



AGENDA FOR THE EXECUTIVE

Members of the Executive are summoned to attend a meeting to be held via Zoom on **18 March 2021 at 7.00 pm.**

Link to the meeting: <https://weareislington.zoom.us/j/93733384469>

Enquiries to : Jonathan Moore
Tel : 020 7527 3308
E-mail : democracy@islington.gov.uk
Despatched : 10 March 2021

Membership

Councillor Richard Watts
Councillor Rowena Champion
Councillor Satnam Gill OBE
Councillor Sue Lukes
Councillor Michelline Safi Ngongo
Councillor Una O'Halloran
Councillor Asima Shaikh
Councillor Nurullah Turan
Councillor Diarmaid Ward

Portfolio

Leader of the Council
Executive Member for Environment and Transport
Executive Member for Finance and Performance
Executive Member for Community Safety
Executive Member for Children, Young People and Families
Executive Member for Community Development
Executive Member for Inclusive Economy and Jobs
Executive Member for Health and Social Care
Executive Member for Housing and Development

Quorum is 4 Councillors

Please note

It is likely that part of this meeting may need to be held in private as some agenda items may involve the disclosure of exempt or confidential information within the terms of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. Members of the press and public may need to be excluded for that part of the meeting if necessary.

Details of any representations received about why the meeting should be open to the public - none



Declarations of interest:

If a member of the Executive has a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest*** in an item of business and it is not yet on the council's register, the Councillor **must** declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent. Councillors may also **choose** to declare a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest that is already in the register in the interests of openness and transparency. In both the above cases, the Councillor **must** leave the room without participating in discussion of the item.

If a member of the Executive has a **personal** interest in an item of business they **must** declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent but may remain in the room, participate in the discussion and/or vote on the item if they have a dispensation from the Chief Executive.

- *(a) **Employment, etc** - Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
- (b) **Sponsorship** - Any payment or other financial benefit in respect expenses in carrying out duties as a member, or of election; including from a trade union.
- (c) **Contracts** - Any current contract for goods, services or works, between the Councillors or their partner (or a body in which one has a beneficial interest) and the council.
- (d) **Land** - Any beneficial interest in land which is within the council's area.
- (e) **Licences**- Any licence to occupy land in the council's area for a month or longer.
- (f) **Corporate tenancies** - Any tenancy between the council and a body in which the Councillor or their partner have a beneficial interest.
- (g) **Securities** - Any beneficial interest in securities of a body which has a place of business or land in the council's area, if the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body or of any one class of its issued share capital.

NOTE: Public questions may be asked on condition that the Chair agrees and that the questions relate to items on the agenda. No prior notice is required. Questions will be taken with the relevant item.

Requests for deputations must be made in writing at least two clear days before the meeting and are subject to the Leader's agreement. The matter on which the deputation wants to address the Executive must be on the agenda for that meeting.

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F.	Urgent non-exempt matters	
	Any non-exempt items which the Chair agrees should be considered urgently by reason of special circumstances. The reasons for urgency will be agreed by the Chair and recorded in the minutes.	
G.	Exclusion of the press and public	
	To consider whether to exclude the press and public during discussion of the remaining items on the agenda, in view of their confidential nature, in accordance with Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.	
H.	Confidential / exempt items for information	
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I.	Urgent exempt Matters	

Any exempt items which the Chair agrees should be considered urgently by reason of special circumstances. The reasons for urgency will be agreed by the Chair and recorded in the minutes.

The next meeting of the Executive will be on 29 April 2021

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London Borough of Islington

Executive - 11 February 2021

Minutes of the virtual meeting of the Executive held via Zoom on 11 February 2021 at 7.00 pm.

Present: **Councillors:** Watts, Champion, Gill, Lukes, Ngongo,
O'Halloran, Shaikh, Turan and Ward

Also Present: **Councillors:** Khondoker and Poyser

Councillor Richard Watts in the Chair

781 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

None.

782 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

None.

783 **MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 21 January 2021 be approved as a correct record and the Chair be authorised to sign them.

784 **FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

RESOLVED:

- a) That the breakdown of the forecast General Fund outturn by individual variance at Appendix 1 to the report, and by service area at Appendix 2 to the report, be noted, and that the currently assumed approach to balancing the General Fund budget in 2020/21 be noted. (Section 3 and Table 1 of the report)
- b) That officers will work up proposals for the allocation of the Contain Outbreak Management Fund for inclusion in the month 10 report be noted. (Paragraph 3.32 of the report)
- c) That the forecast in-year HRA deficit of (+£2.822m) be noted. (Section 4 and Appendix 2 of the report).

- d) That the revised capital budget, reflecting slippage agreed at month 8, is £124.657m with a revised in-year capital forecast of £93.109m, be noted; and to note that approval for further slippage will be sought at year-end as part of the 2020/21 financial outturn report. (Section 5 and Appendix 3 of the report)
- e) That £0.070m be added to the current year (2020/21) capital programme for works on CCTV replacement at the Town Hall, to be funded from a revenue contribution to capital, be agreed. (Paragraph 5.5 of the report)

Reasons for decision – in order to ensure the financial resilience of the council
Other options considered – none
Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted – none

785

BUDGET PROPOSALS 2021/22 AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

RESOLVED:

The General Fund Budget 2021/22 and MTFS

- a) That the latest assumed MTFS and balanced 2021/22 budget, including the underlying principles and assumptions, be approved and recommended to Council. (Paragraphs 3.1-3.30, Table 1 and Appendix A of the report)
- b) That the unprecedented level of uncertainty in the estimates due to COVID-19 and the wider local government funding outlook be noted. (Paragraphs 3.31-3.41 of the report)
- c) That the proposed 2021/22 net budgets by directorate be approved and recommended to Council. (Paragraph 3.5, Table 2 and Appendix A of the report)
- d) That the 2021/22 savings, which in some cases remain subject to consideration of individual consultations before implementation, be approved and recommended to Council. (Paragraphs 3.42-3.45, Table 6 and Appendices B1-B2 of the report)
- e) That the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) settlement for 2021/22 and related funding assumptions be noted. (Paragraphs 3.46-3.55 of the report)
- f) That the fees and charges policy and the GF fees and charges for 2021/22 be approved. (Paragraphs 3.56-3.63 and Appendices C1-C5 of the report)

Executive - 11 February 2021

- g) That the policy on GF contingency and reserves, including the target level of GF balances be approved and recommended to council, and the movements to/from earmarked reserves assumed as part of the 2021/22 revenue budget be agreed. (Paragraphs 3.64-3.72 and Table 7 of the report)
- h) That the Section 151 Officer be delegated responsibility for any technical adjustments required to be made to the 2021/22 budget (in line with the council's Financial Regulations) be approved and recommended to Council.
- i) That centrally held demographic growth be allocated to service budgets if and when the need materialises and approved by the Section 151 Officer be approved and recommended to Council. (Paragraph 3.9 of the report)

The HRA Budget and MTFS

- j) That the balanced HRA 2021/22 budget be approved and recommended to Council, and the latest estimates over the 3-year MTFS period be noted. (Paragraphs 4.1-4.3, Table 8 and Appendix D1 of the report)
- k) That the HRA rents and other HRA fees and charges for 2021/22, that are unchanged from those approved by the Executive on 21 January 2021, be noted. (Paragraphs 4.4-4.30, Tables 9-12 and Appendix D2 of the report)

Capital Investment and Treasury and Investment Management

- l) That the proposed 2021/22 to 2023/24 capital programme, including investment in projects related to the council's net zero carbon priority, be approved and recommended to Council, and the latest indicative capital programme for 2024/25 to 2030/31 be noted. (Paragraph 5.1-5.5, Table 13 and Appendix E1 of the report)
- m) That the estimated funding of the 2021/22 to 2023/24 capital programme be noted, and to authority be delegated to the Section 151 Officer, where necessary, to apply capital resources to fund the capital programme in the most cost-effective way for the council. (Paragraphs 5.6-5.7 and Table 14 of the report)
- n) That the Capital Strategy, Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement, Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy be approved and recommended to Council. (Paragraph 5.3 and Appendices E2-E5 of the report)

Council Tax and Retained Business Rates

- o) That the 2020/21 council tax and business rates forecasts and budgetary impact over the medium term be noted. (Paragraphs 6.1-6.3, Table 15, Paragraph 6.17 and Table 23 of the report)

- p) That the calculations required for the determination of the 2021/22 council tax requirement and the level of council tax be approved and recommended to Council, as detailed in Section 6 of the report and summarised below:
- 1) 2021/22 council tax requirement of £99,248,682.10. (Paragraph 6.6 and Table 16)
 - 2) The relevant basic amount of Islington Band D council tax of £1,276.72, a 4.99% increase compared to 2020/21 (comprising 3.00% for expenditure on adult social care and 1.99% for other expenditure), and that this is not 'excessive'. (Paragraphs 6.7-6.8 and Table 17)
 - 3) The basic amount of Islington Band D council tax for dwellings to which no special item relates (i.e. outside of the Lloyd Square Garden Committee area) of £1,276.48. (Paragraph 6.9 and Table 18)
 - 4) The amount of 2020/21 council tax (excluding the GLA precept) for each valuation band over each of the Council's areas. (Paragraph 6.11 and Table 19)
 - 5) The total amount of 2020/21 council tax (including the GLA precept) for each valuation band over each of the Council's areas. (Paragraph 6.13 and Table 21)
- q) That the council's estimated retained business rates funding in 2021/22, as per the 2021/22 NNDR1 return estimate, be noted. (Paragraph 6.14-6.15 and Table 22 of the report)
- r) That the London Business Rates Pool will not continue in 2021/22 be noted. (Paragraph 6.16 of the report)
- s) That the significant funding risk for the council in relation to Material Change in Circumstance (MCC) business rates appeals due to COVID-19, and that additional appeals provision for this threat in 2020/21 or 2021/22 was not included in the 2021/22 NNDR1 return, be noted. (Paragraphs 6.18-6.21 of the report)

Matters to Consider in Setting the Budget

- t) To have regard to the Section 151 Officer's report on the robustness of the estimates included in the budget and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves when making decisions about the budget and the level of council tax, as required under Section 25(2) of the Local Government Act 2003, be agreed. (Paragraphs 7.1-7.9 of the report)
- u) That the Monitoring Officer comments be noted. (Paragraphs 7.10-7.14 of the report)

- v) That the Equality Impact Assessment be noted and to take fully account of it in approving the overall budget and related proposals. (Paragraphs 7.15-7.17 and Appendix F of the report)
- w) That the council invited business rate payers or representatives of business rate payers in Islington to comment on the draft 2021/22 budget proposals, as required under Section 65 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, and that no responses were received, be noted. (Paragraphs 7.18-7.20 of the report)
- x) That the Annual Pay Policy Statement 2021/22 be approved and recommended to Council. (Paragraph 7.21 and Appendix G)

Reasons for decision – to allow members to set the budget

Other options considered – none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted – none

786

COMMENTS OF THE POLICY AND PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET PROPOSALS AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

RESOLVED:

That the comments of the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee be received.

Reasons for decision – to consider the comments of the committee

Other options considered – none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted – none

787

EXECUTIVE MEMBER RESPONSE TO THE HOUSING SCRUTINY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE CAPITAL MAJOR WORKS SCRUTINY REVIEW

RESOLVED:

- a) That the Executive responses to the recommendations of the Housing Scrutiny Committee, as set out in Section 4 of the report, be agreed.
- b) That officers report back on progress to the Housing Scrutiny Committee in six months' as well as twelve months' time be agreed.

Reasons for decision – to respond to the review undertaken by the Housing Scrutiny Committee

Other options considered – none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted – none

788 **SCHOOL ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS 2022/23**

RESOLVED:

- a) That the co-ordinated schemes and timetables for admission to Islington primary and secondary schools and academies in 2022/23, and in-year admission protocols for 2022/23, be agreed as set out in Appendices 1, 4 and 7 of the report.
- b) That the policy and oversubscription criteria for admission to community primary and secondary schools and Islington Sixth Form Consortium for admission in 2022/23, be agreed as set out in Appendices 2, 5, 8 and 9 of the report.
- c) That the proposed admission numbers for Islington community primary and secondary schools, and for external applicants to the Islington Sixth Form Consortium in 2022/23, be agreed as set out in Appendices 3, 6 and 10 of the report.

Reasons for decision – to promote fair access to educational opportunity and to ensure compliance with the mandatory provisions of the School Admissions Code

Other options considered – none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted – none

789 **RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - BEHAVIOUR CHANGE SCRUTINY REVIEW**

Councillors Poyser and Khondoker introduced the report on behalf of the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee.

RESOLVED:

- a) That the report of the Environment & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee be received.
- b) That the Executive Member's response be reported to a future meeting of the Executive, including having due regard to any relevant implications of the Environment & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee's recommendations.

Reasons for decision – to receive the report of the committee

Other options considered – none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted – none

MEETING CLOSED AT 7.20 pm

Report of: Executive Member for Finance and Performance

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Executive	18 March 2021	All

Delete as appropriate	Exempt	Non-exempt
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2020/21 BUDGET MONITORING – MONTH 10

1. SYNOPSIS

- 1.1 This report presents the forecast outturn position for the 2020/21 financial year as at the end of month 10 (31 January 2021). The in-year budget position remains very uncertain due to ongoing developments around the COVID-19 crisis.
- 1.2 Rather than a one-off event that the council's budget is recovering from, COVID-19 will continue to have a significant ongoing impact on the council's budget for the foreseeable future. There is a need to maintain and, where possible, increase resilience in the council's balance sheet and reserves to reflect hardening budget risks over the medium term.
- 1.3 Forecasts reflect latest best estimates of the third national lockdown announced on 5 January 2021 and it is assumed that these restrictions remain largely in place until at least the end of the financial year. Given the unprecedented circumstances and ongoing developments, it is possible that there will be more volatility in the forecasts than would normally be expected towards the end of the financial year.
- 1.4 Overall, the council is currently estimating total COVID-19 related budget pressures of approximately £55m (comprising £17m additional costs and £38m income losses) relating to the current financial year. This includes a forecast in-year General Fund overspend, potential council tax and business rates income ('Collection Fund') losses that would impact future year budgets and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) budget pressures. The council has £26m of COVID-19 general government grant funding to set against these pressures and is currently assuming compensation of £18.6m from the government's sales, fees and charges loss scheme and £2.4m from the tax guarantee scheme for Collection Fund losses. This leaves a net COVID-19 related funding gap of approximately £8m in the current financial year. Any residual shortfall not funded by central government would significantly weaken the council's balance sheet and reserves, which would then need to be replenished in future financial years.
- 1.5 Within the overall position outlined above, there is a forecast General Fund COVID-19 related pressure of (+£50.706m) relating to the current financial year, including forecast Collection

Fund losses. It is currently assumed that this will be balanced by the end of the financial year as follows:

- (-£6.248) non COVID-19 related underspends, a favourable movement of (-£1.183m) since month 9;
- (-£26.043m) COVID-19 general government grant received to date, net of the amount applied in the previous financial year, unchanged since month 9;
- (-£18.690m) latest forecast compensation from the sales, fees and charges income loss scheme, an increase in funding estimates of £2.199m since month 9. This increase reflects the increase in COVID-19 pressures due to the third national lockdown in areas such as parking. This is subject to further change based on actual irrecoverable losses at the end of the financial year.
- (-£2.478m) assumed compensation from the recently announced Tax Guarantee scheme which will cover 75% of Collection Fund losses relating to the current financial year. This is also subject to change based on actual irrecoverable losses at the end of the financial years.
- (+£2.753m) assumed transfer to the COVID-19 earmarked reserve for currently unfunded future year COVID-19 budget pressures and risks (including collection fund losses), an increase of (+£0.212m) since month 9.

1.6 In addition, the government has provided a range of specific COVID-19 funding streams that the council is allocating and/or administering as part of the local response to the crisis. This includes grants to support businesses closed due to COVID-19 restrictions or that have been significantly impacted for periods of national restrictions and local alert levels.

