people who are known to feel less</p>	<p>The implementation of the works programme may have the following negative impacts:</p> <p>Age: Reduced accessibility on the footway while works are taking place, impacting younger children and</p>	<p>Schemes will be individually planned and undertaken to minimise disruption, including taking place when footways are less likely to be in use, and at a time when lighting is less likely to be needed. Communicati</p>

		<p>safe in the Borough at night.</p> <p>Sex: Improved visibility at night through upgrades of the lighting stock could improve perceptions of safety for women, who are known to feel less safe in the borough at night.</p> <p>Disability: Improved visibility at night through upgrades of the lighting stock could improve perceptions of safety for disabled people, particularly those who are visually impaired, and are known to feel less safe in the borough at night. Improvements to active travel infrastructure, with enhanced lighting, may encourage less car use at night, and hence improve air quality for those with respiratory illnesses.</p> <p>Race and ethnicity: Greater activation of public spaces through enhanced visibility, accessibility, and hence increased natural surveillance and social interaction may have a positive impact on crime rates and anti-social behaviour, which are higher in the East of the Borough. BAME residents are over-represented in the East of the Borough, so could benefit disproportionately from improved lighting.</p>	<p>older people with limited mobility. Individual streetlights will have reduced functionality while upgrades are taking place – this may impact those with a greater fear of crime disproportionately, such as older people or young adults.</p> <p>Disability: Reduced accessibility on the footway while works are taking place may impact those with limited mobility as a result of disability or long-term illness. Individual streetlights will have reduced functionality while upgrades are taking place – this may impact those with a greater fear of crime disproportionately, such as disabled people</p> <p>Pregnancy and maternity: Reduced</p>	<p>on and engagement will be undertaken, and necessary adjustments for groups with protected characteristic will be made on a case-by-case basis.</p>
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			<p>accessibility on the footway may impact those using pushchairs or prams for infants.</p> <p>Sex: Individual streetlights will have reduced functionality while upgrades are taking place – this may impact those with a greater fear of crime disproportionately, such as women.</p>	
Upgrade Parks Lighting	No	<p>This scheme is additional investment beyond planned maintenance – conversion to LEDs, installation of a CMS and replacement of columns at the end of life cycle. Subject to further project scoping and detailed planning of individual schemes, more detailed equalities analysis will be carried out on a project-specific basis. At present it is assessed to have a neutral equalities impact.</p>		
Tree Planting (Street and Greenspace Greening Programme)	No	<p>Increase in funding will allow the Council to maintain a net neutral position in its tree stock. Additional funding to be leveraged will allow tree planting to be increased to net positive position.</p>		

		This is expected to have a neutral equalities impact, as it will benefit all residents equally.		
Waste (street Washing/Cleaning Equipment)	No	Purchase of different equipment to enable greater efficiencies to be found. This is assessed to have no positive or negative equalities impacts.	None	N/A
Highways Asset Maintenance Programme	Yes	<p>The Highways Investment Plan was developed following the development of the Local Implementation Plan. LIP3 was subject to an EQIA which assessed the following impacts.</p> <p>Age: Improved accessibility to amenities and facilities will disproportionately benefit younger children and older people who need greater adjustments to footways to travel independently. Safer roads, lower congestion and resulting improvements in air quality will benefit older people and young children who are at greater risk from respiratory illnesses.</p> <p>Disability: Improved accessibility and improvements in air quality will benefit those with both limited mobility and those with respiratory illnesses.</p>	<p>Age: Older people with limited mobility due to age who are dependent on travel by car may be affected adversely disproportionately by changes to highways aimed at increasing active travel. Disruption due to programming of works may impact those reliant on cars disproportionately.</p> <p>Disability: Disabled people who are reliant on car travel may be disadvantaged by changes to highways aimed at increasing active travel. Disruption due</p>	Consultation and engagement will be carried out such that residents are able to plan alternative routes during periods of disruption, while also having the opportunity to feedback on individual schemes so as they can be mitigated on a case-by-case basis

			to programming of works may impact those reliant on cars disproportionately. Works to upgrade footways may also impact residents with limited mobility who may not be able to find or take alternative routes as easily.	
Road Casualty Reduction	Yes	<p>The Council has committed to improving conditions for vulnerable road users, cyclists and pedestrians in the Borough. The development of a strategy to reduce road casualties is assessed to have the following potential positive equalities impacts</p> <p>Age – 20–29-year-olds are more likely to be killed or seriously injured than other age groups. Improving road safety would have a positive impact on this group.</p> <p>Disability – disabled people are five times more likely to be injured as a pedestrian than non-disabled people. Improving road safety would have a positive impact on this group.</p> <p>Race and ethnicity – Non-white Londoners</p>	None	N/A

		are twice as likely to be injured on the roads as white Londoners. Non-white children are 1.5x more likely to be killed or seriously injured on the roads than white children in London. Improving road safety would have a positive impact on this group.		
Wildflower Meadow Planting	No.	This has been assessed to have a neutral equalities impact.	None	N/A

Economy and Housing

Title	Full EQIA conducted?	Positive Impacts anticipated	Negative Impacts anticipated	Mitigating actions anticipated
Temporary Accommodation	No	<p>Age – recognising that certain age groups are at greater risk of facing loss of their housing, increased provision should have a positive impact.</p> <p>Sex – single parents, who are more likely to be women, face increased pressures in the wake of the pandemic and the impact on the economy coupled with legacy issues faced by single parents in balancing child-related costs with wider costs of living. Increased provision should have a positive impact for this group in particular.</p> <p>Race and ethnicity – BAME groups are more</p>	None	N/A

		<p>likely to have faced economic difficulties in wake of the pandemic given overrepresentation of BAME groups in transient, insecure and / or lower-paid roles, making them more vulnerable to accommodation pressures. Increased temporary accommodation provision should have a positive impact for these groups.</p> <p>Socio-economic background – linked to race / ethnicity, BAME communities are also more likely to face socio-economic disadvantage with increased pressures on security of their housing. Temporary accommodation provision will improve experiences of these groups.</p>		
Planning Policy and Production of Local Plan	No	<p>All protected characteristics – production of Local Plan will improve Place-related outcomes for all residents, including those with protected characteristics.</p> <p>Development process includes engagement and consideration of needs of all protected groups to ensure Local Plan meets needs of marginalised groups as part of meeting wider planning outcomes.</p>	None	N/A

'Out of the Box' outreach services	No	<p>Age – proposed services will support digital inclusion for all residents, having a particularly positive impact on older residents who are more likely to face digital exclusion. Will also enable digital access for younger residents who might be digitally excluded for socio-economic reasons.</p> <p>Race and ethnicity – BAME groups are more likely to face economic difficulties and may therefore face digital exclusion. Outreach services that are co-designed with partners to maximise access are likely to facilitate access for these groups.</p> <p>Socio-economic background – planned provision via the service will provide advice on poverty and financial hardship related issues, supporting residents facing socio-economic disadvantage in addressing these challenges.</p>	Limited reach of initial outreach services means provision may not be accessible to all of those in need	Pop up of service supports rotation across venues and locations across the borough, maximising reach
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Your Council

Title	Full EQIA conducted?	Positive Impacts anticipated	Negative Impacts anticipated	Mitigating actions anticipated
Running Local Elections	No	Neutral: This funding is to cover the estimated costs of running the Local Council Elections in 22/23 and 26/27 which	None.	N/A.

		are not funded via Government grant.		
Back Office Statutory Functions Sustainability	No	Neutral: This will provide adequate back office statutory functions to adequately support and advise the organisation.	None.	N/A.
Council Landlord Functions Pressures	No	Yes: This growth is to allow essential additional investment in Council properties and to deal with backlogs in maintenance/repairs and will benefit those in Council properties among whom the following protected groups are overrepresented: women (sex); over 60s (age); Black residents (race).		
Residents and Communities Engagement and Participation	No	Yes: This investment will enable us to further develop their involvement in local decision making, shaping the services they use and be part of co-producing the borough of the future. Broadening and intensifying our engagement with protected groups is an essential part of this activity.	No.	N/A
Web and self- service projects	No	Neutral: The investment will enable more efficient ways of working and improve the availability and quality of online services.	No.	N/A

Automation Solutions	No	Neutral: automation solutions will bring benefits for all residents and businesses.	No	N/A
EDM Project	No	Neutral: this will support data management projects in order to ensure Council processes remain efficient and the organisation is able to make the best use of our data to inform service management and decision making.	No	N/A
Data Centre and New Civic Centre	No	Neutral: This will allow for the move of the data centre from River Park House. This work includes capital project resource costs, wi-fi installation, comms line moves, data centre creation, generator moves, air conditioner moves or purchase, AV systems and possible other software solutions.	No.	N/A
Asset Management of Council Buildings	No	Neutral: This is for ongoing investment in the Council's built assets held in the corporate/operational estate	No	N/A
Civic Centre Annex	No	Yes: The Civic Centre project design will include design measures to ensure the building is accessible. The building's design will be progressed to ensure that the building provides autism friendly environments, faith rooms, gender neutral	No	N/A

		<p>toilets and accessibility to disabled users.</p> <p>The enabling works contract has been procured with equality in mind.</p> <p>Part of the quality evaluation process focused on the contractor's ability</p> <p>to provide employment opportunities, apprenticeships, training and mentoring opportunities and the support of local supply chains.</p>		
Capital Programme Contingency	No	Neutral: This proposal is for the creation of capital contingency in the capital programme to assist in managing any unforeseen variations	No	N/A

4.3. Mitigation of impact of MTFS on equalities

There are several ways in which the Council has worked to prevent or mitigate the potential impacts of MTFS proposals on equalities:

- The Council has mitigated impact by ensuring as far as possible that MTFS proposals taken forward align with the principles listed at para. 4.1.
- In the specific instances where MTFS proposals had a full EqlA conducted at the time of this report being drafted, the proposals were found to be measures that would advance equality of opportunity for groups who share the protected characteristics. Where negative impacts were identified they tended to be relatively short-term and/or minor in nature. In these cases, the relevant proposals were all assessed as being proportionate means of achieving legitimate aims. Measures tailored to the relevant proposals are outlined in the EqlAs to mitigate for any potential negative impact.

5. Consultation

The budget proposals for 2022/2023 have been subject to a formal public consultation, details of which can be found [here](#).


This consultation included a specific question on about how residents and other stakeholders felt that we could narrow the gaps in life chances and opportunities available to different groups of residents in the borough. Responses to this question are detailed in the budget consultation report (Appendix 8). In summary, key themes included:

- Strengthening resident engagement, coproduction and participation in local decision making, with a focus on inclusion of disadvantaged groups or those facing inequality (e.g., disabled residents);
- Reducing the disproportionate impact of traffic and pollution on disadvantaged communities and parts of the borough;
- Investing in infrastructure and communities;
- Ensuring access to public services and leisure opportunities for disadvantaged groups; and,
- Addressing inequalities in education and preventing the exacerbation of these, particularly as a result of loss of schooling during the pandemic.