1.7 COVID-19 has also impacted the delivery of the capital programme. The revised forecast outturn is based on the current profile of spend continuing to the end of the year, with further slippage of £31m to future financial years, an increase of (+£0.512m) since month 9.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1. To note the breakdown of the forecast General Fund outturn by individual variance at **Appendix 1** and by service area at **Appendix 2**, and to note the currently assumed approach to balancing the General Fund budget in 2020/21. (**Section 3** and **Table 1**)

2.2. To agree a transfer to the Budget Risk and Insurance reserve of the (-£1.250m) underspend on contract inflation. (**Paragraph 3.45**)

2.3. To note the forecast in-year HRA deficit of (+£2.822m). (**Section 4** and **Appendix 2**)

2.4. To note that the revised capital budget is £126.020m with a revised in-year capital forecast of £94.984m. Approval for further slippage will be sought at year-end as part of the 2020/21 financial outturn report. (**Section 5** and **Appendix 3**)

3. **REVENUE POSITION: SUMMARY**

- 3.1. A summary position of the General Fund and HRA is shown in **Table 1**, a breakdown by individual General Fund variance in **Appendix 1** and a breakdown by General Fund and HRA service area in **Appendix 2**.

Table 1 – 2020/21 General Fund and HRA Forecast Over/(Under)Spend

	CV-19 Related £m	Non CV- 19 Related £m	Month 10 Total £m	Month 9 Total £m	Monthly Moveme nt £m
<u>GENERAL FUND</u>					
Chief Executive's Directorate	0.510	(0.170)	0.340	0.314	0.026
Environment and Regeneration	26.050	(5.305)	20.745	17.126	3.619
Housing	0.003	(0.003)	0.000	0.000	0.000
People	9.955	(1.073)	8.882	11.080	(2.198)
Public Health	0.297	(1.620)	(1.323)	(0.884)	(0.439)
Resources Directorate	5.408	(1.524)	3.884	4.025	(0.141)
DIRECTORATE	42.223	(9.695)	32.528	31.661	0.867
Corporate Items	3.746	3.447	7.193	6.073	1.120
IN-YEAR GENERAL FUND	45.969	(6.248)	39.721	37.734	1.987
Collection Fund Losses	4.737	0.000	4.737	4.737	0.000
OVERALL GENERAL FUND	50.706	(6.248)	44.458	42.471	1.987
COVID-19 grant – Tranches 1-4			(26.043)	(26.043)	0.000
SFC Compensation Full Year Estimate			(18.690)	(16.491)	(2.199)
Assumed Tax Guarantee Scheme			(2.478)	(2.478)	0.000
Transfer to COVID-19 Reserve			2.753	2.541	0.212
Forecast Net Use of General Balances to Fund Overspend			0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>HRA</u>					
In-year (Surplus)/Deficit	3.540	(0.718)	2.822	2.822	(0.000)

GENERAL FUND

Chief Executive's Directorate (+£0.340m, an increase of +£0.026m since month 9)

- 3.2. The Chief Executives directorate is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£0.340m), comprised of (+£0.510m) COVID-19 related budget pressures and a (-£0.170m) non COVID-19 related net underspend. This is detailed in **Appendix 1** and summarised by division in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.3. COVID-19 has resulted in commercial rental income losses of an estimated (+£0.453m) and loss of advertising income (+£0.007m). In addition, a (+£0.050m) grant was given to the Angel Business Improvement District to support operational spend due to COVID-19 related budget shortfalls.
- 3.4. The underspend is due to forecast net underspends in the Community Wealth Building division on employee costs (-£0.083m) and non-staffing budgets (-£0.086m).

Environment & Regeneration (+£20.745m, an increase of +£3.619m since month 9)

- 3.5. The Environment and Regeneration directorate is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£20.745m), comprised of (+£26.050m) COVID-19 related budget pressures and a (-£5.305m) non COVID-19 related net underspend. This is detailed by key variance in **Appendix 1** and summarised by division in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.6. The department relies heavily on fees and charges income to subsidise its services and the COVID-19 crisis has severely impacted on revenue generating activities across all service areas.
- Parking related income – there has been a substantial decrease in projected income across Pay & Display, Penalty Charge Notices and Permit & Vouchers. It is estimated that the full year impact will see a decline in income across these areas of around £14.650m (an increase of +£3.121m since month 9).
 - Leisure related income – the council receives income from operating the leisure centres and from activities and events within our parks and open spaces. The current best estimate of the full year impact of this income loss is £5.177m (an increase of +£0.357m since month 9).
 - Other areas such as Commercial Waste, Licensing, Energy Services, Highways, Street Markets, Local Land Charges and Pest Control services are also experiencing reduced levels of service and it is estimated that the income loss across these areas will be £4.112m (an increase of +£0.288m since month 9).
- 3.7. The directorate is also incurring additional costs in terms of agency cover for COVID-19 related sickness/self-isolation, overtime and additional contract costs to cover additional enforcement of social distancing, additional mortuary costs and Personal Protective Equipment. It is estimated that these additional costs will amount to £2.111m (an increase of +£0.713m since month 9) over the course of the financial year. The increase since month 9 is largely attributable to additional support to GLL (+£0.329m) and additional social distancing and PPE costs in departments (£0.209m).
- 3.8. The main reason for the non COVID-19 related net underspend is additional projected income (-£2.458m, unchanged since month 9) from the acceleration of the Low Traffic Neighbourhood and People Friendly Streets programmes to aid social distancing measures on the streets. The remainder of the non COVID-19 related underspend is due to other variances detailed in Appendix 1 and additional income such as the Housing Street Properties Fire Safety Inspections by Building Control and one-off income from Trading Standards penalties.
- 3.9. There has been offsetting of savings around reduction in agency usage to arrive at the overall position.

Housing General Fund (Breakeven position, unchanged since month 9)

- 3.10. The Housing directorate includes Voluntary and Community Services (VCS) and the council's statutory, yet unfunded by central government, duty to provide a safety net to vulnerable migrants with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) – including European Economic Area Nationals, under social services legislation (including the Care Act 2014 and Children's Act 1989).
- 3.11. The Housing directorate is currently forecasting a net breakeven position for the General Fund, comprised of (+£0.003m) COVID-19 related net budget pressures after specific grant funding and (-£0.003m) non COVID-19 related underspends. This is detailed by key variance in **Appendix 1** and summarised by division in **Appendix 2**. Within this forecast net breakeven position, there is an assumed (+£1.880m) transfer of specific grants to earmarked reserves, an increase of (+£0.211m since month 9).

- 3.12. COVID-19 is causing budget pressures across homelessness and NRPF services of (+£0.003m). This is showing through rising client numbers, increased provider costs, additional legal challenges, extra landlord incentive payments, higher rent arrears and lost income sources. These trends have the potential to be exacerbated by additional COVID-19 pressures over the winter. The homelessness service had to alter its service provision following a series of central government instructions. MHCLG has provided grants to partly offset these costs. The financial pressure is being met from wider departmental underspends and repurposed grants.
- 3.13. The move to national restrictions has seen cases rise, with a particular spike in COVID-19 related hospital discharges of homeless people. It is expected that the rise in case numbers will continue, but it is projected to be less precipitous overall than previous lockdowns.
- 3.14. COVID-19 is also placing pressures on key VCS partner organisations in the borough, including a loss of fundraising/earning potential, higher demand, and delays in applications from partner groups. To meet these pressures, the service estimates that it will need to draw down £0.041m of VCS contingency funding in earmarked reserves in the current financial year and then additional £0.270m over the next three financial years.
- 3.15. Underlying the COVID-19 impact are the continued financial pressures of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 and changes to the Statutory Homelessness Code of Guidance. This Act and amended Code are increasing the number of new homeless cases for the Council and resulting in rising legal challenges.
- 3.16. Islington Lettings remains a cost pressure with long and short-term issues resulting in a high level of 'write offs' of uncollected rent. Non-payers are currently estimated to be over 50% of all clients. Legal and administrative difficulties remain into FY20/21. New management and investigations into long standing issues are expected to result in an improved financial position.

People (+£8.882m, a decrease of £2.198m since month 9)

- 3.17. The People directorate (comprising Children's, Employment and Skills and Adult Social Services) is currently forecasting a (+£8.882m) overspend.

Children's, Employment and Skills - General Fund (+£5.666m, a decrease of -£1.105m since month 9), Schools (-£1.066m, a reduction of -£0.073m since month 9)

- 3.18. Children's, Employment and Skills is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£5.666m), comprised of (+£6.502m) COVID-19 related budget pressures and risks and (-£0.836m) non COVID-19 related net underspends. This is detailed by key variance in **Appendix 1** and summarised by division in **Appendix 2**.

- 3.19. The COVID-19 related budget pressures in the department include:
- (+£1.757m) forecast loss of parental fee income in Children's Centres, a decrease of -£0.665m since month 9 due to cost savings in settings due to lower levels of attendance as a result of COVID-19;
 - (+£2.609m) forecast net pressure against the children looked after placements budget, an increase of (+£1.588m) from month 9. While the pressure against the placements budget is largely being attributed to COVID-19, other factors are also being considered alongside a recovery plan, this will identify how quickly and to what extent the budget can be brought back into balance. There is a risk that some of the impacts of COVID-19 may have a longer-term impact on demand and spend. A number of management actions are being taken to control costs including:
 - Detailed review of costs pressures through the placements board;

- Focus on increasing in-house recruitment of foster carers;
 - Regional work across London regarding the high costs placements, a local welfare secure unit for children who need their liberty restricted due to risk;
 - Sub regional block booking with Independent Fostering Agencies to reduce costs by reducing boroughs competing with each other for the same placement and pushing up cost;
 - Service director approval required for all residential / high cost placements.
- (+£0.163m) legal costs in relation to an increase in emergency child protection orders, an increase of +£0.013m since month 9;
 - (+£0.265m) cost of providing IT hardware to enable home learning for children without access to IT hardware at home, cost of providing free school meals over the Autumn half term and over the additional inset days prior to the Christmas break, a decrease of -£0.040m since month 9;
 - (+£0.223m) increase in allowances for carers in recognition of the increased costs of caring for young people while they are at home and the provision of financial support to care leavers through the summer, unchanged since month 9;
 - (+£0.774m) forecast loss of income in relation to Cardfields, the Laycock Centre, the Arts Service, the Education Library Service and curriculum income in the SEN transport service, a reduction of -£0.272m since month 9. We are unlikely to see much recovery in income at Cardfields, the Laycock Centre or in the SEN transport service this year due to the nature of the provision;
 - (-£0.211m) forecasts reduction in the costs of the libraries service due to the ongoing closure of the settings. This is a new underspend at month 10;
 - (+£0.325m) agreed package of support to Isledon to ensure the continued provision of universal youth services across the borough following significant income pressures resulting from Covid-19, unchanged since month 9;
 - (+£0.064m) forecast cost pressure due to delays in moving families out of temporary accommodation due to COVID-19, unchanged since month 9; and
 - (+£0.447m) other COVID-19 cost pressures, an increase of +£0.131m since month 9 due to some previously reported cost risks materialising.
- 3.20. The forecast position includes an additional (+£0.586m) of COVID-19 budget risks in relation to the cost of packages for looked after children, staffing pressures in children's social care and potential further losses in income for traded services. This suggests a decrease of (-£1.056m) since month 9, however some of these risks have materialised into cost pressures and other risks have reduced or not materialised at all.
- 3.21. The forecast non COVID-19 related net underspends of (-£0.836m), a decrease of (-£1.114m since month 9) relates to the reprofiling of some pressures to COVID-19 pressures and the following:
- (-£0.249m) forecast underspend against the remand budget as numbers of young people remanded to custody by the courts remains low, an increase of +£0.049m since month 9. However, this is a demand led budget, and a small increase in activity can have a significant impact on the budget;
 - (+£0.442m) forecast costs in relation to increased care proceedings, an increase of (+£0.098m) since month 9. There is an estimated further cost risk of (+£0.100m) against

this budget. The use of legal Counsel is subject to service director approval to minimise this cost pressure;

- (-£0.734m) underspend on the council's Universal Free School Meals programme due to the number of children being educated at home in the summer term, an increase of (+£0.047m) since month 9. The council continued to provide free school meals/food vouchers to those pupils who were eligible for statutory free school meals in the summer term and all pupils who attended school;
- (+£0.39m) cost pressure in relation to the Post-16 bursary that has been funded from a balance of one-off funding in previous years but presents an ongoing cost pressure to the council, a reduction of -£0.031m since month 9;
- (+£0.060m) historical cost pressure in relation to Holloway Pool that will be factored into 2021/22 budget setting; and
- (-£0.394m) of other net underspends across the service, a decrease of -£0.658m since month 9.

3.22. An underspend of (-£1.066m) is currently forecast on the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), a reduction of -£0.073m since month 9. This relates to funds managed within the council and not school balances. Maintained schools are responsible for, and monitor their own budgets and these are consolidated into the Council's accounts at year end. The DSG underspend comprises:

- (-£0.094m) underspend against the budget for falling rolls;
- (-£0.070m) underspend against the budget for growth, a new variance at month 10;
- (-£0.031m) forecast staffing underspend against the Schools Admissions Service that is funded by the DSG. This is a new variance at month 10;
- (-£0.263m) forecast underspend against high needs, due to a slower than planned rollout of the new area-based inclusion fund to strengthen our SEN support offer due to COVID-19. This is an increase of +£0.037m since month 9 and is a volatile budget so is subject to significant movement before year-end;
- (-£0.463m) prior year balance in relation to funding for the statutory entitlement for 2-year old provision that is being held by Schools Forum to offset a future funding risk; and
- (-£0.145m) of other forecast underspends against de-delegated budgets that belongs to maintained schools, a decrease of -£0.009m since month 9.

3.23. The position against the early years block is challenging to forecast at this stage due to uncertainty over the impact of Covid-19. Local authorities receive retrospective funding adjustments from the DfE after the spring census, however it is not yet known to what extent participation will have recovered by then. A £1.671m contingency balance from 2019/20 is currently held, but we need to be mindful of the following:

- Retrospective DSG funding reductions can be significant following the spring census. The DfE have confirmed that they will be using the January 2021 headcount for funding the 2021 spring and summer terms, with only limited provision for protection where this has reduced from January 2020. Local authorities and settings are required to absorb the first 15% reduction (a cost of up to £978k per term). Any reduction in the headcount beyond this is protected provided it recovers by Easter. Every 10% reduction that does not recover will cost £651k per term. This will remain a funding risk over the medium term to long term.

- The 2-year old balance is being held to smooth in new funding arrangements if the DfE no longer continues to allow us to cross-subsidise provision for 2-year olds from funding for 3- and 4-year olds. This is currently subject to annual agreement by the Secretary of State.
- There are on-going pressures on SEND in early years, with a forecast cost pressure of £190k this year, although this is likely to reduce by year end

Adult Social Services (+£3.216m, a decrease of -£1.093m since month 9)

- 3.24. Adult Social Services is currently forecasting an (+£3.216m) overspend. This is mainly (+£3.453m) attributable to the COVID-19 crisis, with a small underspend of (-£0.237m) in the Adult Social Services base budget. This is detailed by key variance in **Appendix 1** and summarised by division in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.25. The department is forecasting net COVID-19 related budget pressures of (+£0.176m, a decrease of -£0.676m since month 9) in relation to supporting the adult social care market and additional demand (including the risk of increased demand due to the COVID-19 Hospital Discharge Service). Other COVID-19 related estimated budget pressures totalling (+£3.093m) relate to:
- PPE costs (+£1.577m, a decrease of -£0.022m since month 9). All PPE is now being purchased through a government portal following their commitment to pay for PPE;
 - Workforce pressures (+£0.447m, a decrease of -£0.406m since month 9 as a result of £164k use of the workforce capacity grant to fund staffing from Jan-March and £242k due to additional Mental Health resource requirement not materialising);
 - Loss of client contributions (+£1.225m, an increase of +£0.129m since month 9).
- 3.26. People funded through the COVID-19 discharge guidance funding arrangements which commenced on 19 March 2020, who enter a care package between 19 March and 31 August 2020, will continue to be funded through those arrangements. These funding arrangements will apply up until 31 March 2021. Individuals entering a care package after 1 September 2020 receive funding from the NHS for 6 weeks, after which they will either end their package or transition to social care.
- 3.27. Relevant assessments should be completed for these individuals as soon as is practical to ensure transition to normal funding arrangements. After 31 March 2021, any care packages remaining will then need to be funded by Adult Social Services which has the potential to create a large budgetary pressure. Review teams have been set up to attempt to reduce the cost of these packages before the end of the year in order to reduce this pressure.
- 3.28. Adult Social Services continues to be impacted by wider demographic pressures, including increased demand for services and need of acute care. This is funded through a corporate demographic budget growth allocation.

Public Health (-£1.323m, a movement of -£0.439m since month 9)

- 3.29. Public Health is funded via a ring-fenced grant of £26.563m for 2020/21. The directorate is currently forecasting a net underspend of (-£1.323m), comprised of (+£0.297m) COVID-19 related budget pressures and (-£1.620m) underspends. This is detailed by key variance in **Appendix 1** and summarised by division in **Appendix 2**. The net underspend will be allocated to wider public health expenditure being incurred across the council due to the pandemic.
- 3.30. The main COVID-19 budget pressures in the directorate are in the Sexual Health division due to increased online access to STI testing and treatment and online contraception.
- 3.31. The forecast non COVID-19 related net underspends of (-£1.620m), are detailed below:

- Additional procurement savings in the Substance Misuse division (-£0.163m, unchanged since month 9);
 - More efficient procurement in the Sexual Health division due to changes in baseline tariffs (-£0.379m, a movement of -£0.001m since month 9);
 - Underspend of (-£0.604m, a movement of +£0.038m since month 9) on public health grant uplift following work with the NHS providers on the NHS pay awards;
 - Draw down of Public Health reserves to mitigate COVID-19 Public Health pressures across the council (-£0.517m, new pressure at month 10).
- 3.32. This non COVID-19 related underspend is offset by some overspends:
- Increase in costs for the Making Every Contact Count (MECC) training in the Obesity and Physical division (+£0.035m);
 - Further small overspends totalling (+£0.008m).

3.33. The council has received Local Authority Test and Trace government grant (£2.431m) to mitigate against and manage local outbreaks of COVID-19, of which £0.821m has been allocated to date across financial years 2020/21 and 2021/22 and further proposals are currently being worked up to allocate the remaining grant.

3.34. The council is also receiving funding from the Contain Outbreak Management Fund (COMF) whereby authorities receive amounts each month based on tier level. The regular payments from the COMF can be used for Public Health purposes to tackle COVID-19, and must be allocated in coordination with the Director of Public Health. To date, Islington has received £2.6m from the COMF.

Resources (+£3.884m, a decrease of -£0.141m since month 9)

3.35. The Resources directorate is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£3.884m), comprised of (+£5.408m) COVID-19 related budget pressures and a (-£1.524m) non-COVID-19 related underspend. This is detailed by key variance in **Appendix 1** and summarised by division in **Appendix 2**.

3.36. The most significant COVID-19 budget pressure in the directorate is an estimated (+£1.460m, a decrease of -£0.190m since month 9) loss of income from Assembly Hall events and registrars' services (e.g. weddings) relating to cancellation of previously booked events and a lack of new bookings. There are additional net costs anticipated in regard to crisis payments and providing support of (+£0.595m, unchanged since month 9). In addition, there are estimated potential costs of (+£0.235m, unchanged since month 9) related to the cleanliness standards of the Assembly Hall.

3.37. Further COVID-19 related income losses are estimated in relation to court costs (+£0.609m, a decrease of -£0.091m since month 9). This decrease is due to virtual hearings now being anticipated to take place from March 2021.

3.38. Potential losses in relation to legal matters from planning and property matters are forecasts (+£0.420m, unchanged since month 9).

3.39. Additional costs of (+£1.972m, unchanged since month 9) are estimated in relation to IT infrastructure projects due to increased home working and additional support/maintenance costs. Additional costs of (+£0.204m, a decrease of -£0.296m since month 9) are forecast in relation to ICT and stationary support for colleagues' working from home arrangements.

3.40. The non COVID-19 related underspend is due to:

- A reduction in previously planned repairs and maintenance of £0.700m;

- An over recovery of Housing Benefit overpayments versus the anticipated level.

Corporate (+£7.193m, an increase of +£1.120m since month 9)

- 3.41. The latest corporate items forecast is a (+£7.193m) overspend, comprising (+£3.746m) COVID-19 related pressures and non COVID-19 related net pressures of (+£3.447m). Key corporate variances are set out in **Appendix 1** and summarised by area of the corporate budget in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.42. COVID-19 related corporate budget pressures include +£0.489m (a decrease of -£0.130m since month 9) estimated additional costs of running the 'We are Islington' support service that are not reflected in directorate forecasts, and +£1.082m (unchanged since month 9) estimated pressure in relation to mortality management costs allocated across London councils.
- 3.43. Unchanged from month 9, the forecast corporate budget variance also includes re-phasing of savings to future years (+£4.955m, of which +£2.175m is COVID-19 related) and undeliverable savings (+£0.968m) following review at the end of the previous financial year.
- 3.44. There are forecast non COVID-19 variances in the following areas:
- (-£2.385m) relating to an agreed vacancy factor management action across the council with effect from 1 July 2020 (9 months part-year effect), excluding services where vacancies have to be covered for safeguarding or service performance reasons. Due to a degree of risk around the delivery of this management action and related corporate budget risks, only 75% (£2.385m) of the estimated £3.180m saving is currently factored into the forecast net budget position. However, budgets have been adjusted for the full amount and directorates are required to operate within their revised cash limited budgets;
 - (-£1.000m) one-off underspend on the corporate financing budget, in part due to COVID-19 related slippage in the capital programme;
 - (+£3.084m, unchanged since month 9) previously assumed drawdowns from earmarked reserves that now need to be maintained in reserves in light of COVID-19 related budget pressures and hardening budget risks over the medium term.
- 3.45. In light of significant uncertainty around inflation and demographic pressures over the medium term, it is recommended that the (-£1.250m) underspend on assumed contract inflation (£0.750m one-off, £0.500m ongoing), is transferred to the Budget Risk and Insurance reserve.
- 3.46. In line with the MTFs and as agreed by the Executive as part of the month 8 budget monitoring report, it is assumed that any unallocated balance on the 2020/21 corporate contingency budget at the end of the financial year is transferred to General Fund balances.

Council Tax and Business Rates Losses (+£4.737m, comprising +£1.433m council tax and +£3.304m business rates, unchanged since month 9)

- 3.47. COVID-19 is also leading to significant council tax income and business rates income losses in 2020/21 that will impact on future year budgets. The government has announced that these losses will be spread over 3 years (2021/22 to 2023/24) and a Tax Guarantee scheme which will compensate local authorities for 75% of 'exceptional' Collection Fund losses relating to the current financial year.
- 3.48. The latest council tax forecast is a £1.824m exceptional COVID-19 deficit to be shared between the council (£1.433m) and GLA (£0.391m) and spread over the 3 years 2021/22 to 2023/24. The 75% Tax Guarantee scheme for council tax losses is limited to reductions in the council tax base and specifically does not cover collection losses. Due to wider growth in the council's taxbase over the past year, the council is not expected to receive any compensation for the

council's share of COVID-19 related council tax losses. Therefore, these losses (latest estimate £1.433m) will be borne in full by the council.

- 3.49. The latest business rates forecast, after government grant funding for COVID-19 business rates reliefs, is an exceptional deficit of £11.103m, of which the council's 30% share is £3.304m. This will spread over the 3 years 2021/22 to 2023/24 and it is assumed that 75% (£2.478m) will be funded by the government's Tax Guarantee scheme, leaving a net council shortfall of £0.826m.
- 3.50. In total, this means a forecast transfer of £2.259m to earmarked reserves for the future year budget impact of current year council tax losses (+£1.433m) and business rates losses (+£0.826m) not covered by the government's Tax Guarantee scheme.
- 3.51. There have been reports in the press and indications from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) that they are working with Rating Agents to agree reductions to rateable values across a wide variety of sectors in response to the effects of the pandemic. Whilst the VOA has recently confirmed that discussions have been suspended to gather further evidence, the eventual result of these discussions is expected to be a temporary Material Change in Circumstance (MCC) reduction which could apply to almost every property sector including offices, retail, airports, stadiums, car parks and factories. The effect could result in reductions in both 2020/21 (not currently factored into the forecast) and 2021/22.
- 3.52. For 2020/21, under the government's COVID support package, 75% of any business rates loss due to MCC appeals will attract government compensation and the net 25% loss would not impact until the 2022/23 budget (due to Collection Fund accounting arrangements). For 2021/22, in the absence of government support, this is a significant funding risk for the council and in theory could see the council lose retained business rates funding down to the level of the business rates retention safety net (anything up to a £15.1m funding loss). As a last resort, any business rates funding loss relating to 2021/22 (which would impact the 2022/23 budget due to accounting arrangements) may need to be funded within the council's reserves and any ongoing implications reflected as part of the base budget assumptions thereafter.

4. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

- 4.1. A COVID-19 related in-year deficit of (+£2.822m, unchanged since month 9) is currently forecast for the HRA and summarised in **Appendix 2**. As the HRA is a ring-fenced account, any overspend at the end of the financial year will be funded from HRA reserves.
- 4.2. The most significant COVID-19 impact on the HRA budget is increasing levels of rent/service charge arrears and the consequent impact on the required provision for irrecoverable losses at the end of the financial year (+£2.050m latest estimate). The potential level of arrears at the end of the financial year and the extent to which the council will be able to recover arrears is very difficult to predict and will depend on the wider economic outlook and particularly tenants' security of employment. The service is actively engaging with tenants in order to both secure the recovery of arrears and prevent the further escalation of arrears.
- 4.3. Additional HRA COVID-19 related cost pressures (+£1.490m, unchanged since month 9) are forecast in the following areas:
 - PPE (+£0.200m) – primarily for caretaking/concierge & repairs staff;
 - Use of voids for Temporary Accommodation (+£0.270m) – refurbishment/furnishing costs;
 - Commercial Rent waivers in Q1 (+£0.375m);
 - Loss of Parking Income (+£0.175m);
 - Caretaking cover (+£0.450m);

- Other (+£0.020m).

4.4. These COVID-19 HRA pressures are partially offset by non COVID-19 related HRA underspends (-£0.718m, unchanged since month 9).

5. CAPITAL PROGRAMME

5.1. The delivery of the existing capital programme has been significantly delayed by the COVID-19 pause in construction activity during lockdown and ongoing restrictions.

5.2. Month 10 forecasts were prepared in the knowledge of the third national lockdown and where slippage is known or expected on specific forecasts this has been reflected in forecasts. In light of the lockdown and the impact of COVID-19 on capital delivery milestones, a further degree of slippage is expected and to be prudent, the forecast has been adjusted centrally to reflect this. The revised forecast outturn is based on the current profile of spend continuing to the end of the year.

5.3. At the end of month 10 £77.487m of expenditure had been incurred against the revised 2020/21 capital forecast of £94.984m. In addition to identified slippage of £21.035m against specific projects, the capital forecast has been adjusted at a programme level by a further £10.001m. This is in light of the recent further delays expected in relation to COVID-19 and lockdown restrictions which are expected to lead to further slippage but where the impact is not yet fully quantifiable. The forecast of £94.984m is based on the current profile of spend continuing to the end of the year.

5.4. The overall position is summarised by directorate in **Table 2** and by project in **Appendix 3** below.

Table 2 – 2020/21 Capital Programme

Directorate	2020/21 Budget £m	Month 10 Spend to Date £m	2020/21 Forecast Outturn £m	Forecast Variance / Slippage £m
Environment and Regeneration	20.038	9.294	15.372	4.666
Housing	97.550	63.909	83.568	13.982
People	6.371	2.863	4.184	2.187
Resources	2.061	1.421	1.861	0.200
Total	126.020	77.487	104.985	21.035
Further Estimated COVID-19 Related Slippage			(10.001)	10.001
Revised Total			94.984	31.036

5.5. The largest variance relates to the Housing New Build programme (slippage of £14.535m), with construction sites impacted by COVID-19 alongside disruption to the supply chain. Additionally, in the run-up to the international EU Exit agreement being reached, some schemes took longer to enter into contract due to EU Exit-related clauses.

5.6. There is also a risk that COVID-19 pushes up the overall costs of capital projects such as Bunhill Energy Centre Phase 2. Given slippage across the capital programme, cost pressures will largely be felt in future financial years. Work is ongoing to contain cost pressures within the approved capital programme budget.

6. IMPLICATIONS

Financial Implications

- 6.1. These are included in the main body of the report.

Legal Implications

- 6.2. The law requires that the council must plan to balance its spending plans against resources to avoid a deficit occurring in any year. Members need to be reasonably satisfied that expenditure is being contained within budget and that the savings for the financial year will be achieved, to ensure that income and expenditure balance (Section 28 Local Government Act 2003; the council's Financial Regulations 3.7 to 3.10 (Revenue Monitoring and Control)).

Environmental Implications

- 6.3. This report does not have any direct environmental implications.

Resident Impact Assessment

- 6.4. The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.
- 6.5. A resident impact assessment (RIA) was carried out for the 2020/21 Budget Report agreed by Full Council. This report notes the financial performance to date but does not have direct policy implications, so a separate RIA is not required for this report.

Appendices:

Appendix 1 – General Fund Revenue Monitoring by Key Variance

Appendix 2 – Revenue Monitoring by Service Area

Appendix 3 – Capital Programme 2020/21 to 2022/23

Background papers: None

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



9 March 2021

Executive Member for Finance and Performance

Date

Report Author: Martin Houston, Strategic Financial Advisor
Lucy Crabb, Finance Graduate Trainee

Legal Implications Author: Peter Fehler, Acting Director of Law and Governance

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Appendix 1: 2020/21 General Fund Key Variances - Month 10

Division	Type of Variance	Description	Over/(Under) Spend Month 10 £m
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DIRECTORATE			
Chief Executives Office	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Overspends on running costs including postage and legal fees	0.014
Chief Executives Office	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on salaries.	0.010
Communications	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on salaries and agency costs	0.002
Communications	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Consultants costs	0.030
Communications	Non COVID-19 Income Pressure	Shortfall in advertising income	0.013
Communications	Underspend	Net underspend on running expenses	(0.033)
Communications	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend within Print Services on employee costs mainly as a result of the vacancy factor	0.007
Communications	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend within Print Services on printing, hardware, software expenses	0.039
Communications	Underspend	Additional income forecast within Print Services	(0.080)
Community Wealth Building	Underspend	Net underspend on employee costs and non staffing budgets	(0.169)
Strategy & Change	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on employee costs	0.003
Strategy & Change	Underspend	General underspend on running expenses	(0.007)
Community Wealth Building	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Commercial property income losses due to rent waivers and deferral arrangements to support local business, and the uncertain rental market causing delay to properties being let	0.453
Community Wealth Building	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of advertising income	0.007
Community Wealth Building	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Angel Business Improvement District (BID) grant	0.050
Total Chief Executive's			0.340
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.510</i>
ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION (E&R)			
Public Protection	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional costs as a result of overtime and allowances	0.138
Public Protection	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	0.029
Public Protection	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Parkguard - COVID-19 duties	0.100
Public Protection	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional Mortuary Costs	0.010
Public Realm	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional Covid spend in Fleet & Depots	0.202
Public Realm	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and flyers	0.157
Public Realm	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional costs as a result of overtime and allowances within the Greenspace & Leisure service	0.228
Public Realm	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Highways Covid-19 Expenditure (line marking, agency, social distancing etc.)	0.124
Public Realm	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional costs relating to front-line service delivery with increased agency cover required for sickness/self-isolation at over 20%. Also additional COVID-19 park guard costs for enforcing social distancing (£0.018m per month) and overtime in BECC.	0.794
Planning & Development	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of income on planning application fees	0.206
Public Protection	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Licensing and enforcement activity - tables and chairs FPNs etc.	0.417
Public Protection	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Land Charges	0.112
Public Protection	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Pest Control	0.029
Public Protection	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Fines and CPNs within the HMO Licensing service area	0.064
Public Protection	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Market rents waived	0.451
Public Realm	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of management fee rental income from GLL plus additional support to fund deficit position on open book accounting basis	4.886
Public Realm	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Parks related income - sports income, park concessions and event income	0.620
Public Realm	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Parking related income around PCNs, P&D, Permits & Vouchers and Suspensions	14.650
Public Realm	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Commercial waste income	2.375
Public Realm	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of Angel BID and textiles income	0.057
Public Realm	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of income within Traffic & Engineering from TFL	0.300
Public Realm	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of Energy Services Income	0.101
Planning & Development	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend within Development Control on employee costs mainly as a result of agency costs and the vacancy factor	0.403
Planning & Development	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net underspend on licences, advertising, printing costs, activities and other supplies & services.	0.060
Planning & Development	Underspend	Net additional income mainly as a result of Housing Street Properties Fire Safety Inspections by Building Control and shortfall on DRP income.	(0.077)
Public Protection	Underspend	Net underspend on employee costs as a result of vacancies netted off by the vacancy factor	(0.139)
Public Protection	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on running costs and legal costs within the division	0.028
Public Protection	Underspend	Net additional income mainly as a result of income from trading standards monetary penalties and licensing income.	(0.074)
Public Realm	Underspend	Net underspend on employee costs within Greenspace & Leisure (including vacancy factor)	(0.235)
Public Realm	Underspend	Net underspend on running costs throughout Greenspace & Leisure as a result of underspends on supplies/services offset by the commissioning of the Garden Classroom to run the Urban Forest School program and related fees	(0.014)
Public Realm	Underspend	Net underspend in income mainly as a result of additional tree works income/s106	(0.228)
Public Realm	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Additional employee costs mainly due to the vacancy factor and agency costs in Fleet & Depots	0.065
Public Realm	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	General non pay overspend throughout the Fleet & Depots service mainly due to lifecycle replacement items and a new procurement system	0.139
Public Realm	Underspend	Net underspend on employee costs within Highways (including vacancy factor)	(0.196)
Public Realm	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on running costs within Highways & Energy Services	0.127
Public Realm	Underspend	Improved position of income within Highways & Energy Services	(0.358)
Public Realm	Underspend	Underspends on general services and NSL/PCN registration fees within Parking	(0.362)
Public Realm	Underspend	Additional suspension income within Parking forecast	(0.082)
Public Realm	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Revised salary costs forecast within Parking	0.099
Public Realm	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Management action required to reduce spend following Zero Based Budgeting exercise to include true cost of out of hours working	0.713
Public Realm	Underspend	Net underspend on employee costs as a result of agency costs, redundancy costs and the vacancy factor within Street Environmental Services	(1.178)
Public Realm	Underspend	Net underspend on running costs mainly as a result of transport recharges and training	(0.294)
Public Realm	Underspend	Additional income within Street Environmental Services	(0.707)
Public Realm	Underspend	Net employee underspend and running cost underspend within Traffic & Engineering	(0.446)
Public Realm	Underspend	Acceleration of Low Traffic Neighbourhood and School Streets programmes	(2.548)
Total E&R			20.745
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>26.050</i>
HOUSING			
Housing Needs	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Legal Costs	0.286
Housing Needs	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Islington Lettings	0.366
Housing Needs	Underspend	Bad Debt	(0.119)
Housing Needs	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	SHPS (Single Persons Homelessness Prevention Scheme)	0.390
Housing Needs	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Temporary Accommodation: Nightly Booked/PSL	0.356
Housing Needs	Underspend	Specialist Support Team	(0.202)