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Haringey Council
Written Statement/Record of a decision made by an officer under delegated authority

Decision Maker (Post Title)	Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer
Subject of the decision	2022-23 Council Tax Base Report
Date of decision	17th January 2022
Decision	<p>I approve the recommendation as set out in the attached report:</p> <p>That, the council tax base for 2022-23 is set at 79,303 in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012; and</p> <p>That the assumed collection rate is set at 95.75% for 2022-23.</p>
Reasons for the decision	<p>The Council is required to set its council tax base by the 31st January each year. The Council has delegated the decision for setting the council tax base to the s151 officer in consultation with the cabinet member for Finance.</p> <p>Setting the council tax base is a statutory requirement and a fundamental part of the revenue budget and council tax setting process. It represents a measure of the taxable capacity of the Council and when multiplied by the band D council tax rate indicates the Council's tax generating potential for that year.</p>
Details of any alternative options considered and rejected by the officer when making the decision	No alternatives were considered as this is a requirement of a Statutory Instrument.
<u>Conflicts of interest – Executive decisions</u> Details of any conflict of interest declared by a Cabinet Member who is consulted by the officer which relates to the decision and details of dispensation granted by the Council's Head of Paid Service	None
<u>Conflicts of interest – Non executive decisions</u> Where the decision is taken under an express delegation e.g. by a Committee, the name of any Member who declared a conflict of interest in relation to this matter at the committee meeting,	N/A

<p>Title of any document(s), including reports, considered by the officer and relevant to the above decision or where only part of the report is relevant to the above decision, that part)</p> <p>These documents need to be attached to the copy of this record/statement kept by the Authority but must not be published if they contain exempt information</p>	<p>2022-23 Provisional Local government finance settlement report including the 2022-23 council tax report that sets the referendum principle.</p> <p>Provisional local government finance settlement: England, 2022 to 2023 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>
<p>Reasons for exemption with reference to categories of exemption specified overleaf, or</p> <p>Reason why decision is confidential (see overleaf)</p> <p>Note: decisions containing exempt or confidential information falling within the categories specified overleaf are not required to be published.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Communicating your decision: Who needs to know about this decision and is a plan in place to tell them? (officers in your department, in other departments where necessary, members, external stakeholders).</p>	<p>In accordance with the Council's constitution, the Cabinet Member for Finance has been consulted on the contents of this report.</p>
<p>Signature of Decision Maker</p>	
<p>Name of Decision Maker</p>	<p>Jon Warlow, Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer</p>
<p>Does the decision need to be published?</p> <p>Yes <input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

Title: Council Tax base for 2022/23

Report

authorised by: Jon Warlow, Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer

Lead Officer: Frances Palopoli, Head of Corporate Financial Strategy & Monitoring

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/

Non-Key Decision: Key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1. This report sets out the recommended Council Tax Base for 2022/23. Regulations require the council tax base to be set by 31st January each year.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. The determination of the council tax base is an important element of the Council's budget setting process. This is because, it is the estimated base that is multiplied by the average council tax amount to derive the amount of council tax precept that the Council will budget for in 2022/23.
- 2.2. A total of 1,319 (672 last year) additional properties have come into rating since the previous Council Tax Base report was published in January 2021. This reflects the impact of the C19 pandemic on the construction industry during 2020/21 which subsequently picked up. The Council's expansive council house programme coupled with on-going regeneration across the borough is expected to bring additional properties into rating during 2022/23 and an allowance has been built into the taxbase calculation to reflect this.
- 2.3. The taxbase set for 2021/22 built in an allowance for assumed on-going increases in working age CTRS claimant numbers as a direct consequence of the C19 pandemic. The monthly statistics over the course of this year support that decision however, since October numbers have started to decline. Given on-going uncertainty about the longevity of the pandemic, a prudent approach has been taken in the 2022/23 taxbase calculation, to maintain assumed CTRS numbers at the January 2022 levels.
- 2.4. A key element of the council tax base calculation is the projected collection rate. In-year monitoring of Council Tax collection has indicated that the impact of the pandemic has stabilised and as a result the collection rate has been increased to 95.75% for 2022/23 (95.5% 2021/22) with a view to increasing further in future years to move back to pre-pandemic rates.
- 2.5. These adjustments have resulted in the number of Band D equivalent properties being increased by 2,759 compared to the previous year. This equates to an increase in council tax income of approximately £3.9m compared to the last financial year (excluding any additional income that will arise from the proposed increase in the Band D amount and Adult Social Care Precept). This is in line with the draft 2022/23 Budget/MTFSS 2022/27 reported to Cabinet on 8 December.

- 2.6. The Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement issued in December 2021 confirmed Local Authorities have the power to increase Council Tax by 1.99%, as well as to charge an additional 1% for the Adult Social Care Precept. As a result, and subject to Full Council approval on 1st March, an increase of 2.99% in the Band D charge will be implemented and the financial impact forms part of the proposed Budget/Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

3. Recommendations

3.1. That:

- the London Borough of Haringey's council tax base is **79,303** for the year 2022/23 in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, detailed in Statutory Instrument 2012:2914 which came into force on 30th November 2012.
- the assumed collection rate will be **95.75%** for 2022/23.

4. Reason for Decision

- 4.1. The Council is required to set its council tax base by the 31st January each year. The Council has delegated the decision for setting the council tax base to the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and CAB.
- 4.2. Setting the council tax base is a statutory requirement and a fundamental part of the revenue budget and council tax setting process. It is the estimate of the taxable capacity of the Council, and when multiplied by the band D council tax rate, determines the Council Tax precept for next year.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1. No alternatives were considered as this is a statutory requirement.

6. Background information

- 6.1. The Council as Billing Authority is required to calculate the tax base for the Borough in order for it to calculate its own council tax and is also required to notify this figure by 31st January each year to any major precepting authority (the Greater London Authority) as well as the levying bodies (Environment Agency, Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, North London Waste Authority and London Pension Fund Authority) in order for them to calculate and set their own budgets and determine the level of precept / levy to be made to Haringey.
- 6.2. The calculation of the council tax base is prescribed by regulations. It is the aggregate of estimated number of properties in each valuation band each year, subsequently adjusted to take account of the estimated number of discounts, disregards and exemptions which are likely to apply and any estimated increase / decrease in the list in the forthcoming year. The Council levies council tax on the basis of properties in band D and thus the numbers for each valuation band are adjusted to the proportion which their number is to band D; these proportions are set out in statute. Finally, the council must estimate its rate of council tax collection for the year and apply this figure to arrive at the council tax base figure.
- 6.3. The calculation below sets the tax base and not the council tax amount itself which is due to be set on 1st March 2022 at Full Council.

7. Calculation of the Billing Authority's Council Tax base

- 7.1. The calculation is in two parts; 'A' (the Relevant Amount), which is the calculation of the estimated adjusted band D properties, and 'B', the estimated level of collection.

Relevant Amount

- 7.2. The calculation of 'A' – the relevant amounts for each band is complex and includes several calculations which are shown in detail in Appendices 1 & 2. The resultant relevant number of properties per band is summarised in the table below:

Band	Relevant Amount (i.e. Number of Dwellings)
A	3,145
B	9,526
C	22,394
D	21,027
E	11,026
F	6,880
G	7,428
H	1,398
TOTAL	82,823

*Relevant amounts have been rounded for presentation purposes

- 7.3. The relevant amount (i.e. total number of properties after adjusting for estimated impact of proposed changes to CTRS) is 2,672 higher than the relevant amount for 2021/22. This increase is attributed to the estimated increase in new dwellings coming into rating and the stabilisation of CTRS Claimant numbers.

Collection Rate

- 7.4. The collection rate (B) is the council's estimate of the proportion of the overall council tax collectable for the year that will ultimately be collected. This is expressed as a percentage.
- 7.5. In arriving at a decision on the collection rate a number of factors need to be taken into account which includes:
- Appeals against valuation
 - The mobility of the local population, particularly in the private rented sector
 - The level and timeliness of information available when properties are sold, or let *and*
 - The customer's ability to pay
- 7.6. For 2022/23 collection rates are forecast at 95.75%, a small increase on the 2021/22 rate reflecting the lessening impact of the C19 pandemic on residents.

Council Tax Base

- 7.7. The tax base is calculated by applying the following formula:

$$A \times B = T$$

Where:

A is the total amount of the relevant amounts for that year

B is the authority's estimate of its collection rate for that year.

T is the calculated tax base for that year

- 7.8. In accordance with the requirements of the regulations and following the calculations in Appendix 1 to this report and above, the calculation of the Council Tax Base (T) for the London Borough of Haringey in 2022/23 is as follows:

2022/23	
Total Amount of Relevantants (A)	82,823
X	
Collection Rate (B)	95.75%
Council Tax Base (T)	79,303

8. Contribution to Strategic Outcomes

- 8.1. The calculation of the council tax base is prescribed in law. Whilst the council tax base may have some impact on the Council's ability to generate revenue and therefore assist with delivery of corporate goals, the Council needs to adhere to the prescribed technical calculation set out by law in deriving its council tax base.

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

Chief Finance Officer's Comments

- 9.1. The council tax base set out in this report and any projected surplus/deficit on the council tax collection fund as at 31 March 2022 will be used to set the council tax amount for 2022/23 that will be recommended to Full Council on 1st March 2022.

Assistant Director of Corporate Governance's Comments

- 9.2. The Head of Legal and Governance has been consulted in the preparation of this report, and makes the following comments.
- 9.3. Pursuant to the Council's Constitution at Part Two – Articles of the Constitution - Article 4, paragraph 4.01(b) the decision on setting the council tax is delegated by Full Council to the s151 officer in consultation with CAB and the Cabinet Member for Finance.

Pursuant to the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012 (the Regulations), the Council is required to calculate its council tax base by the 31st January in calculating the council tax amount due in the following financial year and to also notify all precepting/levying bodies of its council tax base.

9.4. In light of the above, coupled with (1) the assurance given at paragraph 7.8 above that the calculation has been conducted in accordance with the requirements under the Act and the Regulations, and (2) the equality comments below, there is no legal reason why the Director of Finance and Section 151 Officer cannot adopt the Recommendations contained in this report.

9.5. Equality Comments

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

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

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

9.8. The proposed decision is to Haringey's Council Tax base and the assumed collection rate for 2022/23. The Council as Billing Authority has a statutory duty to calculate the tax base for the borough and notify this figure to the relevant authorities annually on January 31st. Forecast calculations have been modelled using data gathered from previous years and information on new properties in the borough.

9.9. It is forecast that the number of Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) claimants will be in line with those presenting in January 2022. Calculating the boroughs tax base does not impact on a resident's ability to access the CTRS and will have a neutral or no impact on those with a protected characteristic.

10. Use of Appendices

10.1. Appendix 1 & 2 – Calculation of the estimated adjusted band D properties for the London Borough Haringey 2022/23.

11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

11.1. For access to the background papers or any further information please contact Frances Palopoli.

Calculation of the Billing Authority's Tax Base

- 1 Regulation 3 of the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992 No.612) and amended by (S.I. 2012 No. 2914) states that a Billing Authority's Council Tax Base for a financial year shall be calculated by applying the formula –

'A' x 'B'

Where 'A' is the total of the relevant amounts for each of the Valuation Bands which are shown or likely to be shown in the Authority's Valuation list as at 30 November in the year prior to the year in question, adjusted for estimated discounts, exemptions, disregards, increases / decreases; and where 'B' is the Authority's estimate of its collection rate for that year.

- 2 The Regulations state that item '**A**' should be calculated by applying the following formula:

$((H - Q + E + J) - Z (F / G))$ where

H is the number of chargeable dwellings in that band

Q is a factor to take account of the discounts of council tax payable. It is calculated as $Q = (R \times S)$

R is the number of discounts estimated to be payable in respect of these dwellings

S is the percentage relating to each discount classification

E is a factor to take account of any premiums to be added to the Council tax base

J is the amount of any adjustment in respect of changes in the number of chargeable dwellings, discounts or premiums calculated by the authority in accordance with paragraph 7 due to factors such as:

- (a) New properties and properties being banded
- (b) Variations in number of exempt properties
- (c) Successful Appeal against bandings
- (d) Variations in the number of discounts

Z is the total amount that the authority estimates will be applied in relation to the authority's council tax reduction scheme in relation to the band, expressed as an equivalent number of chargeable dwellings in that band.

F is the relevant prescribed proportion of council tax to be paid for each dwelling in that band.

G is the relevant prescribed proportion of council tax to be paid for Band D

- 3 Appendix 2 sets out the detailed calculations for **A** for the London Borough of Haringey but the summary is set out below:-

Calculation Item	Disabled Band A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	2022/23 Total
H	2	7,682	18,984	34,472	26,827	10,964	5,352	4,676	711	109,668
Q	0	-1,100	-2,550	-3,282	-1,757	-619	-225	-159	-19	-9,710
E	0	449	488	450	474	18	14	10	11	1,914
J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(H-Q+E+J)	-1	7,031	16,922	31,640	25,544	10,363	5,142	4,527	703	101,872
Z	0	-2,313	-4,674	-6,447	-4,518	-1,342	-378	-70	-4	-19,748
(H-Q+E+J) - Z	-1	4,718	12,248	25,193	21,027	9,021	4,763	4,457	699	82,125
F/G		0.67	0.78	0.89	1.00	1.22	1.44	1.67	2.00	
((H-Q+E+J) - Z) x (F/G)		3,145	9,526	22,394	21,027	11,026	6,880	7,428	1,398	82,823

The table below compares the 2022/23 calculations with those for 2021/22 and highlights where the biggest changes are estimated to occur.

Calculation Item	2021/22 Tax Base	2022/23 Tax Base	Change
H	108,824	109,668	844
Q	-9,220	-9,710	-490
E	360	1,914	1,554
(H-Q+E)	99,965	101,872	1,908
Z	-20,784	-19,748	1,036
(H-Q+E) - Z	79,181	82,125	2,944
((H-Q+E) - Z) x (F/G)	80,151	82,823	2,672
Collection Rate	95.50%	95.75%	
Council tax base	76,544	79,303	2,759

Report for: Cabinet – 8 February 2022

Title: Property, Terrorism and Liability Insurance Arrangements

Report authorised by: Jon Warlow, Director of Finance

Lead Officer: Minesh Jani, Head of Audit and Risk Management, Email: Minesh.Jani@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 To inform the Cabinet of the procurement process undertaken in accordance with Croydon Council's Contract Standing Orders and award of contract in accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.1(d) (*contracts valued at £500k or more may only be awarded by Cabinet*), via the Insurance London Consortium (ILC), to appoint a provider for Property Insurance Services (Housing Stock, Education and General Properties); Terrorism Insurance Services (Housing Stock, Education, General and Commercial Properties); and Liability Insurance Services with effect from 1 April 2022, for a period of five years with a break clause at the end of year three and year four.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 It is essential that the Council makes best arrangements to fulfil its responsibilities and the proposals in this report are after consideration of cost efficiency and service delivery.