Appendix 1: 2020/21 General Fund Key Variances - Month 10

Division	Type of Variance	Description	Over/(Under) Spend Month 10 £m
Housing Needs	Underspend	Staffing/Other	(0.551)
NRPF	Underspend	NRPF Services (Statutory and Commercial)	(0.529)
Housing Needs	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Homelessness services	0.428
Housing Needs	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Rough sleeping - accommodating and supporting those brought into alternative accommodation	0.550
Housing Needs	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Housing - other excluding HRA	0.403
Housing Needs	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Other income losses	0.091
NRPF	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Other SFC income losses	0.010
Housing Needs	COVID-19 External Funding	Additional CV-19 Grant Income	(1.479)
Total Housing			0.000
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.003</i>
CHILDREN, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS (CES)			
Youth and Communities	Underspend	Uncommitted growth funding in relation to VAWG. This programme has been commissioned for the year and does not require the full allocation of funding	(0.050)
Youth and Communities	Underspend	Forecast underspend against the remand budget on the assumption that the reduced numbers on remand continues from last year. However, this is a demand led budget, and a small increase in activity can have a large impact on the budget.	(0.249)
Youth and Communities	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	On-going repairs and maintenance pressure in relation to youth and play provision across the borough	0.075
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Staffing and non-staffing cost pressures across the service	0.092
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Staffing pressure in the CIN provider service due to increased costs of funding staff provided through health	0.033
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increased demand on temporary accommodation (non COVID-19)	0.033
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increase in Short Breaks activities	0.000
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Legal costs from increased care proceedings (non-COVID-19)	0.442
Safeguarding and Family Support	Underspend	Surplus Home Office Grant in relation to UASC	(0.208)
Learning and Schools	Non COVID-19 Income Pressure	Reduction in purchase of annual service packages for schools (pre-COVID 19)	0.115
Learning and Schools	Underspend	Staff vacancies in school support services	(0.090)
Learning and Schools	Underspend	Potential underspend against the Universal Free School Meals budget as a result of pupils being at home	(0.734)
Learning and Schools	Underspend	Paused implementation of growth for Bright Start outreach workers due to cost pressures in the Council	(0.120)
Learning and Schools	Underspend	Forecast underspend against the Holiday Hunger budget	(0.070)
Learning and Schools	Underspend	Unallocated grant aid budget for community nurseries	(0.045)
Learning and Schools	Underspend	Staffing underspend in Early Years	(0.082)
Learning and Schools	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	The Council's Post-16 bursary has been funded from a balance of one-off funding from prior-years which is due to run out in 2021/22, therefore this creates an ongoing cost pressure for the Council	0.039
Learning and Schools	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Legal costs in relation to SEND appeals	0.059
Learning and Schools	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increase in demand for school uniform grants	0.025
Learning and Schools	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increase in demand for personal budgets in the SEN transport service	0.115
Partnerships and Service Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Council costs in relation to Holloway Pool for which there is no budget	0.060
Partnerships and Service Support	Underspend	Net forecast staffing underspend in Partnerships and Service Support	(0.156)
Employment, Skills and Culture	Underspend	Early delivery of saving from flexible retirements	(0.020)
Employment, Skills and Culture	Underspend	Net staffing underspend across Employment, Skills and Culture	(0.083)
Employment, Skills and Culture	Underspend	Income in the Arts and Culture Service in relation to previous years	(0.017)
Youth and Communities	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Agreed package of support to Isledon to ensure the continued provision of universal youth services across the borough following significant income pressures resulting from Covid-19.	0.325
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Pressure against independent fostering agency, residential placements, and supported accommodation mainly as a result of COVID-19. Includes changes to personal budgets as a result of Covid-19 and emergency rooms commissioned for self-isolation. Overspends partially offset by underspends against joint agency provision and permanency placements.	2.609
Safeguarding and Family Support	Underspend	Application of placements contingency budget	(0.500)
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Legal costs in relation to an increase in emergency applications for child protection orders	0.163
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Agency staff recruited to provide additional support to the Emergency Duty service as a result of COVID-19	0.008
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional independent reviewing officer for 6 months	0.050
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Increase in allowance for carers by £20 per week until 31 August due to increased costs of caring for young people while they are at home	0.059
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional financial support is being provided to care leavers through the summer. There is the potential to meet £54k of this cost through S106 funding	0.093
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Nursing costs in relation to children discharged from hospital during COVID-19 lockdown	0.027
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Increase in demand for crisis payments as more disabled children are remaining at home due to COVID-19 and potential additional care support to clients.	0.071
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Delay to moving families out of temporary accommodation due to COVID-19 (previously reported as a non COVID-19 cost pressure)	0.064
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional COVID-19 cost risks in the division	0.456
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Provision of home learning packs for children and young people at home who do not have access to IT	0.018
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional costs of supporting schools due to COVID-19	0.017
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Estimated loss of parental income in Children's Centres due to a significant reduction in children accessing provision due to COVID-19	2.646
Learning and Schools	Underspend	Reduced costs of provision of early education and childcare during periods of lockdown due to reduced numbers of children in Children's Centres	(0.889)
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Estimated cost of the provision of Provision of food vouchers to children who are eligible for the Early years Pupil Premium	0.026
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Loss of traded income due to COVID-19 - this was previously categorised as a cost risk	0.075
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Purchase of PPE for Children's Centres	0.035
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Underwriting income for holiday childcare provision (previously reported as a COVID-19 cost risk)	0.037
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of curriculum income in the SEN transport service and increased costs of provision under social distancing (previously reported as a cost risk)	0.236
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional support to Mother Tongue Supplementary Schools over the summer	0.015
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of income in relation to school absences	0.021
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Cost of providing free school meals during autumn half-term and during the additional inset days in the run up to Christmas	0.140
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost Risk	Sunk costs in relation to Upward Bound that are not recoverable due to COVID-19	0.014

Appendix 1: 2020/21 General Fund Key Variances - Month 10

Division	Type of Variance	Description	Over/(Under) Spend Month 10 £m
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Additional Cost Risk	Additional COVID-19 cost risks in the division	0.100
Learning and Schools	COVID-19 Loss of Income Risk	Additional COVID-19 income risks in the division	0.000
Partnerships and Service Support	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Estimated net loss of income at Cardfields and the Laycock Centre as a result of COVID-19 after allowing for cost reductions	0.310
Partnerships and Service Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Purchase of 400 laptops / Chromebooks for home learning for children without access to IT kit at home and for Children in Need to enable them to stay in contact with social workers	0.125
Partnerships and Service Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional costs of cleaning BSF schools due to Covid-19 (Council share)	0.083
Partnerships and Service Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost Risk	Additional COVID-19 cost risks in the division	0.030
Employment, Skills and Culture	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Estimated loss of income in the Arts Service due to COVID-19	0.057
Employment, Skills and Culture	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Estimated loss of income in Libraries, including the Education Library Service, due to COVID-19	0.171
Employment, Skills and Culture	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Provision of reading support to children who are at home	0.006
Employment, Skills and Culture	Underspend	Reduced costs of providing the Libraries Service due to COVID-19	(0.211)
Employment, Skills and Culture	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Estimated cost of 50 Chromebooks for vulnerable adults	0.015
Total CES			5.666
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>6.502</i>
ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES			
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Adult Social Care – workforce pressures	1.09
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 External Funding	Workforce Development Grant	-0.643
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	COVID-19 Hospital Discharge Service Placements	6.75
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 External Funding	COVID-19 Hospital Discharge Service Placements Costs: Assumed income from NHS	-6.75
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Adult Social Care – supporting the market	2.006
Learning Disabilities	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	LD Care Packages	0.317
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 External Funding	Infection Control Grant	-1.83
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Adult Social Care - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	1.577
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Adult Social Care - other	0.028
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Reduction in service user contributions to packages of care	1.225
In House Services	Underspend	Impact of COVID-19 on In-House Day Services	-0.111
In House Services	Underspend	Reablement Staffing	-0.014
Integrated Community Services	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Mental Health Social Worker Uplift	0.056
Strategy & Commissioning	Underspend	Commissioning Staffing Vacancies	-0.162
Strategy & Commissioning	Underspend	Transport Underspend due to closure of Day Centres	-0.322
Strategy & Commissioning	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Intermediate Care Staffing	0.023
Strategy & Commissioning	Underspend	Carers Pool	-0.024
Total Adult Social Services			3.216
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>3.453</i>
Total People			8.882
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>9.955</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH			
Children & Young People	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Minor Staffing Movement Costs	0.008
Obesity and Physical Activity	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	The division confirmed that activity has increased for Making Every Contact Count (MECC), resulting in increased costs.	0.035
Other Public Health	Underspend	Efficiencies in the Public Health grant uplift	(0.604)
Sexual Health	Underspend	Activity has considerably dropped this year which has resulted in LBI paying less to providers. The department has now negotiated and agreed baseline tariffs with the providers. The service also received £321k in Prep funding this year.	(0.379)
Substance Misuse	Underspend	Procurement efficiencies delivered additional savings.	(0.163)
Public Health	Underspend	The department has decided to draw down £770k from PH reserves to help mitigate Covid-19 PH pressures across the Council. £253k has already been earmarked and recognised by appropriate department.	(0.517)
Sexual Health	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Mainly due to an increase in online access to STI testing and treatment and online contraception	0.297
Total Public Health			(1.323)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.297</i>
RESOURCES DIRECTORATE			
Financial Operations	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of income from Assembly Hall events and registrars services (e.g. weddings) relating to cancellation of previously booked events and lack of new bookings as well as emergency assistance grant.	1.460
Financial Operations	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Potential Assembly Hall re-opening costs: Air Handling System/Power Upgrade/technological/IT modification	0.235
Financial Operations	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional overtime/salary related expenditure incurred due to extra support and assistance provided to vulnerable and self-isolating people and communities at large	0.291
Financial Operations	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Crisis payments are being made to local residents to support people who are struggling to buy the basics (net of specific government grant funding)	0.595
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Upgrading of IT infrastructure due to increased home working and additional support and maintenance costs. This is net of assumed funding from earmarked reserves for non COVID-19 related IT project costs.	1.972
Financial Operations	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of court costs income due to court activities being closed and no hearings taking place	0.609
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	WFH, ICT and Office Equipment support	0.204
Law and Governance	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Loss of legal income from planning and property services	0.042
Resources Others (department as a whole)	Underspend	Including general savings and corporate and contingency support.	(1.524)
Total Resources			3.884
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>5.408</i>
Directorates Total			32.528
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>42.223</i>
CORPORATE			
We are Islington	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Estimated additional costs of running the 'We are Islington' support service that not reflected in directorate forecasts	0.489
London Mortality Management	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Estimated pressure in relation to mortality management costs allocated across London councils	1.082
Re-profiled savings (non COVID-19 related)	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Re-profiling of the 3-year saving plan following review at the end of the previous financial year	2.780
Re-profiled savings (COVID-19 related)	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Further re-profiling of the 3-year savings plan to reflect the impact of COVID-19	2.175
Undeliverable savings	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Historical savings target that is no longer considered deliverable	0.968
Corporate Financing Account	Underspend	Estimated one-off underspend on the corporate financing budget, in part due to COVID-19 related slippage in the capital programme	(1.000)
Vacancy factor	Underspend	Agreed vacancy factor management action across the council with effect from 1 July 2020 (9 months part-year effect), excluding services where vacancies have to be covered for safeguarding or service performance reasons	(2.385)

Appendix 1: 2020/21 General Fund Key Variances - Month 10

Division	Type of Variance	Description	Over/(Under) Spend Month 10 £m
Reserve movements	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	In-year budget pressure in relation to previously budgeted drawdowns from earmarked reserves that now needs to be maintained in reserves in light of COVID-19 related budget pressures and hardening budget risks over the medium term.	3.084
Total Corporate Items			7.193
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>3.746</i>
IN-YEAR GENERAL FUND			39.721
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>45.969</i>
COVID-19 Collection Fund Losses			4.737
OVERALL GENERAL FUND			44.458
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>50.706</i>
COVID-19 Grant (net of amount applied in 2019/20)			(26.043)
SFC Compensation Full Year Estimate			(18.690)
Assumed Tax Guarantee Scheme Compensation			(2.478)
Transfer to COVID-19 Reserve			2.753
Unplanned Transfer from GF Balances			0.000
FORECAST NET GENERAL FUND			0.000