3. Recommendations

Cabinet is asked:

- 3.1 In accordance with Contract Standing Order (CSO) 9.07.1(d), to approve the award of the contracts for the provision of the Insurance Services via the Insurance London Consortium (ILC), effective from 1 April 2022, for a period of five years with a break clause at the end of year three and year four to the following providers: Property Insurance Services (Lot 1) to Insurer 1 (identified in Appendix A to the report), Terrorism Insurance Services (Lot 2) to Insurer 1 (identified in Appendix A to the report), and Liability Insurance Services (Lot 3) to Insurer 3 (identified in Appendix A to the report).

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The current insurance contracts commenced on 1 April 2017 and were based on a three year agreement with an option to extend by a further two years. The extension period will end on 31 March 2022. It is necessary to ensure that the new contracts are in place from 1 April 2022, to avoid any gap in insurance cover for the Council.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 Purchasing stand-alone cover for the Council, using agreed procurement processes. This was not considered appropriate because:
- Haringey Council's membership of the ILC has enabled it to benefit from significant economies of scale in procuring policies for a number of local authorities; these economies of scale would not be available if the Council were to opt for a single authority procurement route.
 - Membership of the ILC has also allowed the Council to share best practice on insurance and risk management practices, which would not be available on a stand-alone basis; and
 - The insurance market for local authority risks has historically had a limited number of competitors. Procuring through the ILC has previously increased the number of providers willing to respond and resulted in lower premiums.

6. Background information

- 6.1 Haringey, along with eight other London boroughs (Croydon, Camden, Harrow, Islington, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Sutton, and Tower Hamlets) have continued to work as a formal consortium (ILC) to share best practice in Risk Management and to procure insurance services. The Consortium has a formal s101 agreement in place which allows a local authority to arrange for any other authority to discharge a function on its behalf.
- 6.2 The London Borough of Croydon was selected to be lead authority for this procurement process, and a Memorandum of Understanding was entered into by all members of the ILC to this effect. A project group to manage the tender process was formed by representatives from all authorities within the ILC. Each participating authority will award its own contracts after completing the tender evaluation and in compliance with their own Standing Orders.
- 6.3 The London Borough of Croydon has managed the procurement process in compliance with their Council Standing Orders. Tenders for the provision of insurance services were invited via the publication of a contract notice on 6th October 2021.
- 6.4 Details of each of the Lots (Property, Terrorism and Liability) are summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Lot reference	Details of Insurance Cover Required
Lot 1	Property and associated classes Material Damage Business interruption Computer (All Risks) Contract Works Works in Progress
Lot 2	Terrorism
Lot 3	Liability Employers Liability Public and Products Liability Professional Indemnity Libel and Slander Land Charges

6.5 Bids were received via the Croydon Council's e-tendering portal. Details of the number of bids received against each tender Lot are as follows:

- Lot 1 – Property Insurance: 2 bids received
- Lot 2 – Terrorism Insurance: 4 bids received
- Lot 3 – Liability Insurance: 3 bids received

6.6 Details of the combined evaluated scores (Price and Quality) for each Lot are set out in Tables 2 – 4 below; the evaluation criteria set a maximum combined score available of 1,000 points.

Table 2

Lot 1 Property Insurance	Evaluation Points Awarded
Insurer 1	814
Insurer 2	688

Table 3

Lot 2 Terrorism Insurance	Evaluation Points Awarded
Insurer 1	970
Insurer 2	867
Insurer 3	Non compliant
Insurer 4	Non compliant

Table 4

Lot 3 Liability Insurance	Evaluation Points Awarded
Insurer 1	709
Insurer 2	599

Insurer 3	860
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- 6.7 The winners of each Lot are those organisations being recommended for contract award and to provide the corporate insurance service to the members of the ILC. For Haringey Council, the recommended providers are as follows: Property Insurance Services (Lot 1) Insurer 1, Terrorism Insurance (Lot 2) to Insurer 1 and Liability Insurance Services (Lot 3) to Insurer 3.
- 6.8 The decision to insure is driven by our general obligations under the various local government acts including the 1972 Local Government Act to protect the financial position and stability of the authority and protecting it against catastrophic financial losses which is achieved through insurance/risk transfer. In addition, there are specific obligations to insure including the Employer Liability Compulsory Insurance Act.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 Through the combined and focused purchasing power of the ILC, the outcome of the procurement exercise continues to meet the objective of improving value for money.
- 7.2 This was achieved by way of a review of our current insurance arrangements and a full marketing and retender exercise to identify the most economically advantageous tender to protect the financial position of the Authority.
- 7.3 Our current basis of insurance was then compared with the tender returns and as part of Quality evaluation we reviewed the new policy wordings, any extensions and/or restrictions of cover, policy enhancements & added value.
- 7.4 In relation to Lots 1 and 2 the current incumbent providers have won the tender so there is no decommissioning or handover. In relation to Lot 3, there is no decommissioning, as claims made for existing policy years will continue to be dealt with under the old arrangements. In addition, the Lot 3 is being awarded to a well-known public sector insurer with whom Haringey has previously insured, also reducing the mobilisation risk.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer, Procurement, Legal and Equalities)

8.1 Finance

- 8.1.1 The contract value and associated IPT is £647,857 for the first year of the contract with the subsequent years' contract costs recognising the authority's claims experience and changes to the Council's asset base.
- 8.1.2 The funding for insurance premium payments is held in ring-fenced budgets within the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account. Schools are separately invoiced for their contribution.

- 8.1.3 As detailed in the exempt part of this report the proposed contract awards will incur a small increase of £15,886 in annual premium costs across all three lots compared to 2021/22 premium costs. The insurance budgets are sufficient to meet this additional cost.

8.2 Strategic Procurement

- 8.2.1 Strategic Procurement are satisfied a tender process has been undertaken in accordance with the Procurement Contract Regulations 2015 by Croydon Council (lead Authority) and in accordance with Croydon's contract standing orders, therefore support the recommendation to award the contracts to the Bidders as stated within the report.
CSO 7.01 a) permits the procurement to be undertaken as part of a group of public sector bodies where the contract standing orders of one of the public sector bodies have been followed and the applicable Regulations.

8.3 Legal

- 8.3.1 The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted in the preparation of the report.
- 8.3.2 The contracts referred to in 3.1 above have been procured by the Insurance London Consortium (ILC). The procurement has been led by Croydon Council.
- 8.3.3 Haringey Council is a member of the ILC and is identified in the tender notice as a contracting authority entitled to use this contract.
- 8.3.4 In accordance with CSO 9.07.1(d) Cabinet has authority to award the contracts referred to in the recommendations in 3.1 above.
- 8.3.5 The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) sees no legal reasons preventing Cabinet from approving the recommendations in the report.

8.4 Equality

- 8.4.1 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 8.4.2 As contracted providers of Haringey Council, the awarded insurance services will be required to demonstrate a strong commitment to equality and fairness in their actions and work practices, and adherence to the Equality Act 2010

- 8.4.3 This report deals with the Council's property, terrorism and liability insurance arrangements; improvements in managing insurance policies and risk management will therefore improve services to the Council. It is important to note that none of these corporate insurance covers are provided to residents, customers, or employees but instead provides financial cover directly to Haringey Council itself and therefore the equalities impact is considered to be neutral.

9. **Use of Appendices**

Appendix A – Tender Evaluation Financial Report (exempt)

10. **Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

Appendix A – Tender Evaluation Financial Report (exempt)

This report contains exempt and non-exempt information. Exempt information is contained in the exempt Appendix A and is not for publication. The exempt information is under the following category: (identified in the amended schedule 12 A of the Local Government Act 1972): paragraph 3 information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding the information).

Report for: Cabinet – 8 February 2022

Title: Leaseholder Building Insurance Arrangements

Report authorised by: Jon Warlow, Director of Finance

Lead Officer: Minesh Jani, Head of Audit and Risk Management,
minesh.jani@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 The report seeks approval from Cabinet to award a contract for the provision of the Leaseholders' Building Insurance Service from 1st April 2022 for a period of five years with a break clause at the end of year three and year four.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 It is essential that the Council makes best arrangements to fulfil its responsibilities and the proposals in this report are after consideration of cost efficiency and service delivery.

3. Recommendation

Cabinet is asked:

- 3.1 In accordance with Contract Standing Order 9.07.1(d), to approve the award of the contract for the provision of the Leaseholder Building Insurance Service from 1 April 2022 for a period of five years with a break clause at the end of year three and year four to Insurer 1 (identified in Appendix A to the report).

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The current insurance contract commenced on 1 April 2017 and was based on a 3-year agreement, with an option to extend by a further 2 years, expiring on 31st March 2022. It is necessary to ensure that the new contract is in place from 1 April 2022, to avoid any gap in insurance cover for the Council and leaseholders.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 The Council as the freeholder of the property it owns is required to put appropriate insurance arrangements in place. Procurement of stand-alone cover for leaseholder insurance was carried out via Open tender process.
- 5.2 Historically, leaseholder insurance tender was run utilising the Crown Commercial Services framework (Pro 5 Insurance Framework) but this resulted in reduced competition compared to tenders in recent years. As a result, for this tender, the Council decided to use the Open tender process.

6. Background information

- 6.1 Haringey, along with eight other London boroughs (Croydon, Camden, Harrow, Islington, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Sutton and Tower Hamlets) work as a formal consortium, Insurance London Consortium (ILC), to share best practice in Risk Management and to procure insurance services. In the case of the Leaseholder insurance contracts, Haringey's arrangements are not in line with the rest of the ILC members' contract durations and will only re-tender its leaseholder contracts in three years' time. It was therefore necessary to undertake a stand-alone tender process, outside the ILC, which was managed in-house via the Council's online tender portal and with the support of external insurance brokers. It is Council's intention to bring Leasehold insurance arrangements in-line with the ILC in future, subject to it being beneficial for the Council and its leaseholders.
- 6.2 The current insurance contract commenced on 1 April 2017 and was based on a 3-year agreement, with an option to extend by a further 2 years, expiring on 31st March 2022. It is necessary to ensure that the new contract is in place from 1 April 2022, to avoid any gap in insurance cover for the Council and leaseholders.
- 6.3 A full consultation process with leaseholders was carried out in compliance with statutory leaseholder legislation and requirements. Homes for Haringey's Home Ownership Team assisted in managing the leaseholder consultation process for this tender.
- 6.4 The tender evaluation exercise was completed with assistance from external insurance brokers. Evaluation criteria which would be applied to all compliant bids received is set out in Table 1 below:

Table 1

Criteria	Evaluation Weighting
Price	60%
Quality	40%

- 6.5 Three bids were received via Haringey's e-tendering portal. The Price and Quality scores were combined and the outcome is set out in Table 2 below:

Table 2

Bidder	Price (maximum 60)	Quality (maximum 40)	Total (maximum 100)
Insurer 1	60.0	33.72	93.72
Insurer 2	20.8	32.45	53.25
Insurer 3	56.7	36.26	92.96

- 6.6 All bids were assessed as being compliant, however Insurer 1 scored the highest points and met all quality and value for money standards, and it is therefore recommended the contract be awarded to Insurer 1 (identified in Appendix A).
- 6.7 The result of this tender is an increase of £55,626.87 in annual premium compared to 2021/22 premium costs. The annual premium of £1,374,444 including Insurance Premium Tax is divided among almost five thousand leaseholders. Each leaseholder's share is according to the number of bedrooms in their properties and therefore some, if not all leaseholders will see a very small increase in their annual premium. This is considered a good result, as the increase in premium was a lot lower than expected in the current very tough market conditions. Premium quoted reflects an increase in the number of properties insured, very poor and loss-making claims experience and highly inflationary & restricted labour and building material costs.
- 6.8 It is not possible to provide a realistic total contract value, as any change in premium costs from 1 April 2022 will be due to several unpredictable factors, such as; change in the numbers & types of properties insured, RICS recommended percentage increase in index linking to increase the total building sum insured reflecting higher costs of repairs, increase in insurance premium tax to name the few.
- 6.9 The decision to insure is driven by our general obligations under the various local government acts including the 1972 Local Government Act to protect the financial position and stability of the authority and protecting it against catastrophic financial losses which is achieved through insurance/risk transfer.
- 6.10 Contract monitoring will be ongoing; and will include monthly monitoring reports and monitoring review meetings with the providers every 6 months. The Council's Risk and Insurance Manager will ensure that key risk areas are identified and reviewed with the provider to ensure that claims experience can be managed more pro-actively in the new contract.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 By undertaking a competitive open tender process, the outcome of the procurement exercise continues to meet the objective of improving value for money for the Council and its leaseholders.
- 7.2 This was achieved by way of a review of our current leasehold building insurance arrangements and a full marketing and retender exercise to identify

the most economically advantageous tender to protect the interest and financial position of its leaseholders.

- 7.3 Our current insurance arrangement was then compared with the tender returns and as part of Quality evaluation we reviewed the new policy wordings, any extensions and/or restrictions of cover, policy enhancements & added value.
- 7.4 The Leasehold Building Insurance policy provides good value for money and cover for a whole spectrum of risks such as, fire, lightning, explosion, flooding, theft, rioting, terrorism, alternative accommodation, accidental damage, subsidence. The policy offers adequate protection to the Council and its leaseholders.
- 7.5 Council is not anticipating any decommissioning or handover issues, as claims made under the existing policy years will continue to be dealt with under the old arrangements. In addition, the contract is being awarded to a well-known public sector insurer with whom Haringey has previously insured, also reducing the mobilisation risk.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer, Procurement, Legal and Equalities)

8.1 Finance

- 8.1.1 The contract value and associated Insurance Premium Tax is £1,374,444 for the first year of the contract with the subsequent years' contract costs recognising changes in properties covered and contract price indexation.
- 8.1.2 There is no cost to the Council in relation to this contract. Haringey Council will pay the insurer in full and then recharge individual premiums to each leaseholder.

8.2 Strategic Procurement

- 8.2.1 A compliant procurement process has been undertaken in accordance with CSO 9.01.2a) with a winning bid selected based on the selection criteria; therefore, Strategic Procurement supports the recommendations stated in this report.

8.3 Legal

- 8.3.1 The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) has been consulted in the preparation of the report.
- 8.3.2 The contract referred to in 3.1 above has been procured by the Council in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (as amended), and the Council's CSO.
- 8.3.3 In accordance with CSO 9.07.1(d) Cabinet has authority to award the contracts referred to in the recommendations in 3.1 above.

- 8.3.4 The Head of Legal and Governance (Monitoring Officer) sees no legal reasons preventing Cabinet from approving the recommendations in the report.

8.4 Equality

- 8.4.1 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not.
 - foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 8.4.2 As contracted provider of Haringey Council, the awarded insurance services will be required to demonstrate a strong commitment to equality and fairness in their actions and work practices, and adherence to the Equality Act 2010.
- 8.4.3 This report deals with the Council's Leasehold insurance arrangements; continued improvements in managing insurance policies and risk management will therefore improve services to the Council and its leaseholders.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix A – Tender Evaluation Financial Report (exempt).

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Appendix A – Tender Evaluation Financial Report (exempt)

This report contains exempt and non-exempt information. Exempt information is contained in the exempt Appendix A and is not for publication. The exempt information is under the following category: (identified in the amended schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972): paragraph 3 information relating to the financial or business affairs of any person (including the authority holding the information).

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Report for: Cabinet 8th February 2022

Title: Approval for Haringey to withdraw from the LHC

Report authorised by : Fiona Alderman Head of Legal and Governance/David Joyce Director for Housing Planning and Regeneration/Barry Phelps Head of Procurement

Lead Officer: Ayshe Simsek – Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager

Ward(s) affected: N/A

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 The LHC is a not-for-profit central purchasing body, who establish compliant frameworks across England, Scotland (on behalf of the Scottish Procurement Alliance) and Wales (on behalf of the Welsh Procurement Alliance). LHC's frameworks are available to all publicly funded contracting authorities to procure works, goods and services to construct, refurbish and maintain social housing, schools and public buildings.
- 1.2 The Council's expenditure through the LHC frameworks in 2019/20 was £123k and in 2020/21 was £125k.
- 1.3 The LHC was originally known as the London Housing Consortium (LHC) and changed its name to LHC as it began to expand to include local authorities, outside London, into its membership in 2014. It was formally established under the Local Government Act 1972 in 2012 as a Joint Committee comprising of the London Borough of Haringey along with nine other participating authorities.
- 1.4 Cllr John Bevan, Cabinet Member for Planning, Licensing and Housing Services is the Chair of the LHC and Cllr Gideon Bull is a Haringey non-Executive nominated member. There are representatives from other London boroughs, and other boroughs outside London on the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee discharges the executive functions of the participating Consortium Local Authorities. Members of the Joint Committee have been appointed by the Cabinets of those authorities. The lead borough for this Joint Committee for over 17 years is Hillingdon Borough and is responsible for governance, financial oversight, HR responsibility for 72 staff, and insuring the LHC.
- 1.5 In June 2021, the LHC agreed to take forward a governance review as it was recognised that the Consortium had grown significantly and had various regional representations.

On December 3rd 2021, the review findings concluded that the dynamic nature of LHC as a commercial enterprise was at odds with the democratic and regulatory processes that are required by local authorities. It was felt that LHC would benefit from having more autonomy around:

- Governance and organisational design
- Job design and reward
- Future provision of pension
- Financial modelling and risk management.

- 1.6 The report recommended disbandment of the LHC Joint Committee and this was voted on and agreed by all the Elected Members of the LHC Joint Committee, which included Haringey.
- 1.7 In agreeing the disbanding of the LHC Joint Committee, the Committee further agreed to consider, at the next LHC meeting in March, options for continued participation in a new LHC corporate entity.
- 1.8 The 10 constituent boroughs are now required to seek respective Cabinet approval to withdraw from the LHC Joint Committee and in the case of its disbandment to agree to consider at a future meeting, options for the Council's continued participation in a new LHC corporate entity.
- 1.9 The LHC need this formal decision by 25th February 2022 (recommendation 3.1 and 3.2 below) in order to present the collective result to the Elected Members at their next meeting of the LHC Joint Committee in March 2022. The LHC can then begin the process of disbanding the Joint Committee for completion by December 2022 and for the new entity to begin operation in 2023.
- 1.10 At this stage the LHC do not require an indication of the Council's role in any future corporate entity, only a decision to agree to consider and respond to proposed options compiled by the LHC, at a future meeting of Cabinet. These options can only be compiled after March 2022, once all constituent boroughs have made their decisions at their February Cabinet meetings, and after such options are considered by the Elected Members at their March 2022 Joint Committee.
- 1.11 Under the current governance arrangements the LHC Joint Committee directly oversee the work of the LHC Management Team.
- 1.12 During the time between April 2022 and December 2022 (when the Joint Committee will be disbanded) the LHC Joint Committee have agreed to establish a new LHC Board of Directors. This will have delegated authority from the Joint Committee to oversee the work of the LHC Management Team. The Chair of the LHC Joint Committee, Cllr Bevan, will sit on this new Board. Recruitment for these board members is currently underway.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction [Cabinet Member for Planning, Licensing and Housing Services]

This report takes forward the decision of the LHC Joint Committee meeting to disband the Joint Committee and the Cabinet will consider a further report in the coming months for the corporate entity. As Chair of the LHC , I will be participating in the LHC Board of directors and will be in close contact on discussions relating to the new corporate entity and will be advocating continued partnership working and maintaining the principle of collaborative working.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Cabinet:

- 3.1 Agrees that Haringey , as one of the ten Constituent Authorities of the LHC Joint Committee, withdraws from the LHC Joint Committee, resulting in its potential disbandment in December 2022 at the earliest.
- 3.2 That Haringey notifies LHC of this decision by 25th February 2022 at the latest.
- 3.3 Agrees that Haringey will consider at a future meeting, the options for continued participation in the new LHC corporate entity when the options are known.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 Recommendation 3.1 takes forward the decision reached by all 10 constituent boroughs, including Haringey, on the 3rd of December that the Joint Committee be disbanded and a new corporate entity explored.
- 4.2 Members of the LHC Joint Committee recognised that the dynamic nature of LHC as a commercial enterprise is also at odds with the democratic and regulatory processes that are required by local authorities. It is felt that LHC would benefit from having more autonomy around:
 - Governance and organisational design
 - Job design and reward
 - Future provision of pension
 - Financial modelling and risk management.
- 4.3 Recommendation 3.3 indicates that LHC would encourage current Constituent Authorities to consider participation in the new corporate entity. LHC officers indicated there would still be potential, with this decision to explore partnership related working with neighbouring boroughs and maintain the principle of collaborative working.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 To continue as a Joint Committee which would require two or more Constituent Authorities with one of them acting as lead authority. This was not considered as Haringey voted to withdraw from the Joint Committee and new corporate entity be explored.

- 5.2 Please note in the unlikely event Hillingdon decides not to withdraw, the Joint Committee will continue (provided that at least one other Constituent Authority also decides not to withdraw).

6. Background

- 6.1 In February 2012 the Haringey Cabinet approved a recommendation to remain in the LHC Joint Committee
- 6.2 The rationale for joining the LHC Joint Committee was to work collaboratively with other London Councils to provide procurement of housing and construction products and services.
- 6.3 As an organisation, LHC itself has expanded its operations widely throughout Great Britain servicing around 300 public sector organisations and employing around 72 staff.
- 6.4 The expansion of LHC's services has also added risk to the LHC Joint Committee, particularly relating to staffing and employer liability, arising from:
- The widespread geographic nature of LHC operations
 - The widespread geographic location of LHC staff and offices
 - The rapid growth of the LHC workforce
- 6.5 Members of the LHC Joint Committee recognised that the dynamic nature of LHC as an enterprise is also at odds with the democratic and regulatory processes that are required by local authorities. It is felt that LHC would benefit from having more autonomy around:
- Governance and organisational design
 - Job design and reward
 - Future provision of pension
 - Financial modelling and risk management.
- 6.6 Consequently, in June 2021 the members of the LHC Joint Committee asked for a review of LHC governance arrangements which concluded that the LHC Joint Committee be disbanded, and a new corporate entity established by LHC.
- 6.7 The governance review leading to this proposal will identify options for new governance arrangements, which are more appropriate to the current and future operations of LHC.
- 6.8 LHC would encourage current Constituent Authorities to consider participation in the new corporate entity.

Risks and financial implications

- 6.9 It is anticipated that there should be a 'clean break' disbandment of the Joint Committee with all LHC's assets and liabilities transferred from the Joint Committee to the new LHC corporate entity.

- 6.10 As the lead authority, LB Hillingdon will work with LHC to ensure effective TUPE transfer of staff and novation of contracts from LB Hillingdon to the new LHC corporate entity.
- 6.11 There will be no financial burden accruing to the Council from the disbandment of the Joint Committee. All costs shall be borne by LHC and LB Hillingdon as agreed between the two parties. The LHC will acquire insurance policies, to ensure there is no personal liabilities for Joint Committee members.
- 6.12 As a member of the Joint Committee the Council currently qualifies for a grant from LHC of up to £10,000 per annum (£15,000 for the lead authority) based on attendance at LHC Board meetings. This will no longer be available if the Council withdraws from the Joint Committee.
- 6.13 It is anticipated in the new LHC corporate entity, that such grants will be offered to client organisations participating in the governance of the new organisation.

Risks table and mitigating actions

Risk	Result	Mitigating action
A single Constituent Authority does not agree with Decision 3.1 (withdraw from the Joint Committee)	LHC cannot continue as a Joint Committee with one member. The Joint Committee is disbanded.	1.Ensure each Elected Member of the LHC Joint Committee is fully briefed on the reasons for the decision. 2. LHC to hold 1to1 meetings with Council if required
Two or more Constituent Authorities do not agree with Decision 3.1	The LHC Joint Committee can continue but one of those authorities must act as lead authority. If not, the Joint Committee is disbanded.	As above. 3. Ensure Council is fully aware of the lead authority responsibilities.
Hillingdon does not agree with Decision 3.1 (withdraw from the Joint Committee)	The LHC Joint Committee can continue, provided that at least one other Authority decides not to withdraw. Otherwise, the Joint Committee is disbanded	As in risk 1 above.
One or more Constituent Authorities do not make a decision before the next meeting in March 2022.	A proposal will be put to the Joint Committee in March 2022 that LHC proceeds with the implementation of the 'Preferred Option' as planned until a decision is received from all ten Constituent Authorities	As in risk 1 above. 3. Continue to investigate alternative forms of legal entity for LHC.
All Constituent Authorities agree to withdraw from the Joint Committee but fail to make a decision in March 2022 on the exact form of new LHC corporate entity	A decision on the exact form of new LHC corporate entity must be made in March 2022.	As in risk 1 above. .

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 Housing - a safe, stable and affordable home for everyone, whatever their circumstances - LHC has built a strong position as a highly respected procurement consortium for housing.