Appendix 2: 2020/21 Budget Monitoring by Service Area - Month 10

GENERAL FUND						Forecast	Month to
	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Forecast Outturn	Over/(Under) Spend Month 10	Over/(Under) Spend Previous Month	Month Change
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DIRECTORATE							
Chief Executive's Office	0.430	(0.342)	0.088	0.112	0.024	0.020	0.004
Communications and Change	2.017	(1.016)	1.002	0.988	(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.003)
Community Wealth Building	3.613	(3.377)	0.236	0.570	0.334	0.308	0.026
Strategy & Change	0.843	(0.119)	0.724	0.720	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.001)
Total Chief Executive's	6.902	(4.853)	2.049	2.389	0.340	0.314	0.026
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>0.510</i>	<i>0.510</i>	<i>0.000</i>
ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION (E&R)							
Directorate	1.347	(1.848)	(0.501)	(0.501)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Planning and Development	5.945	(4.864)	1.081	1.673	0.592	0.506	0.086
Public Protection	15.289	(10.793)	4.496	5.661	1.165	0.982	0.183
Public Realm	87.733	(76.928)	10.806	29.794	18.988	15.638	3.350
Total E&R	110.315	(94.433)	15.882	36.627	20.745	17.126	3.619
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>26.050</i>	<i>21.571</i>	<i>4.479</i>
HOUSING							
Temporary Accommodation (Homelessness Direct)	12.311	(9.248)	3.063	3.392	0.329	0.207	0.122
Housing Needs (Homelessness Indirect)	4.115	(2.417)	1.698	1.621	(0.077)	(0.055)	(0.022)
Housing Strategy and Development	0.073	0.000	0.073	0.068	(0.005)	(0.006)	0.001
Housing Administration	1.135	(0.217)	0.918	0.995	0.077	0.082	(0.005)
No Recourse to Public Funds	1.435	(0.260)	1.175	0.851	(0.324)	(0.228)	(0.096)
Voluntary and Community Services (VCS)	3.721	(0.925)	2.796	2.796	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Housing	22.790	(13.067)	9.723	9.723	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.053</i>	<i>(0.050)</i>
CHILDREN, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS (CES)							
Youth and Communities	8.998	(3.219)	5.779	5.880	0.101	0.175	(0.074)
Safeguarding and Family Support	55.376	(12.569)	42.807	46.299	3.492	2.228	1.264
Learning and Schools (non DSG element)	235.546	(208.622)	26.924	28.627	1.703	3.059	(1.356)
Partnership and Service Support	6.825	(2.927)	3.898	4.350	0.452	1.053	(0.601)
Strategy and Planning	1.222	(2.281)	(1.059)	(1.059)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Employment, Skills and Culture	8.515	(3.609)	4.906	4.824	(0.082)	0.256	(0.338)
Health Commissioning	1.966	(0.925)	1.041	1.041	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total CES	318.448	(234.152)	84.296	89.962	5.666	6.771	(1.105)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>6.502</i>	<i>6.493</i>	<i>0.009</i>
ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES							
Adult Social Care	3.678	-21.657	-17.979	-17.979	0	0.010	(0.010)
Integrated Community Services	49.86	-19.553	30.307	33.816	3.509	3.690	(0.181)
In House Services	9.899	-2.419	7.48	7.355	-0.125	0.017	(0.142)
Learning Disabilities	33.543	-7.632	25.911	26.228	0.317	0.648	(0.331)
Strategy and Commissioning	41.497	-21.581	19.916	19.431	-0.485	(0.056)	(0.429)
Total Adult Social Services	138.477	(72.842)	65.635	68.851	3.216	4.309	(1.093)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>3.453</i>	<i>4.400</i>	<i>(0.947)</i>
Total People	456.925	(306.994)	149.931	158.813	8.882	11.080	(2.198)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>9.955</i>	<i>10.893</i>	<i>(0.938)</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH							
Children 0-5 Public Health	3.772	0.000	3.772	3.772	0.000	0.000	0.000
Children and Young People	1.749	(0.160)	1.589	1.597	0.008	0.008	0.000
NHS Health Checks	0.250	0.000	0.250	0.25	0.000	0.000	0.000
Obesity and Physical Activity	1.047	(0.251)	0.796	0.831	0.035	0.000	0.035
Other Public Health	9.197	(28.655)	(19.458)	-20.537	(1.079)	(0.605)	(0.474)
Sexual Health	6.184	(0.775)	5.409	5.267	(0.142)	(0.142)	0.000
Smoking and Tobacco	0.477	0.000	0.477	0.494	0.017	0.017	0.000
Substance Misuse	7.166	0.000	7.166	7.003	(0.163)	(0.163)	0.000
Total Public Health	29.841	(29.841)	(0.000)	(1.323)	(1.323)	(0.884)	(0.439)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>0.297</i>	<i>0.291</i>	<i>0.006</i>
RESOURCES							
Directorate	0.874	0.000	0.874	0.944	0.070	0.096	(0.026)
Digital Services and Transformation	18.247	(5.013)	13.234	15.206	1.972	2.472	(0.500)
Financial Management and Property	6.127	(4.138)	1.989	1.868	(0.121)	(0.050)	(0.071)
Financial Operations	237.640	(218.876)	18.764	20.511	1.747	1.159	0.588
Health and Safety	1.102	(0.380)	0.722	0.722	0.000	0.000	0.000
Internal Audit	0.694	0.000	0.694	0.486	(0.208)	(0.143)	(0.065)
Law and Governance	6.821	(3.558)	3.263	3.560	0.297	0.320	(0.023)
Human Resources	3.141	(1.685)	1.456	1.583	0.127	0.171	(0.044)
Total Resources	274.646	(233.650)	40.996	44.880	3.884	4.025	(0.141)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>5.408</i>	<i>5.605</i>	<i>(0.197)</i>
Directorates Total (excluding CV-19)	901.419	(682.838)	218.581	251.109	32.528	31.661	0.867
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					<i>42.223</i>	<i>38.923</i>	<i>3.300</i>

Appendix 2: 2020/21 Budget Monitoring by Service Area - Month 10

	Expenditure Budget	Income Budget	Net Budget	Forecast Outturn	Over/(Under) Spend Month 10	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend Previous Month	Month to Month Change
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
CORPORATE							
Council Tax	0.018	(99.201)	(99.183)	(99.183)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Retained Business Rates	0.000	(104.642)	(104.642)	(104.642)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revenue Support Grant	0.000	(24.459)	(24.459)	(24.459)	0.000	0.000	0.000
New Homes Bonus	0.000	(5.269)	(5.269)	(5.269)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other Specific Grant	0.000	(0.570)	(0.570)	(0.570)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Corporate Financing Account	7.987	(9.897)	(1.910)	(2.910)	(1.000)	(1.000)	0.000
Levies	20.072	0.000	20.072	20.072	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pensions	13.465	(4.117)	9.348	9.348	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other Corporate Items	(0.093)	0.000	(0.093)	5.016	5.109	3.989	1.120
Transfer to/(from) Reserves	9.944	0.000	9.944	13.028	3.084	3.084	0.000
Appropriations and Technical Accounting Entries	0.000	(25.960)	(25.960)	(25.960)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Contingency	4.140	0.000	4.140	4.140	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Corporate Items	55.533	(274.115)	(218.582)	(211.389)	7.193	6.073	1.120
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					3.746	3.676	0.070
IN-YEAR GENERAL FUND	956.952	(956.953)	(0.001)	39.720	39.721	37.734	1.987
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					45.969	42.599	3.370
Collection Fund Losses					4.737	4.737	0.000
OVERALL GENERAL FUND					44.458	42.471	
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>					50.706	47.336	
COVID-19 Grant (net of amount applied in 2019/20)					(26.043)	(26.043)	
SFC Income Compensation Full Year Estimate					(18.690)	(16.491)	
Assumed Tax Guarantee Scheme Compensation					(2.478)	(2.478)	
Transfer to COVID-19 Reserve					2.753	2.541	
Unplanned Transfer from GF Balances					0.000	0.000	
FORECAST NET GENERAL FUND					0.000	(0.000)	

Appendix 2: 2020/21 Budget Monitoring by Service Area - Month 10

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT(HRA)					
Service Area	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Over/(Under) Spend Month 10	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend Previous Month	Month to Month Change
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Dwelling Rents	(156.976)	(157.371)	(0.395)	(0.395)	0.000
Tenant Service Charges	(18.421)	(18.521)	(0.100)	(0.100)	0.000
Non Dwelling Rents	(1.600)	(1.225)	0.375	0.375	0.000
Heating Charges	(2.578)	(1.188)	1.390	1.390	0.000
Leaseholder Charges	(15.173)	(14.810)	0.363	0.363	0.000
Parking Income	(2.350)	(2.175)	0.175	0.175	0.000
PFI Credits	(22.855)	(22.855)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest Receivable	(0.750)	(0.900)	(0.150)	(0.150)	0.000
Contribution from the General Fund	(0.816)	(0.816)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other Income	(1.500)	(2.500)	(1.000)	(1.000)	0.000
Income	(223.019)	(222.361)	0.658	0.658	0.000
Repairs and Maintenance	34.190	36.190	2.000	2.000	0.000
General Management	52.313	53.298	0.985	0.985	0.000
PFI Payments	44.233	43.533	(0.700)	(0.700)	0.000
Special Services	25.346	23.846	(1.500)	(1.500)	0.000
Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Changes	0.990	1.105	0.115	0.115	0.000
Capital Financing Costs	17.926	17.139	(0.787)	(0.787)	0.000
Depreciation (mandatory transfer to Major Repairs	30.567	30.567	0.000	0.000	0.000
Additional transfer to Major Repairs Reserve	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bad Debt Provisions	1.250	3.300	2.050	2.050	0.000
Contingency	2.320	2.320	0.000	0.000	0.000
Transfer to HRA Reserves	13.885	13.885	0.000	0.000	0.000
Expenditure	223.019	225.182	2.163	2.163	0.000
(Surplus)/Deficit	(0.000)	2.821	2.821	2.821	0.000

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Appendix 3: Capital Programme 2020/21 to 2022/23 - Month 10

Directorate/Scheme	2020/21										Prior Month Forecast
	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Variance	Reason for Variance	Expenditure to Date	2020/21 Forecast Spent to Date	Explanation of Forecast		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	Dropdown	£m	%			
ENVIRONMENT AND REGENERATION											
Cemeteries	0.000	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.000		(0.021)	(131.3%)	Negative spend is an accrual that will be cleared - delays in contractor invoicing which will be resolved in 2020/21.		0.016
Bunhill Energy Centre Phase 2	1.026	1.990	3.016	2.477	(0.539)	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	1.029	41.5%	Bunhill Energy Centre Phase 2 will be substantively completed by March. The total budget for the project is £16.311m and there is a forecast reprofiling of £0.539m in relation to the City Forum connection which is under discussion with Berkeley Homes		2.477
Greenspace	0.000	0.896	0.896	0.817	(0.079)	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	0.451	55.2%	In-year budget changes largely relate to allocation of S106/CIL funds from placeholder offset by budget slippage on Whittington Park Community Centre (£0.324m) as the project is now on hold due to lack of funding and Highbury Fields pitches (£0.220m) as project currently not fully funded. The balance is a forecast reprofiling on various S106 projects (£0.107m).		0.643
Highways	1.400	0.904	2.304	2.304	0.000		1.441	62.5%			2.184
Leisure (Maintenance and Investment)	0.288	0.092	0.380	0.138	(0.242)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	0.075	54.3%	Forecast reprofiling of £0.242m with full spend on the maintenance programme dependent on review of leisure services and no investment planned in 2020/21 due to Covid-19.		0.138
Section 106/CIL Funded Schemes	5.000	(2.951)	2.049	0.000	(2.049)	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	0.003	100.0%	Forecast reprofiling of £2.049m as all projects for 2020/21 have now been agreed. This is a S106/CIL placeholder budget agreed on an annual basis and as budgets for new projects are agreed they are allocated from the £5.000m.		0.244
Council Building Renovation (Special Projects)	0.000	0.328	0.328	0.165	(0.163)	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	0.032	19.4%	Majority of spend relating to 222 Upper St generators and Clerkenwell Green public toilets expected in Q4, some slippage on projects relating to Waste Recycling Centre (£0.248m); on track for completion in early 21/22.		0.328
Traffic and Engineering	2.500	0.208	2.708	2.698	(0.010)	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	1.831	67.9%	In year budget changes largely relate to reprofiling on various minor works projects due to Covid-19, prioritisation of People Friendly Streets (PFS) and contractor resource pressures.		1.632
People Friendly Streets (Including Traffic Enforcement)	3.000	0.050	3.050	3.050	0.000		2.647	86.8%			3.050
Vehicle Replacement	2.000	0.278	2.278	1.588	(0.690)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	1.126	70.9%	Spend to date behind profile partly due to manufacturer delays due to Covid. Further forecast of reprofiling due to delays in the tender process for electric vehicles (£0.690m).		2.278
Sobell Leisure Centre	0.445	0.000	0.445	0.000	(0.445)	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	0.000	100.0%	Forecast reprofiling of £0.445m following decision to procure Sobell works together with works to Finsbury Leisure Centre and Cally Roof to maximise value for money to the council.		0.000
Cally Pool	0.250	(0.250)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	100.0%	Budget slippage of £0.250m as the project is on hold pending review of leisure services.		0.000

Appendix 3: Capital Programme 2020/21 to 2022/23 - Month 10

Directorate/Scheme	2020/21										Prior Month Forecast
	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Variance	Reason for Variance	Expenditure to Date	2020/21 Forecast Spent to Date	Explanation of Forecast	If % of Forecast Spent to Date - Red/Amber, please provide explanation If there is a forecast variance, please provide explanation	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	Dropdown	£m	%			
New River Walk	0.450	(0.403)	0.047	0.047	0.000		0.000	0.0%	Spend of £0.047m forecast in year; majority of budget slipped into 2021/22 as a consequence of delays caused by ecological impact studies.	0.047	
Playground Water Features	0.450	(0.030)	0.420	0.420	0.000		0.420	100.0%		0.420	
Highbury Bandstand/Highbury Fields	0.250	(0.245)	0.005	0.005	0.000		0.000	0.0%	Majority of budget (£0.245m) slipped to 2021/22 following delays from Covid-19 which impacted on recruitment.	0.005	
Bingfield Park (Including Crumbles Castle Legacy)	0.250	(0.243)	0.007	0.008	0.001	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	0.008	100.0%	Budget slippage of £0.244m following delays due to changes in overall project scope.	0.007	
Wray Crescent Cricket Pavilion	0.130	(0.130)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	100.0%	With procurement complete, no spend expected in 2020/21 as project now programmed for 2021/22 so budget has been slipped.	0.000	
Tufnell Park All-Weather Pitch	0.300	(0.300)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	100.0%	Following delays caused by shortfall in funding and results of public engagement project will be undertaken in 2021/22.	0.000	
Vehicle fleet Electrification	1.500	(1.300)	0.200	0.191	(0.009)	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	0.140	73.3%	Budget slippage of £1.309m consistent with expenditure profile agreed with GLA in October 2020.	0.191	
CCTV Upgrade	0.490	0.000	0.490	0.390	(0.100)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	0.000	0.0%	Forecast reprofiling of £0.100m due to delays purchasing a new CCTV vehicle due to Covid-19.	0.490	
Finsbury Leisure Centre	0.400	(0.350)	0.050	0.050	0.000		0.005	10.0%	Progression of a planning application has been delayed by review of leisure services but work is expected to resume in early 2021/22.	0.050	
Economic Development	0.000	0.739	0.739	0.739	0.000		0.007	0.9%		0.739	
Transport Planning	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.000	(0.010)	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	0.013	100.0%	Forecast reprofiling of £0.010m due to prioritisation of other non-S106 funded projects including People Friendly Streets.	0.000	
CCTV Other	0.000	0.059	0.059	0.059	0.000		0.047	79.7%		0.059	
CCTV - Town Hall	0.000	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.000			0.0%		New	
Energy Services	0.000	0.471	0.471	0.140	(0.331)	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	0.040	28.6%	Forecast reprofiling of £0.331m on Green Homes Grant as funding was agreed with BEIS in October 2020. There has also been difficulty procuring certified installers and accessing residents' homes due to Covid-19. The other project is S106 funded.	0.361	
Total Environment and Regeneration	20.129	(0.091)	20.038	15.372	(4.666)		9.294	60.5%		15.359	

Appendix 3: Capital Programme 2020/21 to 2022/23 - Month 10

Directorate/Scheme	2020/21										Prior Month Forecast
	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Variance	Reason for Variance	Expenditure to Date	2020/21 Forecast Spent to Date	Explanation of Forecast	If % of Forecast Spent to Date - Red/Amber, please provide explanation If there is a forecast variance, please provide explanation	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	Dropdown	£m	%			
HOUSING											
Housing Revenue Account											
Major Works and Improvements	38.438	(12.838)	25.600	27.403	1.803	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	23.402	85.4%	Slippage reduced by £1.8m since M9 reporting. Original budget with a number of capital works paused due to Covid-19, which also contributed to a delay in the award of 3 key capital cyclical improvement programme contracts. These contracts have now been awarded & are due to commence mobilisation very soon.		25.600
New Build Programme	59.639	(26.739)	32.900	23.432	(9.468)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	15.843	67.6%	Total NB slippage increased by £1.935m since M9 progress on site remains difficult to predict & slower than anticipated - Historically NB spend at M10 is around 67% of outturn - a further review of scheme progress has been carried out - the majority (85%) of remaining forecast spend is assigned to schemes on site - there are no outstanding issues so not withstanding the ongoing uncertainty with regards to the impact of Covid and also EU Exit, we are reasonably confident that the forecast represents a realistic outlook.		24.980
Jean Stokes community hub	0.250	(0.250)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	100.0%	Budget previously slipped - whilst project architect has been appointed the original planned submission of a planning application is delayed. Covid 19 will also impact on delivery timelines but this will be monitored moving forward to see if any lost time can be made up.		0.000
Temporary Accommodation	23.850	3.900	27.750	26.500	(1.250)	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	20.304	76.6%	49 purchases to date and 15 properties where offers have been accepted (legal process underway 4 completions imminent). 3 offers have been rejected since M9		27.750
Housing General Fund											
New Build Open Market Sales	20.169	(8.869)	11.300	6.233	(5.067)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	4.360	70.0%	Total NB slippage increased by £1.935m since M9 progress on site remains difficult to predict & slower than anticipated - Historically NB spend at M10 is around 67% of outturn - a further review of scheme progress has been carried out - the majority (85%) of remaining forecast spend is assigned to schemes on site - there are no outstanding issues so not withstanding the ongoing uncertainty with regards to the impact of Covid and also EU Exit, we are reasonably confident that the forecast represents a realistic outlook.		6.612
Total Housing	142.346	(44.796)	97.550	83.568	(13.982)		63.909	76.5%			84.942
PEOPLE											
Central Foundation School Expansion	0.120	0.331	0.451	0.451	0.000		0.394	87.4%			0.451