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

Finance

- 8.1 As set out above in paragraph 6.11 there are no direct costs of withdrawal from the Joint Committee as all costs will be borne by LHC and LB Hillingdon as agreed between the two parties. However withdrawal will mean the Council will not be able to benefit from the £10,000 per annum grant nor receive grants for community investment schemes.
- 8.2 The financial implications of joining a new LHC corporate identity will be dealt with in the relevant Cabinet report at that time.

Procurement

- 8.3 The LHC is a purchasing body which has grown from a single organisation supporting London Authorities to an organisation made up of several sub-entities throughout Great Britain. It is understandable the LHC wish to put in place a more effective corporate structure to support its current and future strategic and operational objectives.
- 8.4 The Council can continue to access LHC frameworks whilst any corporate restructure is being put in place. Expenditure through the LHC frameworks in 2019/20 was £123k and £125k in 2020/21.
- 8.5 Strategic Procurement supports the recommendation in 3.1 allowing the Council to monitor the proposals put forward for the new entity and consider the opportunities provided by proposed new arrangement.

Legal

- 8.6 The Head of Legal and Governance has been consulted on the contents of this report.
- 8.7 Having previously operated as an unincorporated association, in 2012 the LHC was formally established as a Joint Committee pursuant to section 101(5) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) to effect the governance and management of LHC, comprising the London Borough of Haringey jointly with the

other participating local authorities. The Cabinet agreed to the establishment of the Joint Committee and Haringey's continued membership.

- 8.8 Articles 10.02 (c) and (d) of the Constitution set out the position regarding Joint arrangements and specifically provide at paragraph (c) that:
- 8.9 The Leader, or the Cabinet with the Leader's agreement, may establish Joint arrangements with one or more local authorities or other organisations to exercise functions that are executive functions or to advise the Cabinet. Such arrangements may involve the appointment of Joint Committees or boards with these other local authorities or bodies.
- 8.10 Given that the Cabinet agreed to establish this Joint Committee in 2012, it is appropriate that the decision on whether to withdraw from the LHC Joint Committee should also be a Cabinet decision and there is no legal reason why this decision cannot be taken.
- 8.11 Each Member of the LHC will have to take its own decision on whether to withdraw from the LHC Joint Committee, which would lead to its disbandment if less than two members want it to continue.
- 8.12 The current Joint Committee arrangements are pursuant to Section 101(5) of the Local Government Act 1972, and means that Members will be collectively responsible, with the other members of the Joint Committee, for decision making and in this way they will avoid any personal liability arising. Therefore, any known liabilities would pass to the council.

Equality

- 8.13 There are no specific equalities implications to the proposals made in this report.

Appendix

Appendix 1 - LHC Constitution

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

London Housing Consortium - Cabinet Report - 7th February 2012

Appointment of Cabinet Committees 2020/21

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This Constitution had been approved by each of the Authorities as the Constitution of the LHC Joint Committee.

1. Establishment of the Joint Committee

- 1.1 The Joint Committee shall be the “LHC Joint Committee”
- 1.2 The Joint Committee is established under Section 101(5) of the Local Government Act 1972, as applied by Section 9EB of the Local Government Act 2000 and Part 4 of the Local Authorities (Arrangements for the Discharge of Functions) (England) Regulations 2012 by the Executives of each of the Councils.
- 1.3 The Joint Committee shall comprise two members from each of the Authorities. Each Authority’s representatives on the Joint Committee shall be appointed by the Authority’s executive, a member of the executive or a committee of the executive, as appropriate. One member shall be an executive member and one a non-executive member.
- 1.4 A member of the Joint Committee shall cease to be a member of the Joint Committee, and a vacancy shall automatically arise, where the member ceases to be a member of the Executive of the Appointing Authority or a member of the Appointing Authority.
- 1.5 Upon being made aware of any member ceasing to be a member of the Joint Committee, the Secretary to the Joint Committee shall write to that member confirming that he/she has ceased to be a member of the Joint Committee, and notify the Appointing Authority and the other members of the Joint Committee accordingly. The relevant Appointing Authority shall appoint another qualifying member to the Joint Committee for the duration of the term of office of the original member.
- 1.6 When sitting on the Joint Committee members are bound by the provisions of the Members’ Code of Conduct for their authority.

2. Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the Joint Committee

- 2.1 At the first meeting of the Joint Committee and thereafter at the first meeting of the Joint Committee after 1 May in any year, the Joint Committee shall elect a Chairperson of the Joint Committee and a Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee for the following year from among the members of the Joint Committee.
- 2.2 Where a member of one Authority is elected as the Chairperson of the Joint Committee, the Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee shall be elected from among the members of the Joint Committee who are members of the other Authorities.



2.3 The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee shall each hold office until:

- (i) A new Chairperson or Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee is elected in accordance with Paragraph 2.1 above;
- (ii) He/she ceases to be a member of the Joint Committee; or
- (iii) He/she resigns from the office of Chairperson or Vice Chairperson by notification in writing to the Secretary to the Joint Committee.

2.4 Where a casual vacancy arises in the office of Chairperson or Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee, the Joint Committee shall at its next meeting elect a Chairperson or Vice Chairperson, as the case may be, for the balance of the term of office of the previous Chairperson or Vice Chairperson.

2.5 Where, at any meeting or part of a meeting of the Joint Committee, both the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee are either absent or unable to act as Chairperson or Vice Chairperson, the Joint Committee shall elect one of the members of the Joint Committee present at the meeting to preside for the balance of that meeting or part of the meeting, as appropriate.

3. Secretary to the Joint Committee

3.1 The Joint Committee shall be supported by the Secretary to the Joint Committee.

3.1 The Secretary to the Joint Committee shall be an officer of one of the Authorities, appointed by the Joint Committee for this purpose. 3.2 The functions of the Secretary to the Joint Committee shall be:

- (i) To maintain a record of membership of the Joint Committee;
- (ii) To summon meetings of the Joint Committee in accordance with Paragraph 4 below;
- (iii) To prepare and send out the agenda for meetings of the Joint Committee after consultation with the Chairperson and the Vice Chairperson of the Committee and the Project Director;
- (iv) To keep a record of the proceedings of the Joint Committee and to publicise such record as is required by law;
- (v) To take such administrative action as may be necessary to give effect to decisions of the Joint Committee;



(vi) Such other functions as may be determined by the Joint Committee.

4. Convening of Meetings of the Joint Committee

4.1 The Joint Committee shall meet at least twice in the course of each financial year.

4.2 Meetings of the Joint Committee shall be held at such times, dates and places as may be notified to the members of the Joint Committee by the Secretary to the Joint Committee, being such time, place and location as:

- (i) the Joint Committee shall from time to time resolve;
- (ii) the Chairperson of the Joint Committee, or if he/she is unable to act, the Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee, shall notify to the Secretary to the Joint Committee; or
- (iii) The Secretary to the Joint Committee, after consultation where practicable with the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee, shall determine in response to receipt of a request in writing addressed to the Secretary to the Joint Committee:

(a) from and signed by two members of the Joint Committee, or

(b) from the Chief Executive of any of the Authorities,

which request sets out an urgent item of business within the functions of the Joint Committee.

4.3 The Secretary to the Joint Committee shall settle the agenda for any meeting of the Joint Committee after consulting, where practicable:

- (i) The Chairperson of the Joint Committee;
- (ii) The Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee;

and shall incorporate in the agenda any items of business and any reports submitted by:

- (a) the Chief Executive of any of the Authorities;
- (b) the Chief Finance Officer to any of the Authorities;
- (c) the Monitoring Officer to any of the Authorities;
- (d) the Legal Adviser to the Joint Committee;
- (e) the Director of the LHC Operations Group;
- (f) any two members of the Joint Committee in accordance with Paragraph 8.1(iii) below.



5. Procedure at Meetings of the Joint Committee

- 5.1 The Joint Committee shall, unless the member of the Joint Committee presiding at a meeting or the Joint Committee determines otherwise, conduct its business in accordance with the Joint Committee Procedure Rules set out in Appendix One to this Constitution
- 5.2 The Chairperson of the Joint Committee, or in his/her absence the Vice Chairperson of the Joint Committee, or in his/her absence the member of the Joint Committee elected for this purpose, shall preside at any meeting of the Joint Committee.

6. Powers Delegated to the Joint Committee

- 6.1 The Joint Committee shall act as a strategic forum for LHC, providing direction to the Operations Group. Its executive decision-making powers shall include the following:
 - (i) identification of the overall strategic objectives of the LHC;
 - (ii) management of the LHC
 - (iii) overseeing and monitoring the work of the Operations Group;
 - (iv) setting the staffing structure of the LHC
 - (v) overseeing the procurement of framework agreements on behalf of the Authorities
 - (vi) overseeing the provision of technical advice and consultancy services provided by the LHC Operations Group.
- 6.2 The Joint Committee may make such other executive decisions from time to time as are necessary for the efficient operation of LHC.
- 6.3 Without prejudice to Paragraph 6.1 above, it is hereby declared that the following functions are reserved to each of the Authorities and shall not be within the powers of the Joint Committee:
 - (i) All non-executive functions of any of the Authorities.
 - (ii) Any decision which is contrary to or not wholly in accordance with the Budget approved by each Authority for the Joint Committee, or is contrary to an approved policy or strategy of any of the Authorities;

7. Attendance at meetings of the Joint Committee

- 7.1 Notwithstanding that a meeting or part of a meeting of the Joint Committee is not open to the press and public, the officers specified in Paragraph 7.2 below of each of the Authorities shall be entitled to attend all, and all parts,



of such meetings, unless the particular officer has a conflict of interest as a result of a personal interest in the matter under consideration.

7.2 The following are the officers who shall have a right of attendance in accordance with Paragraph 7.1:

- (i) the Chief Executive of any of the Authorities;
- (ii) the Chief Finance Officer to any of the Authorities;
- (iii) the Monitoring Officer to any of the Authorities;
- (iv) the Director of the LHC Operations Group

8. Financial Regulations, Officer Employment Procedure Rules and Contract Standing Orders

8.1 The Joint Committee shall operate under the Financial Regulations, Officer Employment Procedure Rules and Contract Standing Orders of the London Borough of Hillingdon ('Hillingdon').

9. Amendment of this Constitution

9.1 This constitution may be altered by resolution of a meeting of the Joint Committee supported by a majority of the members voting provided that notice in writing of such alterations has been given to the Members of the Joint Committee by the Secretary to the Joint Committee not less than 21 clear days before the meeting.

10. Lead Borough Arrangements

10.1 Hillingdon shall act as lead borough for and on behalf of all the Authorities in relation to:

- (i) the employment of the staff of LHC,
- (ii) insurance,
- (iii) financial oversight,
- (iv) the entering into of legal relations where LHC would enter such relations were it a competent legal entity, (v) Secretary to the Joint Committee.

10.2 The LHC Operations Group shall be employed by Hillingdon and the terms and conditions of staff within the LHC Operations Group shall be those used by Hillingdon.

10.3 Hillingdon shall effect insurance for all the insurable risks of LHC including employer's, public, professional and motor contingency liability insurance together with all other risks which it considers appropriate to cover, in order to protect the liabilities and assets of the Authorities.



10.4 Hillingdon shall enter all contractual and other legal relations for LHC and shall defend or settle any proceedings issued for liabilities arising from the activities of LHC.

10.5 The method of calculating the reimbursement of the costs of performing lead borough functions shall be on such basis as the Joint Committee shall from time to time approve. Calculations relating to payments of reimbursement of costs to lead boroughs shall be presented to the Joint Committee for information.

11. Indemnities

11.1 The Authorities (which for the elimination of doubt includes Hillingdon) in equal shares shall indemnify Hillingdon against any costs, losses, liabilities and proceedings which Hillingdon may suffer as a result of or in connection with its obligations herein provided that any such costs are not due to any negligent act or omission (determined at law) of Hillingdon or any breach by it of its obligations.

11.2 Hillingdon shall indemnify the Authorities against any costs, losses, liabilities and proceedings which the Authorities may suffer as a result of or in connection with any breach by Hillingdon of its obligations and/or any negligent act or omission (determined law).

12. LHC Operations Group

12.1 Notwithstanding that Hillingdon shall be the employer of the staff, the Joint Committee shall determine the structure of the staffing group from time to time to ensure that the LHC can carry out its role efficiently and effectively.

12.2 The Director shall report to the Joint Committee on all activity relating to the work of the Operations Group at least annually.

12.3 Notwithstanding that Hillingdon shall, as employer, be responsible for the staff of the LHC in circumstances where either the Joint Committee or the LHC cease to exist, the Authorities shall co-operate with each other with a view to finding continued employment for the displaced staff with one or more of the Authorities.

13. Budget

13.1 An annual budget showing forecasts and estimates for income and expenditure for the following two years shall be presented for approval by the Joint Committee annually.

14. Surpluses and deficits

14.1 The method of calculating the share of the surplus due to LHC members shall be on such basis as the Joint Committee shall from time to time approve. Calculations relating to payments of surpluses to LHC members shall be presented to the Joint Committee for information. Any deficits arising from



the activities of the LHC Operations Group shall be borne equally between the Authorities.

15. Premises

15.1 Any premises relating to the work of the LHC Joint Committee must be owned or leased by one of the Authorities.

15.2 Premises currently occupied by the LHC Operations Group are leased by the London Borough of Hillingdon.

16. Withdrawal from membership of the Joint Committee

16.1 If any of the authorities wishes to withdraw from membership of the Joint Committee that authority shall give notice to the Secretary to the Joint Committee by no later than 30 September in any year and that authority shall cease to be a member of the Joint Committee on 1 April in the following year.

16.2 From the date of giving notice up to and including 31 March in the following year the authority which has given notice shall remain a full member of the Joint Committee and shall be entitled to receive its full share of any distributed surplus or will be liable to pay its full share of any deficit, as the case may be, for the financial year in which its membership ceases.

17. Interpretation

17.1 In this Constitution the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings”

“Authority” means each of the London Boroughs of Ealing, Hackney, Haringey, Hillingdon, Islington, Tower Hamlets and Buckinghamshire County Council and “Authorities” shall mean all of these Authorities. “Council” means each [as above] and “Councils” shall mean all of these Councils.

“Director” means the officer of the London Borough of Hillingdon who acts as Director of the LHC Operations Group

“The Joint Committee” means the LHC Joint Committee comprised of members of each of the Authorities.

“LHC” means the London Housing Consortium which exists to provide specialist technical and procurement services to building programmes undertaken by participating local authorities and other public sector bodies and provides framework arrangements for such procurement services to such bodies

“The LHC Operations Group” means such team of officers from the Authorities, as the Authorities shall establish to manage LHC under the guidance of the Joint Committee.

“The Secretary to the Joint Committee” means the officer of one of the Authorities appointed for the time being by the Joint Committee to perform this function.





Appendix One Joint Committee Procedure Rules

1 Application

- 1.1 These procedure rules apply to all meetings of the Joint Committee, any Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee, and to decisions of individual Joint Committee Members and executive decisions taken by officers under powers delegated from the Joint Committee.

2 Allocation and Delegation of Functions

- 2.1 Where the Joint Committee is responsible for the discharge of a function, it may arrange for the discharge of that function by a Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee or by an officer.
- 2.2 Where a Sub-Committee is responsible for the discharge of a function, it may arrange for the discharge of that function by an officer.
- 2.3 Where a function has been delegated by the Joint Committee or a SubCommittee of the Joint Committee, the Joint Committee or Sub-Committee may at any time resume responsibility for the discharge of that function by giving notice in writing to the person or body to whom the function has been delegated, with a copy to the Secretary to the Joint Committee.
- 2.4 Where a Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee or officer has been given delegated powers in respect of a function, that body or person may at any time refer the matter back for decision to the body by which the power was delegated.

3 Meetings

- 3.1 The Joint Committee shall meet as necessary for the effective discharge of its functions. Any Sub-Committees shall meet as necessary to discharge their functions.
- 3.2 The Joint Committee shall meet at such time, date and location as may be determined:
- (i) by the Joint Committee;
 - (ii) by the Chairperson of the Joint Committee or if the Chairperson is unable to act, the Vice-Chairperson;
 - (iii) following a request from any two members of the Joint Committee and notified to the Secretary to the Joint Committee;



(iv) following a request from the Chief Executive of any of the Authorities and notified to the Secretary to the Joint Committee.

3.3 Meetings of Sub-Committees shall be on such time, date and location as the Sub-Committees may determine and notify to the Secretary to the Joint Committee.

4 Summons and Agenda Procedure

4.1 All meetings of Joint Committee and Sub-Committees shall be summoned by the Secretary to the Joint Committee.

4.2 Except in cases of special urgency, at least 5 clear working days before the meeting, the Secretary to the Joint Committee shall prepare and send to each member an agenda setting out:

- (i) The identity of the body;
- (ii) The time, date and location of the meeting;
- (iii) The business to be transacted at the meeting, including:
 - (a) A report concerning the finances of LHC
 - (b) Any reports and recommendations from any of the Authorities;
 - (c) Any reports or recommendations from the Joint Committee, or a Sub-Committee;
 - (d) Any notices of motion to, or referred to, the Joint Committee;
 - (e) Any petitions to, or referred to, the Joint Committee;
 - (f) Any reports to be made by statutory officers of any of the Authorities;
 - (g) Any matters which the Chair has notified to the Secretary to the Joint Committee for inclusion in the agenda;
 - (h) Any reports to be made by the Project Director or other officers of any of the Authorities appropriate to the proper discharge of the Joint Committee's business;
 - (i) Consideration of the Joint Committee's work programme
 - (j) Where practicable, an indication that the Secretary to the Joint Committee is of the opinion that it is likely that the press and public will be excluded from all or part of the meeting.

4.3 No business may be transacted at a meeting which is not specified in the agenda or supplementary agenda for the meeting unless the Chairperson of the Joint Committee or Sub-Committee agrees that the item should be considered as a matter of urgency. The reason for the urgency shall be specified in the statement of decision.

4.4 The agenda shall be accompanied by any reports and documents necessary for the decision-maker(s) to discharge the business effectively. Each such report shall be in such standard form as the Secretary to the Joint Committee



may prescribe and shall include a list of all background papers which the author of the report has relied upon in compiling the report. As a matter of principle, any written report relating to a matter included in the agenda should be made available and circulated at the same time as the agenda, but where this is not practicable because of the urgent nature of the matter, the agenda will state that the report is to follow and the report will be circulated as soon as possible after the circulation of the agenda for the meeting.

5 Rights of Attendance and Audience

- 5.1 Agendas of the Joint Committee and of any Sub-Committee meetings and reports, except those marked “Not for Publication”, will be available for inspection on request by the public at the offices of the constituent Authorities during normal office hours.
- 5.2 The presumption is that all meetings of the Joint Committee and of any Sub-Committees shall be open to the public. However:
 - (i) Where the Secretary to the Joint Committee is of the opinion that it is likely that the press and public will be excluded from all or part of a meeting, he/she shall so indicate on the agenda and may withhold from the press and public any report or background paper which would disclose confidential or exempt information;
 - (ii) The Joint Committee and any Sub-Committee must exclude the press and public from any part of a meeting at which confidential information is likely to be disclosed;
 - (iii) The Joint Committee and any Sub-Committee may exclude the press and public from any part of a meeting:
 - (a) at which exempt information is likely to be disclosed; or
 - (b) at which officers will provide a briefing to members on a matter on which a decision is likely to be taken on the matter within the next 28 days;
- 5.3 Where the Joint Committee or a Sub-Committee excludes the press and public from a meeting, all members of the constituent authorities who are not members of the Joint Committee or Sub-Committee, as appropriate, shall leave the meeting unless specifically invited to remain. This provision shall not apply to:
 - (i) the Chief Executive of any of the Authorities;
 - (ii) the Chief Finance Officer to any of the Authorities;



(iv) the Monitoring Officer to any of the Authorities; (v) the Director of the LHC Operations Group.

5.4 All documents which are open to public inspection will normally be available at least five clear days before the relevant meeting. Where a report is not available when the agenda is published, the report shall be made available for public inspection when it is made available to members of the Joint Committee.

5.5 Any Member (of any of the Authorities) may:

- (i) Provide the Secretary to the Joint Committee, before the day on which the meeting is to be held, with representations in writing in respect of any matter on such an agenda, in which case the Secretary to the Joint Committee shall ensure that such representations are provided to the decision-maker(s);
- (ii) Attend the meeting and address the decision-maker for up to 5 minutes in respect of the matter to be decided.

5.6 Members of the public may submit to the Secretary to the Joint Committee comments in writing about any matter on an agenda for a meeting before the day on which the meeting is to be held. Where practicable, such comments will be reported to the decision-maker(s)

6 Departure Decisions

6.1 The Joint Committee and any Sub-Committee shall not take a decision which is contrary to or not wholly in accordance with an Authority's approved Budget or the Authority's approved plan or strategy for borrowing and capital expenditure, and which is not within the approved virement limits, but shall refer the proposed decision to all relevant Authorities for determination.

6.2 The Joint Committee and any Sub-Committee shall not take a decision which is contrary to an Authority's Policy Framework, but shall refer the proposed decision to all relevant Authorities for determination.

6.3 Paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2 shall not apply where the decision -

- (i) is urgent (in the sense that the interests of the Authority, its area or the inhabitants of the area are at risk of suffering unacceptable damage if the decision were to be deferred.); and



(ii) the Secretary to the Joint Committee has notified the Chairperson of Scrutiny Committee of the relevant Authority or, if he/she is unable to act, the Chairperson of Council or, if he/she is unable to act, the ViceChairperson of Council of the intended decision and the reasons for urgency and that Councillor has notified the Secretary to the Joint Committee in writing that he/she agrees that the matter needs to be determined as a matter of urgency.

6.4 In each instance where an urgent decision is taken under Paragraph 6.3 above, the decision-maker(s) shall as soon as reasonably practicable after the making of the decision, submit a report to each relevant Authority setting out the particulars of:

- (i) the decision which has been taken
- (ii) the reasons why the decision was urgent, and (iii) the reasons for the decision itself.

6.5 The Secretary to the Joint Committee shall ensure that a report setting out each urgent departure decision is presented to the next convenient meeting of the relevant Scrutiny Committee.

7. Overview and Scrutiny

7.1 Decisions of the Joint Committee will be subject to scrutiny and call-in by the Authorities. Each of the Authorities will apply their existing overview and scrutiny arrangements to decisions of the Joint Committee.

7.2 The Secretary to the Joint Committee will publish a record of the decisions of the Joint Committee within 3 clear working days of a meeting and will send a copy of the decisions to a nominated person of each Authority.

7.3 Each nominated person will publish the record of decisions within his/her Authority on the day of notification at which point the requirements of the Authorities' Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules shall apply in relation to the call-in of any decision.

7.4 If a decision of the Joint Committee is not called-in in any of the Authorities by the expiration of 5 clear working days from the date on which the nominated persons were provided with a record of the decision and the Secretary to the Joint Committee has not been notified of any such call-in then the decision may be implemented forthwith.

7.5 If a decision is called-in in one or more of the Authorities, the overview and scrutiny arrangements of each Authority which has called-in the decision shall apply as if the decision was one made by that Authority's own executive. When the appropriate overview and scrutiny committee has considered the matter and determined whether or not to agree with the decision of the Joint Committee, the nominated officer of each Authority which has called-in the decision shall notify the Secretary to the Joint Committee of the outcome of such consideration.



- 7.6 If the decision of each relevant overview and scrutiny committee is to agree with the decision of the Joint Committee, the Secretary to the Joint Committee will notify each nominated officer and the decision may be implemented forthwith.
- 7.7 If the decision of one or more relevant overview and scrutiny committees is to recommend to the Joint Committee an alternative course of action, then the decision of the Joint Committee shall be held in abeyance until further consideration is given to the matter at the next appropriate meeting of the Joint Committee.
- 7.8 At the meeting of the Joint Committee at which the matter is considered further, the Chair of the relevant overview and scrutiny committee(s) may attend and address the Joint Committee upon the decision of his/her overview and scrutiny committee and in relation to the alternative course of action recommended.
- 7.9 The Joint Committee will reconsider the proposed decision and may affirm it, or amend it as it considers appropriate.

8 Rules of Procedure

- 8.1 The Chairperson shall preside at meetings of the Joint Committee. In his/her absence, the Vice Chairperson shall preside. In the absence of both Chairperson and Vice Chairperson, the meeting shall elect a member of the Joint Committee to preside for the duration of the meeting.
- 8.2 Each Sub-Committee shall elect a Chairperson. In his/her absence, the Sub-Committee shall elect a member to preside for the duration of the meeting.
- 8.3 At each meeting of the Joint Committee the following business will be transacted:
- (i) Apologies for absence
 - (ii) Declarations of interest
 - (iii) Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting
 - (iv) Matters set out in the agenda for the meeting.
- 8.4 The person presiding at a meeting shall conduct the meeting in accordance with these Procedure Rules.
- 8.5 The person presiding at the meeting may vary the order of business at the meeting.
- 8.6 The person presiding at the meeting may invite any person, whether a member or officer of the Joint Committee or a third party, to attend the meeting and to speak on any matter before the meeting.



- 9.1 The quorum for a meeting of the Joint Committee or a Sub-Committee shall be three members each from a separate authority

10 Record of Attendance

- 10.1 All Joint Committee Members and Sub-Committee members present during the whole or part of a meeting must sign their names on the attendance sheet before the conclusion of the meeting.