Appendix 3: Capital Programme 2020/21 to 2022/23 - Month 10

Directorate/Scheme	2020/21										Prior Month Forecast
	Original Budget	Budget Changes	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Variance	Reason for Variance	Expenditure to Date	2020/21 Forecast Spent to Date	Explanation of Forecast		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	Dropdown	£m	%			
Central Library Renovation	0.000	0.408	0.408	0.501	0.093	Overspend	0.448	89.4%	Project has been completed. Overspend Of £93k majority covered by Contingency budget of £86k.	0.465	
Dowery Street/Primary PRU	0.000	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.000		0.006	100.0%		0.006	
Early Years Capital	0.550	(0.410)	0.140	0.140	0.000		0.084	60.0%	£0.140m scheme for New River extension has started. Budget changes relate to £0.170m Bright Start Hub works not now expected to commence this financial year due to delays in getting access to the building, and along with delays to works to other Early Years sites.	0.140	
Primary Schools Condition Schemes/Schools Modernisation	1.227	1.930	3.157	1.952	(1.205)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	1.452	74.4%	Following the recent announcement of lockdown £1.205m of slippage across the programme due to contractors not been in a position to get on site with Covid restrictions.	2.317	
Highbury Grove School Expansion	0.000	0.167	0.167	0.167	0.000		0.034	20.4%	Final accounts dispute with Contractor	0.167	
Other Schools/Contingency	0.000	0.086	0.086	0.000	(0.086)		0.000	100.0%	This budget will be used to cover the expected overspend on Central Library Renovation.	0.086	
Schools Matching Capital Programme	0.200	0.000	0.200	0.200	0.000		0.096	48.0%	Following announcement of recent lockdown projects are expected to be delayed and slippage expected - forecast to be updated in Mid February.	0.200	
Special Provision Capital Fund	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	100.0%		0.000	
School Condition Works	0.000	0.030	0.030	0.030	(0.000)		0.029	96.7%	Used for urgent schools works	0.023	
Tufnell Park School Expansion	0.750	(0.044)	0.706	0.252	(0.454)	Underspend	0.193	76.6%	School expansion work in completion stage; currently ancillary work being undertaken on site for which costs expected to come through shortly.	0.706	
Adult social care commissioned services (18 Highbury Grove, 76-80 Isledon Road, 35 Ashley Road, 48 Despard Road)	0.265	(0.165)	0.100	0.000	(0.100)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	0.000	100.0%	Delays in recruitment due to Covid. Project team now in place with works expected to start in Q4, although likely to be further impacted by Covid-19 restrictions.	0.100	
St Anne's residential care home, 60 Durham Road	0.200	(0.100)	0.100	0.025	(0.075)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	0.017	68.0%	Delays in recruitment due to Covid. Project team now in place with works expected to start in Q4, although likely to be further impacted by Covid-19 restrictions.	0.100	
Wray Court and Orchard Close residential care homes for people with learning difficulties	0.200	(0.200)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	100.0%	Start date for works in 2021/22 due to project delays as a result of Covid-19.	0.000	
Early Years and Children's Centres	0.833	(0.583)	0.250	0.085	(0.165)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	0.010	11.8%	£0.075m of works completed at Paradise Park (costs anticipated in month). coded to revenue in error. £10k on Hungerford Playground.	0.250	
Libraries Modernisation	0.500	(0.480)	0.020	0.020	0.000		0.011	55.0%	£0.020m expected spend on feasibility study in year. Works due to begin at Archway and Central Library in 2021/22.	0.020	
Martin Luther King Adventure Playground	0.350	(0.300)	0.050	0.050	0.000		0.004	8.0%	£0.050m fees expected in year, with the architect and quantity surveyor in place. On-site works to take place in 21/22.	0.050	

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	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	Dropdown	£m	%			
Cornwallis Adventure Playground	0.350	(0.300)	0.050	0.050	0.000		0.005	10.0%	£0.050m fees expected in year, with the architect and quantity surveyor in place. On-site works to take place in 21/22.	0.050	
Hayward Adventure Playground	0.050	0.000	0.050	0.030	(0.020)	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	0.013	43.3%	Project has started, but due to delays is now expected to be completed in 2021/22 so slippage of £0.020m expected.	0.030	
South Library	0.300	(0.300)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	100.0%	Project programmed for 2021/22 due to delays caused by listed building status; awaiting outcome of feasibility study before progressing further.	0.000	
48 Seven Sisters Road	0.000	0.400	0.400	0.225	(0.175)	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	0.067	29.8%	Works due to begin on site in late February, to be completed in April 2021 so some reprofiling of expenditure into early 2021/22.	0.400	
Total People	5.895	0.476	6.371	4.184	(2.187)		2.863	68.4%		5.561	
RESOURCES/CORPORATE											
Laycock Street	0.000	0.300	0.300	0.100	(0.200)	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19	0.042	42.0%	Slippage expected due to Covid-19 restrictions delaying project start.	0.100	
Hungerford Road Cladding Replacement	2.975	(1.214)	1.761	1.761	0.000	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	1.379	78.3%	Slow progress on work due to the impact of Covid19 and lockdown restrictions.	0.817	
Total Resources/Corporate	2.975	(0.914)	2.061	1.861	(0.200)		1.421	76.4%		0.917	
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME	171.345	(45.325)	126.020	104.985	(21.035)		77.487	73.8%		106.779	
Central Adjustment	171.345	(45.325)	126.020	94.984	(31.036)		94.984		Where slippage is known or expected on specific projects this is reflected in the forecast above. However as there is significant uncertainty due to the impact of lockdown/COVID-19 on capital delivery milestones, a further degree of slippage is expected. This is currently under review on a project-by-project level, but for prudence the forecast has been adjusted centrally to account for this. The forecast of £94.984m is based on the current profile of spend continuing to the end of the year.		

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Report of: Executive Member for Housing and Development

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward:
Executive	18 th March 2021	St Peter's

Delete as appropriate	Exempt	Non- Exempt
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SUBJECT: Appropriation of land on Windsor Street for planning purposes

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 This report seeks the Executive's agreement to authorise the Corporate Director of Resources to appropriate the council's property known as land at Windsor Street car park and garages, London N1 8QF ("the Land"), edged red on the plan attached (see Appendix 1) from housing to planning purposes under section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 as the Land is no longer required for the purpose for which it is currently held.
- 1.2 The appropriation is necessary to facilitate the construction of a 11-bedroom (plus staff sleep-in unit) building to accommodate a supported living scheme on the Land. The proposal also includes communal kitchen/living/dining facilities, staff offices, laundry, plant room, and accessible bathroom facility. Associated landscaping including courtyard garden areas, refuse and cycle storage provision are also proposed. By appropriating the Land the council is reducing the risk of challenge to the scheme.
- 1.3 Planning permission P2017/3493/FUL was granted on 9 May 2018 (see Appendix 2). Further details of the scheme are set out in paragraph 3.4 - 3.6 below. The development must be commenced by 9 May 2021 or the planning permission will lapse.
- 1.4 The council is the freeholder of the Land which is held under part 2 of the Housing Act 1985 in the Housing Revenue Account.
- 1.5 Since 28 November 2018 the council through its Rights of Light consultants, calford seaden LLP, have been actively investigating the effect of the council's proposed development on adjoining owners and have established that there are adjoining properties that may have the benefit of Rights of Light or easements which will be affected by the new development. The council recognises the potential rights of third parties and will pay compensation where a legal basis for such payments is established.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To authorise the Corporate Director of Resources to appropriate the Land edged red on the plan at Appendix 1 from housing to planning purposes in accordance with section 122 Local Government Act 1972;
- 2.2 To authorise the Corporate Director of Resources, in consultation with the Acting Director of Law and Governance and Corporate Director of Housing to agree the settlement of Rights of Light and Rights of Way claims, where relevant, with owners and occupiers of the affected properties and any ancillary affected leases, together with any associated fees;
- 2.3 To note that the cost of the proposed settlement of Rights of Light and Rights of Way compensation payments, where relevant and associated fees those affected by this scheme will be met from the capital budget for the Windsor Street scheme.
- 2.4 To agree to delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Resources to appropriate the Land back to Housing from Planning should it be deemed necessary to do so.

3. Background

- 3.1 Islington's vision for housing as laid down in the Housing Strategy 2014 – 2019 is to make sure everyone in Islington has a place to live that is affordable, decent and secure. Secure and affordable housing is recognised as an enabler. Housing has an important role in shaping healthy places, preventing ill health, promoting independence, supporting residents into work and tackling child poverty. The council has a corporate objective to deliver 550 new council homes by 2022.
- 3.2 The Land is part of the Cumming Estate and the council owns the freehold of the Land. The Land was transferred to the council by the former GLC in 1981 under the provisions of the Greater London Council (Transfer of Land and Housing Accommodation) Order 1981. The site was occupied by a row of terraced Victorian housing and a long, narrow hall to the south western part of the site. This area suffered bomb damage resulting in the rerouting of the road and the building of Turnbull House and Gough House along with the garages that currently occupies the eastern part of the site. It is understood that the part of the site on which the hall was originally located provided play space presumably for the estate's residents until 1990 when it became a car park.
- 3.3 The Land is currently used as a car park and leased to local businesses. There are also 12 garages all of which are now vacant. The car park will be vacated before the construction works are due to start. Demolition of the garages was agreed as part of the planning permission (P2017/3493/FUL) given in May 2018. Where requested alternative garage provision and car parking spaces have been made for Islington Council tenants. There is no requirement to find alternative provision for the private businesses using the car park. As such, the site is not needed for its current use. The issue of whether the Land is required for housing purposes is considered in section 6 below.
- 3.4 The demolition of the garages will enable redevelopment of the Land and construction of a three storey (plus basement) building which will accommodate a supported living scheme consisting of 11 units (plus staff sleep-in unit), communal kitchen/living/dining facilities, staff offices, laundry, plant room, and accessible bathroom facility. Associated landscaping including courtyard garden areas, refuse and cycle storage for both residents and staff will also be provided. A feasibility study carried out on 3rd February demonstrates that this scheme provides the maximum number of units and makes the optimum use of the land to provide 100% social housing.
- 3.5 The key benefit of the development will be an improvement to the social well-being of its future residents: adults with learning disabilities, whose housing and support needs will be catered for in the new building. In recent years, Islington has consistently commissioned between 120 and 150 out of borough placements for adults with learning disabilities. Placements are made outside of the borough for a variety of reasons, however a primary driver is a lack of appropriate in-borough

accommodation to meet the care & support needs of individuals. Utilisation rates of our in-borough supported living and residential care services are consistently over 97%.

- 3.6 The Learning Disabilities service consistently need to place people outside of the borough, which is not good practice, as it separates people from their communities and reduces the commissioner's ability to maintain oversight on quality and cost of services. On average 30-35 young people with learning disabilities transition into adulthood each year. The complexity of need is increasing year on year, which further increases demand on accommodation-based placements.
- 3.7 Windsor Street has been designed specifically to cater to the needs of people with learning disabilities and will provide suitable accommodation to this client group. Ensuring people are placed in appropriate environments can reduce the support they need to live safely and as independently as possible, avoiding the need to provide additional support to mitigate needs arising from unsuitable accommodation.
- 3.8 In terms of people waiting for a move onto supported living accommodation the most recent figure from the Learning Disabilities Accommodation Plan 2017-2020 states that there were 69 individuals awaiting for this kind of accommodation. The Windsor Street scheme will bring important public benefits as it will reduce costs of out of borough, unsuitable placements for this client group, allow the residents to receive support from their families and services in their local borough, reduce the numbers waiting for this kind of housing and provide an opportunity for these residents to be supported to live and participate in the wider local community.
- 3.9 Having a purpose built provision in an accessible location in the heart of a largely residential community will ensure that we can offer bespoke accommodation to maximise residents' independence and quality of life while ensuring that they can access on-site support that the facility provides.
- 3.10 The proposed development will comprise a four-bedroom cluster flat at ground floor level and seven self-contained one-bedroom units at first and second floor levels two of which will be wheelchair accessible with the remaining units being wheelchair adaptable. The building will include space for support staff required on site at all times, thus including a separate staff 'sleep-in' facility.
- 3.11 All the residents will also have access to flexible communal spaces that could accommodate a range of activities as well as an external amenity space where a sensory garden is proposed.
- 3.12 The development will also deliver environmental improvements by providing a sustainable form of development aiming to achieve an 'Excellent' BREEAM rating. The building was designed to minimise carbon emissions as much as possible and a carbon offset contribution will also be paid to offset outstanding emissions. To increase the biodiversity element of the ground-level garden an extensive green roof on top of the single storey element of the building is proposed.
- 3.13 A Rights of Light Report was commissioned and set out the likely compensation that will have to be paid to the affected owners as a consequence of the development infringing on the adjoining owners' existing Rights of Light.
- 3.14 There is a door in the rear boundary wall of 14 Packington Street adjoining the Land. To date, the owner has not been able to evidence prescriptive rights and this door will be blocked once the development starts.

4. Proposal and Issues

- 4.1 Without the exercise of appropriation, parties who are affected by the diminution of their Rights of Light or Rights of Way have the ability to bring injunction proceedings to prevent the development. Recent court cases have shown that where there is an actionable nuisance, the affected party is prima facie entitled to an injunction to prohibit the nuisance and it is for the defendant to show why an injunction should not be granted. This could potentially halt the project altogether in a worst case scenario and even if the council succeeded in showing that an injunction was not

appropriate, and damages were given instead, it would result in a delay to the delivery of the development as well as likely additional costs to the council. There would be an unacceptable risk to the council in proceeding with a building project at a time when it was uncertain whether injunction proceedings would be brought or would be successful. As noted above, the current planning permission requires the development to be commenced by 9 May 2021, and before commencement there are various conditions that need to be discharged. Securing the discharge of conditions would involve the council in abortive expenditure if it could not ultimately carry out the development.

- 4.2 Once the Land is appropriated for planning purposes and since planning permission for the development has already been granted, the Council will be empowered under section 203 Housing and Planning Act 2016 to override existing rights and extinguish adjoining owners' rights, provided that the conditions of those provisions are fulfilled, without the risk of the building work being halted by an injunction to restrain an infringement of those rights. The rights would be overridden and converted into a right to statutory compensation.
- 4.3 Pursuant to section 203, all Rights of Light or Way claims will be resolved by payment of statutory compensation to the affected parties.
- 4.4 The Council's representative has attempted to make contact with all affected parties and has commenced negotiations with those owners who have already appointed their Right of Light surveyors and/or solicitors. So far one offer has been accepted.
- 4.5 If agreement is not reached with any party the matter can be referred to the Upper Tribunal for determination.

5. Implications

Financial implications

- 5.1 A feasibility assessment has determined that, if the development remained subject to third party rights, the supported accommodation development would be significantly compromised in terms of the number of properties that could be provided. However, the financial risk involved of embarking on the current proposed scheme whilst facing the possibility that the scheme could be halted by injunction proceedings could be considerable.
- 5.2 Alternatively, if the site were sold (with the third party rights in place) under S.106 terms there would be no planning requirement to deliver any social housing given the size of the development potential. As such appropriating "the land" from housing to planning purposes overrides the third party rights and as such removes the risk of injunction proceedings.
- 5.3 For the purposes of the appropriation the Council's acting Head of Property Services has in accordance with the HRA Limits on Indebtedness Determination 2012 – Annex A, provided a certified value of nil in respect of "the land", this value arises because the cost of developing the site exceeds the capital value of the completed development.
- 5.4 Given that "the land" value is nil there will be no impact on either the HRA or General Fund's capital financing requirement. In addition the appropriation will result in the transfer of asset from the HRA to General Fund however it is anticipated that the impact in relation to depreciation charges will be negligible.
- 5.5 Finally it should be noted that the appropriation also converts the third party rights into a right to statutory compensation, the cost of which is estimated to be in the region of £30k & has been accommodated within the budget provision assigned to this scheme.