11 Disorderly Conduct

- 11.1 If in the opinion of the person presiding, any member of the Joint Committee or of a Sub-Committee misbehaves at a meeting by persistently disregarding the ruling of the person presiding, or by behaving irregularly, improperly or offensively, or by wilfully obstructing the business of the Joint Committee or a Sub-Committee, the person presiding may move not to hear the member further. If the motion is seconded it shall be put to the vote without discussion.
- 11.2 If in the opinion of the person presiding, the member persistently misbehaves after such a motion has been carried, the person presiding may require the removal of the member for such period as the person presiding shall determine. The person presiding may if necessary adjourn or suspend the sitting of the Joint Committee or Sub-Committee.
- 11.3 If a member is required to leave a meeting under this Procedure Rule, the member is not entitled to vote during the period of exclusion.
- 11.4 If a member of the public or Councillor who is not a Joint Committee or Sub-Committee Member interrupts the proceedings at any meeting, the person presiding may issue a warning. If the interruption continues the person presiding may order the person's removal from the room or chamber in which the meeting is being held.
- 11.5 In case of general disturbance in any part of the chamber open to the public the person presiding may order that part cleared. If the person presiding considers it necessary, he may adjourn or suspend the sitting of the Joint Committee or Sub-Committee.

12 Voting

- 12.1 Whilst the Joint Committee shall seek to operate by consensus, matters under consideration shall be determined by a majority vote of those members present and voting
- 12.2 Voting is generally by a show of hands.



12.3 Any Joint Committee or Sub-Committee Member may ask for a vote to be recorded. Individual votes will then be taken by way of a roll call and recorded in the minutes so as to show how each member present and voting gave his vote.

12.4 Any Joint Committee or Sub-Committee Member may ask that his/her individual vote be recorded in the minutes.

12.5 Whenever a vote is taken by show of hands and not by roll call, the person presiding shall ask for those in favour and those against to vote in turn. He will then ask those abstaining from voting to indicate accordingly. Any member may ask for the number of those in favour, the number of those against and the number of those abstaining to be recorded in the minutes.

12.6 A member may not change his/her vote once he/she has cast it and another member has been called upon to vote.

12.7 If a member arrives before the casting of votes has been commenced he/she is entitled to vote.

12.8 Immediately after a vote is taken any member may ask for it to be recorded in the minutes that he/she voted for or against the question, or that he/she abstained.

12.9 A matter shall be considered to be approved if it receives the votes of a majority of those members entitled to vote who are present and voting. In the event that the votes cast for and against a proposal are equal, the person presiding, will have a second and/or casting vote. There shall be no restriction on the manner in which the casting vote is exercised.

12.10 Where there are more than two persons nominated for any position to be filled by the Joint Committee or a Sub-Committee, and no person receives more than one half of the votes given, the name of the person having the least number of votes will be struck off the list and a fresh vote taken, and so on until a clear majority of votes is given in favour of one person.

13 Recording the Decision

13.1 The person presiding shall be responsible for ensuring that the Secretary to the Joint Committee is clear as to the decision taken and the reasons for that decision.

13.2 The Secretary to the Joint Committee shall then, as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of the meeting, prepare a statement of the decisions taken at the meeting, including:

- (i) The Joint Committee and Sub-Committee and other members of the Authorities attending the meeting
- (ii) Any disclosures of personal or prejudicial interests



- (iii) The decisions taken and the date of those decisions
- (iv) Whether the decision is urgent and should be implemented directly
- (v) A summary of the reasons for the decision
- (vi) The options which were considered at, but rejected by, the meeting

The Secretary to the Joint Committee may consult the person presiding at the meeting as to the matters to be recorded in the minute.

13.3 Where the statement of decision(s) would disclose confidential or exempt information, the Secretary to the Joint Committee shall produce a formal statement of decisions of the meeting and a summary of the decisions taken at the meeting excluding such confidential and exempt information but providing a coherent account of the matters decided.

13.4 Where the decision is a decision upon a reconsideration of a decision on a Call-In by a Scrutiny Committee, the Secretary to the Joint Committee shall be responsible for reporting that reconsideration decision to the Scrutiny Committee.

13.5 The Secretary to the Joint Committee shall be responsible for circulating the statement of decisions to officers of the authority responsible for the implementation of the decision(s).

14 Implementing decisions

14.1 Decisions shall not be implemented until 5 clear days from the publication of the statement of decision(s) of the meeting or the decision.

14.2 Paragraph (a) shall not apply where the author of any report has stated therein, or the decision-maker(s) have determined, that the matter is urgent and that the interests of one or more of the constituent authorities, its area or the inhabitants of the area are at risk of suffering unacceptable damage if the decision were not to be implemented directly.

14.3 Where a non-urgent decision is called in by a Scrutiny Committee before it is implemented, implementation of the decision will be deferred until the decision-maker has had the opportunity to consider any request from the Scrutiny Committee for the re-consideration of the matter.



MINUTES OF CABINET MEMBER SIGNING MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2022, 2.00 - 2.05 PM

PRESENT: Councillor Zena Brabazon, Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children, and Families.

In attendance: Graham Sheret, Major Projects Project Manager; Claire Barnes, Senior Project Manager; Chris Hill, Project Officer; and Fiona Rae, Acting Committees Manager.

88. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

89. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

90. CAMPSBOURNE, SEVEN SISTERS, AND STROUD GREEN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUILDING SERVICES AND EXTERNAL ENVELOPE WORKS PHASE 1 - VARIATION OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT

The Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children, and Families considered the report which noted that, on 15 June 2021, Cabinet approved an award to Mulalley & Company Ltd for Phase 1 of the Construction Contract for Campsbourne Primary School in the sum of £985,887.00, Seven Sisters Primary School in the sum of £1,233,949.00 and Stroud Green Primary School in the sum of £1,113,197.80. This report sought Cabinet Member approval to vary the original contracts with Mulalley and Company Ltd for the sum of £99,610 at Campsbourne Primary School, £132,926 at Seven Sisters Primary School and £33,047.63 at Stroud Green Primary School, as allowed under Contract Standing Order (CSO) 10.2.1.b.

The Cabinet Member RESOLVED

Pursuant to Contract Standing Order 16.02, to agree to vary the following construction contract awards:

- (i) The original contract award approved by Cabinet for Campsbourne Primary School was in the sum of £985,887. A variation of the construction contract to Mulalley and Company Limited is requested in the sum of £99,610 giving a total contract sum of £1,085,497.
- (ii) The original contract award approved by Cabinet for Seven Sisters Primary School was in the sum of £1,233,949. A variation of the construction contract to Mulalley and Company Limited is requested in the sum of £132,926 giving a total contract sum of £1,366,875 for Seven Sisters Primary School.

- (iii) The original contract award approved by Cabinet for Stroud Green Primary School was in the sum of £1,113,197.80. A variation of the construction contract to Mulalley and Company Limited is requested in the sum of £33,047.63 giving a total contract sum of £1,146,245.43 for Stroud Green Primary School.

Reasons for decision

During construction, additional condition works were identified which included remedial works to address saturated sections of roof decking discovered once the works commenced at Campsbourne and Seven Sisters schools. In addition, heating system works at all 3 schools, additional works to aluminium window reveals at Seven Sisters Primary School and additional loft insulation required at Stroud Green Primary School. The original project budget set at the client brief stage for each of the schools remains in place and is sufficient to cover the contract increases.

Alternative options considered

Do nothing – a decision not to support the increase in the value of the construction works contract will result in delays in completing urgent condition works and would also leave the schools without a ‘permanent’ heating system.

CABINET MEMBER: Cllr Zena Brabazon

Signed by Cabinet Member

Date ...17 January 2022.....

MINUTES OF CABINET MEMBER SIGNING MEETING HELD ON FRIDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 2022, 9.00 - 9.05 AM

PRESENT: Councillor Zena Brabazon, Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children, and Families.

In attendance: Muhammad Ali, Principal Accountant; Carlo Kodsi, Head of Admissions and School Organisation; Josephine Lyseight, Head of Finance (People); and Fiona Rae, Acting Committees Manager.

91. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

92. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

93. SCHOOLS FUNDING FORMULA 2022-23

The Cabinet Member for Early Years, Children, and Families considered the report which sought approval for changes to the Council's local schools funding formula for the 2022-23 financial year in line with the Schools National Funding Formula set out by the Department for Education (DfE).

It was noted that, following consultation by the council with all maintained and academy schools in the borough, the Schools Forum asked the Council to adjust the existing local school funding formula. These were set out in the recommendations in the report.

The Schools Forum met to decide the 2022-23 funding formula on 13 January 2022. Cabinet Member approval was required following the Schools Forum and Council agreed grant allocations.

The funding allocation for the year 2022-23 was then required to be submitted to the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) via the Authority Proforma Tool (APT) by 21 January 2022.

The Cabinet Member RESOLVED

Following approval by the Schools Forum on 13 January 2022, to agree the following changes to the local schools funding formula for the 2022-23 financial year:

- (a) To adopt **Model 2B** with a 10% increase in AWPU for Primary schools.

- (b) Transfer 0.25% of the Schools Block allocation (£525,732) from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block.
- (c) The Growth fund to be set at £1.1m.
- (d) The Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) remains between +0.5% and +2.0% per pupil and is set at +1.58%.
- (e) Block transfer of £122k from the Schools Block to the Central Block for Education Welfare Services.
- (f) Provide £60K funding to a Haringey Nursery School on a split site.
- (g) De-delegation of £165K for Trade Union Representation (for maintained schools only).
- (h) Agree a second year lumpsum payment of £68k to Tiverton Primary School (subject to Secretary of State approval via disapplication request).

Reasons for decision

The Council is legally required to set the local schools funding formula and must submit this to the ESFA by 21 January 2022. These changes require approval by the Council in line with its local scheme of delegation to complete the Authority Proforma Tool, as required by the ESFA. Such approval can be given on behalf of the Council by the Lead Member.

Alternative options considered

Following agreement by the Schools Forum, all schools in Haringey were consulted on the proposed changes for 2022-23 to the Council's Schools Funding Formula via e-survey. The consultation started on 29 November, with a deadline of 10 December 2021 for responses from Head teachers and Chairs of Governors.

Table A shows options available and total responses received for all options.

Schools were consulted on local factors of the school funding formula for 2022-23 in November/December 2021, the results of the consultation are detailed in the Table A, below. This details the most supported local factors:

Table A Consultation Results:

Haringey Schools Consultation Authority Proforma Tool (APT) Survey Results	Total responses Received
Question 1: Select your single preferred funding model	
· Model 1A: No Change in DSG formula factors	4
· Model 1B: No Change in DSG formula factors + HNB transfer of 0.25%	6

· Model 2A: Change in AWPU by 10%	9
· Model 2A: Model 2B: Change in AWPU by 10% with HNB transfer of 0.25%	22
Question 2: To set Growth Funding budget to £1.1m	
· Yes	40
· No	1
Question 3: Block Transfer of £122,000 for Education Welfare	
· Yes	37
· No	4
Question 4: Early Years Block Transfer for Nursery Split Site funding of £60K	
· Yes	34
· No	7
Question 5: Do you agree with 2nd year Lump Sum payment of £68K for Tiverton Primary School having amalgamated with Stamford Hill Primary School in 2020-21	
· Yes	29
· No	12
Question 6: ONLY For Maintained Sector Schools: To increase the total amount de-delegated from maintained sector for Trade Union Facilities time from £132K to £165K	
· Yes	20
· No	10

Following the consultation results and confirmations of the published allocations of the APT on 16 December 2021, see **Appendix A** of the report for individual school allocations for 2022-23 in comparison with 2021-22.

The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny has agreed that the call-in procedure shall not apply to this decision as the action being taken is urgent and time critical and any delay in implementation caused by the call-in procedure would seriously prejudice the Council's or the public's interests as the Council is legally required to submit the Authority Proforma Tool to the Department for Education by 21 January 2022, following consultation with the School's Forum on 13 January 2022. This is in accordance with Part 4, Section H, Paragraph 18 (a) and (b) of the Council Constitution.

CABINET MEMBER: Cllr Zena Brabazon

Signed by Cabinet Member

Date ...21 January 2022.....

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEMBER SIGNING MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 2022, 11.00 - 11.15 AM

PRESENT: Councillor Mike Hakata, Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport and the Climate Emergency.

In attendance: Sarah Jones, Events and Partnerships Manager, and Fiona Rae, Acting Committees Manager.

94. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

95. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

96. APPLICATIONS BY FESTIVAL REPUBLIC LTD TO HIRE FINSBURY PARK FOR MULTI-EVENT WEEKENDS

The Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport and the Climate Emergency considered the report which sought a determination of an application made by Festival Republic Ltd (the Applicant) to hire Finsbury Park in July 2022 – or later in the year as any then prevailing pandemic restrictions allow, should the Applicant choose to vary its application in order to stage (1) the Wireless Festival over 3 days and (2) a multi-event weekend over 3 days including Lovebox, George Ezra and one other to be determined.