Legal Implications

Statutory Power to appropriate

- 5.1 This report seeks Executive approval to appropriate, under section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 (LGA), land belonging to the council which is held for housing purposes but used as car parking spaces and garages and which for the reasons outlined above is no longer required for the purpose for which it is currently held. It is now required for planning purposes namely the construction of 11 supported living units with associated amenity space in accordance with the planning permission already granted.
- 5.2 The appropriation does not require the Secretary of State's consent as there are no houses situated on the Land to be appropriated (section 19 Housing Act 1985).
- 5.3 Any reference to appropriation for planning purposes is, by virtue of the provisions in section 246 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA), regarded as a reference to appropriation for the purposes for which land can compulsorily be acquired under section 226 TCPA.
- 5.4 By virtue of the provisions in s226(1A) TCPA a local authority must not exercise the power granted under s226(1)(a) unless the development, redevelopment or improvement on or in relation to the land is likely, they think, to contribute to the achievement, the promotion or improvement of any one or more of the following objectives - the economic, the social and/or the environmental well-being of the area. The council also needs to be satisfied, for the purposes of section 203 of the Housing & Planning Act 2016, that it could acquire the Land compulsorily for the purposes of the building project of undertaking the development. This is considered in the next section.
- 5.5 The council must also be satisfied that the land is no longer required for the statutory purposes for which it was originally held immediately before the appropriation. In considering this requirement, the council may prioritise relative needs. The council currently holds the Land for housing purposes but the Land in its current condition is incapable of providing any housing accommodation. There is an unmet need for the provision of supported housing accommodation and there is a clear public benefit in carrying out a development that will contribute to meeting that need. The council would be empowered to carry out the development using its housing powers, whilst continuing to hold the land for housing purposes, but that development process would be put at risk and could be or at the very least delayed by any one of the adjoining owners bringing proceedings for an injunction to prevent the development. The overriding of the rights of those owners (which are converted to a right to statutory compensation) under section 203 of the Housing & Planning Act 2016 is only possible if the Land has been appropriated for planning purposes. That mechanism is not available if the council continues to hold the Land for housing purposes. The cost of the development is in the order of £5,077,852.95. It would be an unacceptable financial risk to the council to embark on a building project of that scale in circumstances where it could be halted by injunction proceedings. Thus, if the council were to continue to hold the Land for housing purposes, it could not prudently undertake the development of the Land to provide housing accommodation in accordance with the approved scheme, because of the uncertainty and risk of the development being delayed by legal action. In that context, continuing to hold the Land for housing purposes does not help to achieve the primary housing purpose of providing housing accommodation, whereas an appropriation to planning purposes would facilitate the achievement of the development. It follows that the council is entitled to consider the current use of the land as well as its prospective use, the need for that prospective use, and, on this project, what the land can deliver and the risks that exist which could prevent its delivery. The council should consider all relevant matters (disregarding irrelevant ones) including whether sufficient use is currently made of the land and the need to secure an enhanced form of redevelopment. In the circumstances of this case it is reasonable to conclude that the Land is no longer required to be held for housing purposes and that it would more effectively be able to deliver housing accommodation if it was appropriated to planning purposes. The planning purpose is to facilitate the council in carrying out the development in accordance with the planning permission.

Power to Interfere with Rights

- 5.6 Reliance on section 203 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 to override the rights of adjoining owners and any other property rights or claims on an appropriation of land for planning purposes is dependent upon the requirements of section 226 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 having been satisfied. This means that the council must be satisfied that there is a compelling case in the public interest for the appropriation of the land and the use of the appropriation power is proportionate in that the public benefits to be achieved outweigh any infringement of human rights (Article 8 and Article 1 Protocol 1 European Convention on Human Rights).
- 5.7 Negotiations with the Dominant Owners of those properties affected by the redevelopment have been taking place for some time and reasonable attempts to reach voluntary agreement have been made as set out in this report. However, in order to ensure that the Windsor Street redevelopment can proceed within the agreed timescale and cost it is necessary for the council to appropriate the site for planning purposes. It would not be prudent for the council to embark on a development of this scale and cost whilst exposed to the risk that the development could be delayed by litigation brought by the Dominant Owners. This will not preclude the continuation of negotiations with the Dominant Owners and it is anticipated that non-statutory based compensation packages will be agreed with most, if not all of them in due course.
- 5.8 If the council were to commence the development works without appropriating the land from housing to planning purposes, it would potentially be infringing those affected Dominant Owners' rights to light. The remedy for such an infringement is an injunction. It is an equitable remedy and is within the court's discretion to grant. The court can award damages where it considers this an adequate remedy but prima facie the owners would be entitled to an injunction to stop the infringement and it would be for the council to show why they should not be granted one. An injunction could not only halt the works, it could require the council to demolish works carried out which infringed the owners' rights. If the adjoining owners choose to institute proceedings for an actionable injury the court might also grant an injunction pending the court's decision on whether there has been an infringement of their rights or not. The consequences of this for the council will be to set back commencement of the development and delivery as well as incurring additional cost and potential legal costs relating to any existing contract for construction work.

Environmental Implications and contribution to achieving a net zero carbon Islington by 2030

- 5.9 Matters related to Right to Light are detailed in the body of the report. Environmental factors associated with the development have been considered through the statutory planning process.

6. Resident Impact Assessment

- 6.1 The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.
- 6.2 The RIA has been published and a copy of the RIA is attached in Appendix 3 of this report.
- 6.3 Due to the necessity for the council to comply with its obligations under Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998 where the council appropriates land for planning purposes, the council has also informed the Dominant Owners of each of the affected property owner in writing of the council's intention to appropriate and its effect on their rights of light. An early discussion with one of the residents regarding appropriation suggested they believed that the land could not belong to Housing as there was no actual housing currently on the land. However the site belongs to the Cummings Estate which is housing land.

- 6.4 Article 8(1) provides that everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence. Article 8 would be engaged as a result of interference with rights to light to a private residence. Article 8(2) allows for interference which is "in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the protection of health and morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others". Article 1 of the First Protocol also protects rights to property but allows for an interference on a similar basis.
- 6.5 There must therefore be a balancing exercise between the public interest and the individual's rights whereby any interference in the individual's rights must be necessary and proportionate.
- 6.6 Planning permission has been granted for the development of the Land and the public benefits arising from the development, and thus the public interest, are set out earlier in this report. Furthermore, notwithstanding the overriding of their 'rights to light', statutory compensation will still be available to those who are affected. On this basis it is considered that the public interest in facilitating the development of the Land outweighs the rights of the individuals to peaceful enjoyment of their possessions and to their homes and property rights and that the proposed use of s.203 powers results in a proportionate infringement.

7. Conclusion and reasons for the decision

- 7.1 By exercising its appropriation powers, the council will ensure that the development of the Land proceeds in accordance with the planning permission already granted.

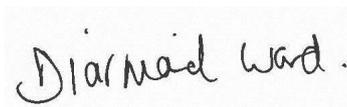
Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Site plan
- Appendix 2 - Copy of planning permission P2017/3493/FUL
- Appendix 3 - Resident Impact Assessment

Background papers:

- None

Final report clearance:



8 March 2021

Signed by: Executive Member for Housing & Development

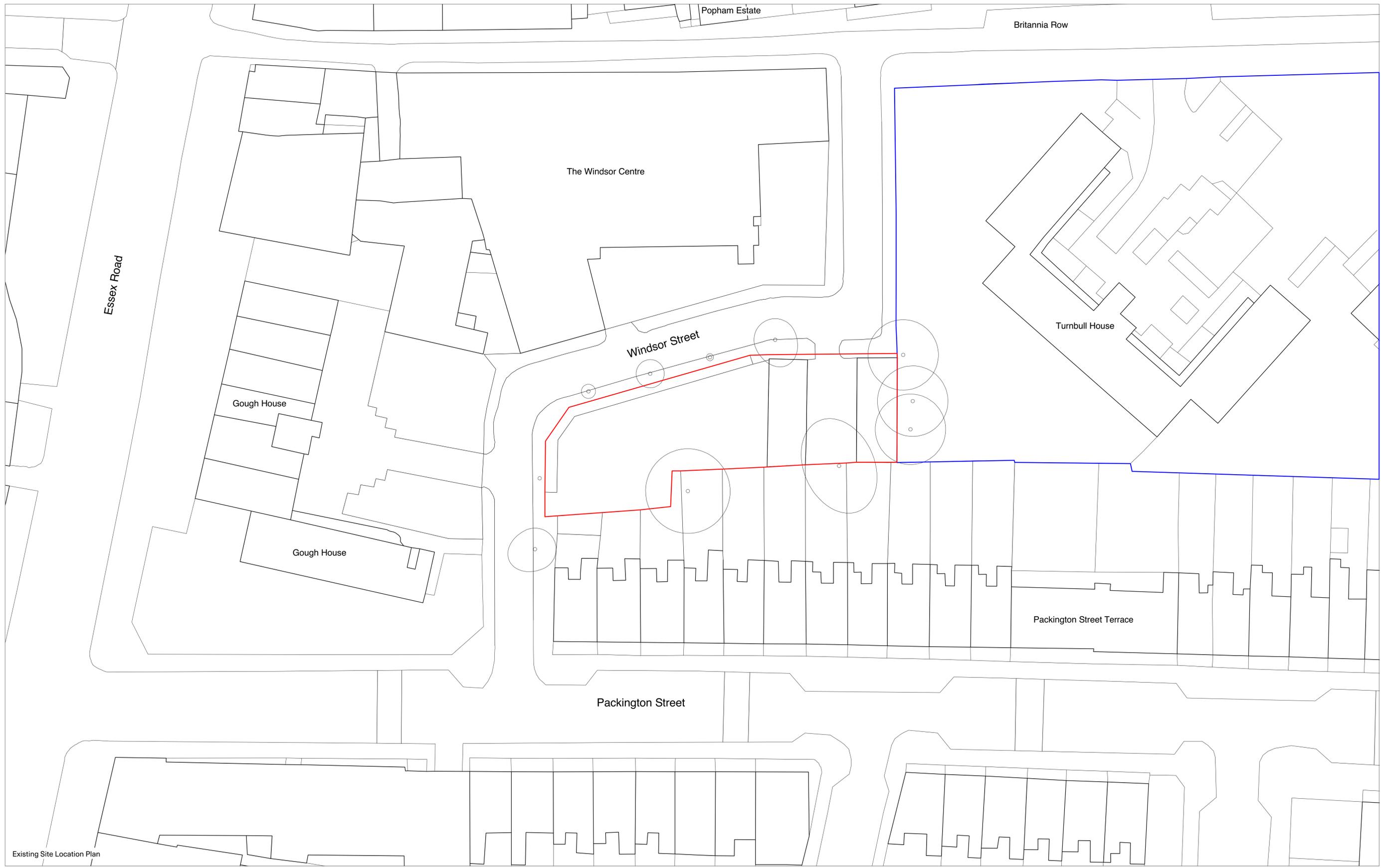
Date:

Report Author: Souad Akbur, New Homes Development Project Manager
Tel: 020 7527 6920
Email: souad.akbur@islington.gov.uk

Financial Implications Author: Lydia Hajimichael
Tel: 020 7527 5160
Email: Lydia.Hajimichael@islington.gov.uk

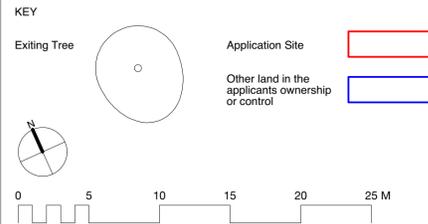
Legal Implications Author: Yasmin Khan
Tel: 020 7527 3176
Email: yasmin.khan@islington.gov.uk

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Existing Site Location Plan

revisions		
A	First issue.	27.07.2017
B	Annotation added.	17.08.2017
C	Existing trees included	16/1/18
D	Red line revised	2/2/18
E	Ownership boundary lines revised to include other land under applicant ownership	20/2/18



notes

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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING The contractor shall check and verify all dimensions on site and report discrepancies in writing to Studio Partington before proceeding work.

FOR ELECTRONIC DATA ISSUE Electronic data / drawings are issued as "read only" and should not be interrogated for measurement.

AREA MEASUREMENT The areas are approximate and can only be verified by a detailed dimensional survey of the completed building. Any decisions to be made on the basis of these predictions, whether as to project viability, pre-letting, lease agreements or the like, should include due allowance for the increases and decreases inherent in the design development and building processes. Figures relate to the likely areas of the building at the current state of the design and using the method of measurement from the Code of Measuring Practice, 8th Edition (RICS Code of Practice). All areas are subject to Town Planning and Conservation Area Consent, and detailed Rights to Light analysis.

project	Windsor Street
for	Islington Borough Council
title	Site Location Plan - Existing
scale	1:250 at A1 or 1:500 at A3
drawing no.	2264_PL1_001E

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020 7241 7770
www.studiopartington.co.uk

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PLANNING DECISION NOTICE

HTA Design LLP
 106-110 Kentish town Road
 London
 NW1 9PX

Development Management Service
 Planning and Development Division
 Environment & Regeneration Department
 PO Box 3333
 222 Upper Street
 LONDON N1 1YA
Case Officer: Evie Learman
T: 020 7527 2953
E: planning@islington.gov.uk

Issue Date: 09 May 2018
Application No: P2017/3493/FUL

(Please quote in all correspondence)

Dear Sir or Madam

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS
BOROUGH COUNCIL'S DECISION: Approve with conditions and legal agreement

Notice is hereby given of the above stated decision of Islington Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority, in pursuance of its powers under the above mentioned Acts and Rules, Orders and Regulations made thereunder, relating to the application / development referred to below, at the location indicated, subject to the condition(s) listed and in accordance with the plans submitted, save insofar as may be otherwise required by the condition(s).

Location:	Windsor Street Car Park, Islington, London N1 8QF
------------------	--

Application Type:	Full Planning (Council's Own)		
Date of Application:	08 September 2017	Application Received:	08 September 2017
Application Valid:	09 November 2017	Application Target:	08 February 2018

DEVELOPMENT:

Demolition of 12 (twelve) existing garage units and removal of adjacent car parking facilities to facilitate construction of a three storey (plus basement), 11-bedroom (plus staff sleep-in unit) building to accommodate a supported living scheme (use Class C2). The proposal also includes communal kitchen/living/dining facilities, staff offices, laundry, plant room, and accessible bathroom facility. Associated landscaping including courtyard garden areas, refuse and cycle storage provision is also proposed.

PLAN NOS:

Approved plans list (Compliance)

CONDITION: The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans:

Design and Access Statement Rev.B
 Dwg 2264_PL1_001E - Site Location Plan - Existing
 Dwg 2264_PL1_002 - Existing Section F & Existing Elevations 05

Dwg 2264_PL1_003 - Existing Site Sections L & M
Dwg 2264_PL1_100E - Proposed Basement & Ground Floor Plans
Dwg 2264_PL1_005F - Proposed Ground Floor Site Plan
Dwg 2264_PL1_101E - Proposed First & Second Floor Plans
Dwg 2264_PL1_102E - Proposed Roof Plan
Dwg 2264_PL1_111E - Indicative Furniture Layout and Accessibility 1 of 1
Dwg 2264_PL1_110E - Indicative Furniture Layout and Accessibility 1 of 2
Dwg 2264_PL1_400G - Proposed Elevations 01 & 02
Dwg 2264_PL1_401E - Proposed Elevations 03 & 04
Dwg 2264_PL1_402E - Proposed Elevation 05
Dwg 2264_PL1_500C - Proposed Sections A & B
Dwg 2264_PL1_501C - Proposed Sections C & D
Dwg 2264_PL1_502C - Proposed Sections E & F
Dwg 2264_PL1_503C - Proposed Sections G & H
Dwg 2264_PL1_504C - Proposed Section L
Sustainable Design & Construction Statement ref 30146 dated November 2017 and addendum dated January 2018
Energy Strategy Report ref 30146 dated 17 August 2017 and addended file note dated 12 January 2017
BREEAM Pre-assessment Report ref 30146 dated November 2017
Draft Green Performance Plan ref 30146 dated November 2017
Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report ref SHA 455 Rev dated 01 August 2017
Asbestos Refurbishment and Demolition Survey Report ref J076253 dated 23 June 2015
Daylight and sunlight report - ref PR0971-1006 Issue 1a dated 08 September 2017
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey ref DFCEP 3372 Rev A dated 18 August 2017
Flood Risk Assessment ref 880633-R2 (01)-FRA dated August 2017
Geotechnical Survey ref J14355 dated March 21015
Heritage Statement ref NGR TQ 31941 83770 dated 08 August 2017
Planning Statement ref LBI-WIN-PS dated November 2017
Statement of Community Involvement dated November 2017
Transport Statement ref 11921 dated August 2017
Verified Views Methodology Report dated November 2017
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment ref 10629 dated 06 August 2015
Health Impact Assessment Screening dated September 2017

CONDITIONS:

1 Commencement (Compliance)

CONDITION: The development hereby permitted shall be begun not later than the expiration of three years from the date of this permission.