It was noted that the application was required to be determined pursuant to the Council's Outdoor Events Policy (the Policy), which was approved by Cabinet on 17 December 2013, and implemented on 7 January 2014.

The Cabinet Member noted the concerns expressed by stakeholders. He commented that, as Lead Member, he would be engaging with Finsbury Park stakeholders, including at a stakeholder meeting on 25 January 2022 and in writing, to address the issues raised.

The Cabinet Member RESOLVED

1. To consider, and take account of, the comments received from recognised stakeholders of Finsbury Park in response to the event notification being sent as part of the decision-making process (attached as Appendix 2 to the report).
2. To authorise the Director of Environment and Neighbourhoods to approve conditional in-principle agreement to hire Finsbury Park to the Applicant for the

events and dates detailed in this report as set out in paragraph 6.4 in the report, subject to:

- (i) the events being permissible under any then prevailing government legislation and guidance in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic, and
- (ii) with the agreement of the Council's (interim) Director of Public Health.

Reasons for decision

Under the terms of the Policy, applications of the type detailed in this report are required to be determined with the prior agreement of the Cabinet Member.

If authority is given, then officers will give in-principle agreement to the Applicant for the event application to progress. The events will then be subject to lengthy discussions with relevant authorities - including Licensing and Public Health – before final approval is given.

The rejection of the application would have implications for the Parks & Leisure Service budget and reduce the opportunity for reinvestment into Finsbury Park (the Park). It would also mean that the wider cultural and economic benefits to the borough were lost.

Alternative options considered

In adopting the Policy, the Council established its commitment to using the Park for a limited number of major events each year. Accordingly, the only other alternative option which could be considered would be to reject the application. That option was rejected, on the grounds that the events did not fall within any of the grounds set out in paragraph 5.3 of the Policy for automatic refusal.

97. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED

That the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as item 5 contained exempt information, as defined in Section 100a of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended by Section 12A of the Local Government Act 1985); paras 3 and 5, namely information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) and information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.

98. EXEMPT - APPLICATIONS BY FESTIVAL REPUBLIC LTD TO HIRE FINSBURY PARK FOR MULTI-EVENT WEEKENDS

The Cabinet Member considered the exempt information.

CABINET MEMBER: Cllr Mike Hakata

Signed by Cabinet Member

Date ...25 January 2022.....

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MINUTES OF URGENT DECISIONS MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 2022, 12.30 - 12.40 PM

PRESENT: Councillor Peray Ahmet, Leader of the Council.

In attendance: Andy Briggs, Assistant Director for Customer Services; Jon Warlow, Director of Finance; Peter O'Brien, Assistant Director for Regeneration and Economic Development; Raymond Prince, Assistant Head of Legal Services; and Fiona Rae, Acting Committees Manager.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

3. AMENDMENTS TO S47 DISCRETIONARY RATE RELIEF POLICY IN RESPECT OF THE COVID ADDITIONAL RELIEF FUND

The Leader considered the report which noted that, on 25 March 2021, the Government announced a new COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) of £1.5 billion. The fund would be available to support those businesses affected by the pandemic but that were ineligible for existing support linked to business rates. On 15 December 2021, the Government issued guidance on how the fund would be allocated and administered. Haringey's maximum allocation of this CARF would be £3,869,472.

It was also noted that the £1.5 billion had been allocated to local authorities based upon the estimated rateable value in each local authority rating list which fell within the scope of the fund, weighted for the Gross Value Added (GVA) impacts of COVID-19 per sector.

The Government was not changing the legislation relating to the business rates reliefs available to properties. Instead, the Government would reimburse local authorities where relief was granted using discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988.

It would be for individual billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case whether, having regard to the guidance and their own local scheme, to grant relief under section 47. The relief was available to reduce chargeable amounts in respect of 2021/22.

The Leader RESOLVED

1. To approve the Covid Additional Relief Fund (CARF) Discretionary Rate Relief scheme set out in Appendix 1 of the report.
2. To delegate authority to the Director of Housing, Regeneration, and Planning, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for House Building, Place-Making, and Development to amend the levels of relief awarded, as set out in Appendix 1 to the report, to review the levels of the award of relief once take-up levels of the relief are known so as to maximise the distribution of the Covid Additional Relief Fund (CARF) funding without overspending the Government's funding for this scheme.
3. To agree that awards of this additional discretionary rate relief are subject to the availability of Government funding for Covid Additional Relief Fund (CARF) and that the scheme is available for the financial year 2021/22 only.

Reasons for decision

The Government has provided funding to support a discretionary rate relief scheme under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act to award rate relief to businesses as set out in COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF): Local Authority Guidance issued on 15th December and subsequently.

Cabinet approval is required to create a Discretionary Discount Scheme using the Council's powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended.

Alternative options considered

The alternative option considered was not to develop discretionary scheme, which would result in c.£3.8m of hardship funding not being made available to Haringey Businesses in need of support.

The Chair of Overview and Scrutiny agreed that the decision was urgent and could not reasonably be deferred for the following reasons:

COVID-19 continues to have significant impact on local businesses and the local economy. There is a need to publish the agreed scheme and open applications to eligible businesses as soon as possible. The Council need to act quickly to respond to the impact of Covid on business in Haringey. It is vital to enable access to the rate relief as soon as possible to ensure eligible local businesses can obtain this relief to support them.

The complexity of the guidance, and the need to develop, model and implement a scheme to allow applications to be made assessed before the end of March meant that it was not practical to delay until the next Cabinet meeting on the 8th of February.

A decision is needed in order to go live with scheme as soon as possible so reliefs can be made before the end of the Financial year. Given the above, and the need to ensure the reach, communication and application to this provision, it is not practicable

to comply with the 28-day notice requirement in Part Four, Section D, Rule 13 of the constitution or the 5-day notice period requirement for key decisions. This is set out in Part Four, Section D, Rule 16, of the Constitution.

Please be advised that the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny has further agreed that the call-in procedure shall not apply to this urgent decision. This is because the decision is urgent and any delay in implementation caused by the call-in procedure would seriously prejudice the Council's or the public's interests as there is a need to publish the agreed scheme and open applications to eligible businesses as soon as possible to allow them access to this funding, the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee has agreed that the decision is both reasonable in all circumstances, and that it should be treated as a matter of urgency. This is in accordance with Part 4, Section H, and Paragraph 18 (a) and (b) of the Council Constitution.

LEADER: Cllr Peray Ahmet

Signed by Leader

Date ...25 January 2022.....

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Report for: Cabinet – 8 February 2022

Title: Delegated Decisions and Significant Actions

Report authorised by: Fiona Alderman – Head of Legal and Governance

Lead Officer: Ayshe Simsek, Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager,
ayshe.simsek@haringey.gov.uk.

Ward(s) affected: Not applicable

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

Not applicable

3. Recommendations

That the report be noted.

4. Reasons for decision

Part Three, Section E of the Constitution – Responsibility for Functions, Scheme of Delegations to Officers - contains an obligation on officers to keep Members properly informed of activity arising within the scope of these delegations, and to ensure a proper record of such activity is kept and available to Members and the public in accordance with legislation. Therefore, each Director must ensure that there is a system in place within his/her business unit which records any decisions made under delegated powers.

Paragraph 3.03 of the scheme requires that Regular reports (monthly or as near as possible) shall be presented to the Cabinet Meeting, in the case of executive functions, and to the responsible Member body, in the case of non executive functions, recording the number and type of all decisions taken under officers' delegated powers. Decisions of particular significance shall be reported individually.

Paragraph 3.04 of the scheme goes on to state that a decision of "particular significance", to be reported individually by officers, shall mean a matter not within

the scope of a decision previously agreed at Member level which falls within one or both of the following:

- (a) It is a spending or saving of £100,000 or more, or
- (b) It is significant or sensitive for any other reason and the Director and Cabinet Member have agreed to report it.

5. Alternative options considered

Not applicable

6. Background information

To inform the Cabinet of delegated decisions and significant actions taken by Directors.

The report details by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions) decisions involving expenditure of more than (£100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

Officer Delegated decisions are published on the following web page <http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/mgDelegatedDecisions.aspx?bcr=1>

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

Apart from being a constitutional requirement, the recording and publishing of executive and non executive officer delegated decisions is in line with the Council's transparency agenda.

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

Where appropriate these are contained in the individual delegations.

9. Use of Appendices

The appendices to the report set out by number and type decisions taken by Directors under delegated powers. Significant actions (Decisions involving expenditure of more than £100,000) taken during the same period are also detailed.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Background Papers

The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report;

Delegated Decisions and Significant Action Forms

Those marked with ♦ contain exempt information and are not available for public inspection. These are exempt in the following category (identified in amended schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (3)):

Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

The background papers are located at River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8HQ.

To inspect them or to discuss this report further, please contact Ayshe Simsek on 020 8489 2929.

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Public Health – January 2022 decisions

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on 8th Feb 2022

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Delegated Action	
Type	Number
Decision below 100k – contract award	1

Corporate Board Officer/Assistant Director Signature .

Date: 28/01/2022



Dr Will Maimaris, Director of Public Health

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Children and Young People's Service

Significant decisions - Delegated Action

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	Head of Major Projects	Park View Sports Hall Roof – Construction Award of Contract – Cosmur Construction (London) Ltd ♦	To acknowledge that the contractors name was incorrectly stated in the award report presented to Cabinet Member for Children's Services on the 13 th April 2021 as noted in 'Minutes of Meeting Cabinet member Signing item 3' from Cosmur Construction to Cosmur Construction (London) Ltd
2.			
3.			

Delegated Action

Type	Number
Change of contractors name from Cosmur Construction to Cosmur Construction (London) Ltd	1

Corporate Board Officer/ Signature
Date.

David Moore
18 June 2021

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DIRECTOR OF CUSTOMERS TRANSFORMATION AND RESOURCES – SUSIE FAULKNER

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
	7 January 2022	Award a contract to Sellick Partnership Limited for the provision of an Inquest Assistant	Award a contract to Sellick Partnership Limited for the provision of an Inquest Assistant to the Inquest Manager from January 2022 for up to the value of £49,999.
	14 January 2022	Alertcom Limited for the supply and support of Lone Worker Devices	approve the award of contract to Alertcom Limited for a 2-year contract period commencing 01/11/2021 to 31/10/2023 The maximum total contract price for Haringey Council is £170,190.
	24 January 2022	SIP Fibre	award a contract to deliver a high quality 'ring' of ductworks in preparation for fibre optic services & CCTV connectivity with appropriate points of breakout within Tottenham, London N17, to Kenson Contractors (Benington) Limited for a period of 18 Weeks at a value of £296,000.00.

Director/Assistant Director Signature  Date...31 December 2022.....

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Finance – Jon Warlow

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
1.	3 December 2021	Ridge td	Increase in fee to £125,196.75 regarding the district heating conference ♦
2	21 December 21	TIAA	1 Jan 22 to 30 June 22 – contract maximum cost £35,000. ♦
3	15 December 21	Mayors Land Fund	Delegated Decision for the Director of Finance regarding recommendations related to the Cabinet report (16th March 2021) “High Road West Scheme – Conditional Approval of Funding and Next Steps. ♦

Delegated Action

Type	Number

Corporate Board Officer/Assistant Director Signature



..... Date.....13 January 2022.....

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Finance – Jon Warlow

Significant decisions - Delegated Action - For Reporting to Cabinet on

♦ denotes background papers are Exempt.

No	Date approved by Director	Title	Decision
11.	12 January 22	To agree Haringey's recommended 2022/23 contribution to the London Boroughs Grants Scheme as required under Section 7.5 of the Grants Scheme.	That, under Section 7.5 of the Grants Scheme Haringey's contribution to the London Borough Grants Scheme expenditure for 2022/23 will be £197,291.
	14 January 2022	8 Authority Business Rates Pool 2022-23	Haringey join the 8 Authority Business Rates pool, comprising the City of London, and the London Boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Waltham Forest, Enfield, Barnet, Brent and Haringey, from 1st April 2022.
	17 January 2022	2022-23 Council Tax Base Report	the council tax base for 2022-23 is set at 79,303 in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012; and That the assumed collection rate is set at 95.75% for 2022-23.
10.	21 January 22	Appointment of recruitment advisors to appoint permanent Chief Executive	To award a contract to Solace in Business to act as recruitment advisor in accordance with CSO 9.07.1 c), where a Director may award a contract less than £500,000, for a contract value of up to £45,000 for the period 21/01/2022 to 31/07/2022

Delegated Action

Type	Number

Corporate Board Officer/Assistant Director Signature.....Date.....31 January 2022.....

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3, 5 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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