REASON: To comply with the provisions of Section 91(1)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Chapter 5).

2 Approved plans list (Compliance)

CONDITION: The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans:

Design and Access Statement Rev.B

Dwg 2264_PL1_001E - Site Location Plan - Existing

Dwg 2264_PL1_002 - Existing Section F & Existing Elevations 05

Dwg 2264_PL1_003 - Existing Site Sections L & M

Dwg 2264_PL1_100E - Proposed Basement & Ground Floor Plans

Dwg 2264_PL1_005F - Proposed Ground Floor Site Plan

Dwg 2264_PL1_101E - Proposed First & Second Floor Plans

Dwg 2264_PL1_102E - Proposed Roof Plan

Dwg 2264_PL1_111E - Indicative Furniture Layout and Accessibility 1 of 1

Dwg 2264_PL1_110E - Indicative Furniture Layout and Accessibility 1 of 2

Dwg 2264_PL1_400G - Proposed Elevations 01 & 02

Dwg 2264_PL1_401E - Proposed Elevations 03 & 04

Dwg 2264_PL1_402E - Proposed Elevation 05

Dwg 2264_PL1_500C - Proposed Sections A & B

Dwg 2264_PL1_501C - Proposed Sections C & D

Dwg 2264_PL1_502C - Proposed Sections E & F

Dwg 2264_PL1_503C - Proposed Sections G & H

Dwg 2264_PL1_504C - Proposed Section L

Sustainable Design & Construction Statement ref 30146 dated November 2017 and addendum dated January 2018

Energy Strategy Report ref 30146 dated 17 August 2017 and addended file note dated 12 January 2017

BREEAM Pre-assessment Report ref 30146 dated November 2017

Draft Green Performance Plan ref 30146 dated November 2017

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report ref SHA 455 Rev dated 01 August 2017

Asbestos Refurbishment and Demolition Survey Report ref J076253 dated 23 June 2015

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Statement of Community Involvement dated November 2017

Transport Statement ref 11921 dated August 2017

Verified Views Methodology Report dated November 2017

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment ref 10629 dated 06 August 2015

Health Impact Assessment Screening dated September 2017

REASON: To comply with Section 70(1)(a) of the Town and Country Act 1990 as amended and the Reason for Grant and also for the avoidance of doubt and in the interest of proper planning.

3 Materials and Samples (Details)

CONDITION: Details and samples of all facing materials shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to any superstructure work of the relevant phase commencing on site. The details and samples shall include:

- a) Brickwork(s); Sample panels of proposed brickwork to be used showing the colour, texture and pointing;
- b) Window details and balconies / balustrades;
- c) Timber panel cladding;
- d) Green procurement plan; and
- e) Any other materials to be used.

The development shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved and shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: In the interest of securing sustainable development and to ensure that the resulting appearance and construction of the development is of a high standard

4 Retention in a Single Planning Unit

The accommodation hereby approved shall be retained in a single planning unit and shall not be sub-divided into independent residential units for the purpose of management or sale. The rooms shall not be occupied other than by tenants placed by Islington Housing and Adult Social Services.

REASON: To ensure that the facility remains intact for its intended purposes as C2 accommodation.

5 Construction Management Plan

A Construction Environmental Management Plan assessing the environmental impacts (including (but not limited to) noise & vibration and air quality including dust, smoke and odour) of the development shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to any works commencing on site. The report shall assess impacts during the construction phase of the development on nearby residents and other occupiers together with means of mitigating any identified impacts. The development shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved and no change therefrom shall take place without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

The CMP shall refer to the LB Islington Code of Practice for Construction Sites, the GLA's SPG on construction dust and the Non Road Mobile Machinery register - <http://nrmm.london/>. As asbestos is noted on site a survey should be submitted referencing the CL:AIRE CAR-SOIL guidance for working with asbestos.

REASON: In the interests of residential amenity, highway safety and the free flow of traffic on streets, and to mitigate the impacts of the development.

6 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

No demolition or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and

A. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake agreed works.

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

REASON: To ensure appropriate protection of any archaeological remains.

7 Piling Method Statement (Details)

CONDITION: No piling shall take place until a piling method statement (detailing the depth and type of piling to be undertaken and methodology by which such piling will be carried out, including measures to minimise potential for damage to subsurface sewerage infrastructure, and the programme for the works) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority in consultation with Thames Water.

Any piling must be undertaken in accordance with the terms of the approved piling method statement.

REASON: The proposed works will be in close proximity to underground sewerage utility infrastructure. Piling has the potential to impact on local underground sewerage utility infrastructure.

8 Accessible Homes (Compliance)

Notwithstanding the Design and Access Statement and plans hereby approved, the 4-bedroom 'cluster' flat at ground floor, together with five further units shall be constructed to meet the requirements of Category 2 of the National Standard for Housing Design as set out in the Approved Document M 2015 'Accessible and adaptable dwellings' M4 (2). The development shall be constructed strictly in accordance with the details so approved.

REASON - To secure the provision of visitable and adaptable homes appropriate to meet diverse and changing needs.

9 Solar Photovoltaic Panels

CONDITION: Further details of the Solar Photovoltaic Panels shown on the approved plans and detailed within the approved Energy Strategy shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the occupation of the development hereby approved.

The solar photovoltaic panels as approved shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: In the interest of addressing climate change and to secure sustainable development.

10 Water Use (Compliance)

CONDITION: The development shall be designed to achieve a water use target of no more than 95 litres per person per day, including by incorporating water efficient fixtures and fittings.

REASON: To ensure the sustainable use of water.

11 Drainage and SUDS

CONDITION: No development shall take place unless and until a detailed Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) scheme inclusive of detailed implementation and a maintenance and management plan of the SUDS scheme has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Those details shall include:

- II. a timetable for its implementation, and
- II. a management and maintenance plan for the lifetime of the development which shall include the arrangements for adoption by any public body or statutory undertaker, or any other arrangements to secure the operation of the sustainable drainage scheme throughout its lifetime.

No building(s) hereby approved shall be occupied unless and until the approved sustainable drainage scheme for the site has been installed/completed strictly in accordance with the approved details. The submitted details shall include the scheme's peak runoff rate and storage volume and demonstrate how the scheme will aim to achieve a 50% water run off rate reduction.

The scheme shall thereafter be managed and maintained in accordance with the approved details.

REASON: To ensure that sustainable management of water and minimise the potential for surface level flooding.

12 Energy Efficiency - CO2 Reduction (Compliance/Details)

CONDITION: The energy efficiency measures as outlined within the approved Energy Strategy (and updated by Baily Garner 20/02/2018) which shall provide for no less than a 25.6% on-site total CO2 reduction in comparison with total emissions from a building which complies with Building Regulations 2013 shall be installed and operational prior to the first occupation of the development.

Should there be any change to the energy efficiency measures within the approved Energy Strategy, the following should be submitted and approved:

A revised Energy Strategy, which shall provide for no less than a 33.6% onsite total CO2 reduction in comparison with total emissions from a building which complies with Building Regulations 2013.

The final agreed scheme shall be installed and in operation prior to the first occupation of the relevant phase.

The development shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved and shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: In the interest of addressing climate change and to secure sustainable development

13 Noise of Fixed Plant

CONDITION: The design and installation of new items of fixed plant shall be such that when operating the cumulative noise level LAeq Tr arising from the proposed plant, measured or predicted at 1m from the facade of the nearest noise sensitive premises, shall be a rating level of at least 5dB(A) below the background noise level LAF90 Tbg. The measurement and/or prediction of the noise should be carried out in accordance with the methodology contained within BS 4142: 2014.

REASON: To ensure that an appropriate standard of residential accommodation is provided.

14 Secured by Design Standards

CONDITION: Prior to superstructure works commencing of the development hereby approved, details of how the development achieves Secured by Design accreditation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The development shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved and shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: In the interests of safety and security.

15 Roof-Level Structures (Details)

CONDITION: Details of any roof-level structures (including lift over-runs, flues/extracts and plant room) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to any superstructure work commencing on site. The details shall include a justification for the height and size of the roof-level structures, their location, height above roof level, specifications and cladding.

The development shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved and no change therefrom shall take place without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority. No roof-level structures shall be installed other than those approved.

REASON: In the interests of good design and also to ensure that the Local Planning Authority may be satisfied that roof-level structures do not have a harmful impact on the surrounding streetscene or the character & appearance of the area in accordance with policies 3.5, 7.6 and 7.8 of the London Plan 2016, policies CS8 & CS9 of Islington's Core Strategy 2011, and DM2.1 and DM2.3 of Islington's DM Policies 2013

16 Lighting Plan (Details)

CONDITION: Full details of the lighting across the site shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the occupation of the relevant phase of the development hereby approved.

The details shall include the location and full specification of: all lamps; light levels/spill lamps, floodlights, support structures, hours of operation and technical details on how impacts on bat foraging will be minimised. The lighting measures shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved, shall be installed prior to occupation of the development and shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: To ensure that any resulting general or security lighting is appropriately located, designed do not adversely impact neighbouring residential amenity and are appropriate to the overall design of the buildings as well as protecting the biodiversity value of the site

17 Green/Brown Biodiversity Roofs (Details)

CONDITION: Prior to any superstructure work commencing on the development details of any biodiversity (green/brown) roofs shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The green/brown roof should:

- a) Be biodiversity based with extensive substrate base (depth 80 -150mm);
- b) cover at least all of the areas shown in the drawings hereby approved, confirmed by a location plan; and
- c) Be planted/seeded with a mix of species within the first planting season following the practical completion of the building works (the seed mix shall be focused on wildflower planting, and shall contain no more than a maximum of 25% sedum).

The biodiversity (green/brown) roofs should be maximised across the site and shall not be used as an amenity or sitting out space of any kind whatsoever and shall only be used in the case of essential maintenance or repair, or escape in case of emergency.

The biodiversity roof(s) shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details as approved, shall be laid out within 3 months of next available appropriate planting season after the construction of the building it is located on and shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: To ensure the development provides the maximum possible provision towards creation of habitats, valuable areas for biodiversity and minimise run-off.

18 Nesting Boxes (Details)

CONDITIONS: Details of bird and/or bat nesting boxes/bricks (including those suitable for swifts) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to superstructure works commencing on site.

The nesting boxes/bricks shall be provided strictly in accordance with the details so approved, installed prior to the first occupation of the building to which they form part or the first use of the space in which they are contained and shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: To ensure the development provides the maximum possible provision towards creation of habitats and valuable areas for biodiversity.

19 Landscaping details - general (Details)

CONDITION: Notwithstanding the submitted detail and the development hereby approved a landscaping scheme shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include the following details:

- a) existing and proposed underground services and their relationship to both hard and soft landscaping;
- b) proposed trees: their location, species, size and section showing rooting area;
- c) soft plantings: including grass and turf areas, shrub and herbaceous areas;
- d) rain garden with wall climbers;
- e) topographical survey: including earthworks, ground finishes, top soiling with both conserved and imported topsoil(s), levels, drainage and fall in drain types;
- f) enclosures and boundary treatment: including types, dimensions and treatments of walls, fences, screen walls, barriers, rails, retaining walls and hedges;
- g) hard landscaping: including ground surfaces, kerbs, edges, ridge and flexible pavings, unit paving, furniture, steps and if applicable synthetic surfaces;
- h) inclusive design principles adopted in the landscaped features;
- i) any other landscaping feature(s) forming part of the scheme.

All landscaping in accordance with the approved scheme shall be completed / planted during the first planting season following practical completion of the relevant phase of the development hereby approved in accordance with the approved planting phase. The landscaping and tree planting shall have a two year maintenance / watering provision following planting and any existing tree shown to be retained or trees or shrubs to be planted as part of the approved landscaping scheme which are removed, die, become severely damaged or diseased within five years of completion of the development shall be replaced with the same species or an approved alternative to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority within the next planting season. The development shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved and shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: In the interest of biodiversity and sustainability, and to ensure that a satisfactory standard of visual amenity is provided and maintained

20 Tree Protection (details)

CONDITION: No development (including demolition works) shall take place on site unless and until details of the retention and adequate protection of all trees and tree root systems within, bordering and adjacent to the site have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The details shall include a site plan identifying all trees to be retained and removed including the location of Root Protection Area (RPA) and Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and the erection of protective hoarding. Tree protecting fencing shall consist of a rigid 2.4 metre OSB, exterior grade ply high sterling board hoarding or weld mesh. Protection/retention shall be in accordance with BS 5837, 2005 'Trees in Relation to Construction'. Heras fencing in concrete, rubber or similar foot plates is not acceptable as a form of tree root protection.

The tree retention and protection shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the details so approved, installed/carried out prior to works commencing on site, and shall be maintained for the duration of the works.

REASON: To protect the health and stability of trees to be retained on the site and to neighbouring sites, and to ensure that a satisfactory standard of visual amenity is provided and maintained.

21 No Plumbing or Pipes (Compliance/Details)

CONDITION: Notwithstanding the plans hereby approved, no plumbing, down pipes, rainwater pipes or foul pipes other than those shown on the approved plans shall be located to the external elevations of buildings hereby approved without obtaining express planning consent unless submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority as part of discharging this condition.

REASON: The Local Planning Authority considers that such plumbing and pipes would potentially detract from the appearance of the building and undermine the current assessment of the application.

22 Refuse/Recycling Provided (Compliance)

CONDITION: Details of the dedicated refuse / recycling enclosure(s) shown on the approved plans shall be submitted to and approved in writing by Local Planning Authority prior to superstructure works commencing on site.

The refuse and recycling enclosures and waste shall be managed and carried out at all times in accordance with the details so approved

REASON: To secure the necessary physical waste enclosures to support the development and to ensure that responsible waste management practices are adhered to.

23 Cycle Parking (Details)

CONDITION: Details of the bicycle storage areas shown on the approved plans shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved bicycle stores shall be provided prior to the first occupation of the relevant phase of the development hereby approved and shall be maintained as such thereafter.

REASON: To ensure adequate cycle parking is available and easily accessible on site, to promote sustainable modes of transport and to secure the high quality design of the structures proposed.

24 Lifts (Compliance)

CONDITION: All lifts hereby approved shall be installed and operational prior to the first occupation of the floorspace hereby approved.

REASON: To ensure that inclusive and accessible routes are provided throughout the floorspace at all floors and also accessible routes through the site are provided to ensure no one is excluded from full use and enjoyment of the site.

25 BREEAM UK (Compliance)

CONDITION: The development shall achieve a BREEAM [Multi-Residential Accommodation (2014)] Rating of no less than 'Excellent'.

REASON: In the interest of addressing climate change and to secure sustainable development.

26 Contaminated Land

Prior to the commencement of works below ground the following assessment in response to the NPPF and in accordance with CLR11 and BS10175:2011 shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority

a) A land contamination investigation.

Following the agreement to details relating to point a); details of the following works shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the relevant works commencing on site:

b) A programme of any necessary remedial land contamination remediation works arising from the land contamination investigation.

The development shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the investigation and any scheme of remedial works so approved and no change therefrom shall take place without the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority.

c) Following completion of measures identified in the approved remediation scheme a verification report, that demonstrates the effectiveness of the remediation carried out, must be produced which is subject to the approval in writing of the Local Planning Authority in accordance with part b)."

REASON: Given the history of the site the land may be contaminated, investigation and potential remediation is necessary to safeguard the health and safety of future occupants.

Your attention is drawn to any **INFORMATIVES** that may be listed below

1 Planning Obligations Agreement

You are advised that this permission has been granted subject to the completion of a director level agreement to secure agreed planning obligations.

2 Superstructure

DEFINITION OF 'SUPERSTRUCTURE' AND 'PRACTICAL COMPLETION'

A number of conditions attached to this permission have the time restrictions 'prior to superstructure works commencing on site' and/or 'following practical completion'. The council considers the definition of 'superstructure' as having its normal or dictionary meaning, which is: the part of a building above its foundations. The council considers the definition of 'practical completion' to be: when the work reaches a state of readiness for use or occupation even though there may be outstanding works/matters to be carried out.

3 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) (Granting Consent)

INFORMATIVE: Under the terms of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), this development is liable to pay the Mayor of London's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This will be calculated in accordance with the Mayor of London's CIL Charging Schedule 2012. One of the development parties must now assume liability to pay CIL by submitting an Assumption of Liability Notice to the Council at cil@islington.gov.uk. The Council will then issue a Liability Notice setting out the amount of CIL that is payable.

Failure to submit a valid Assumption of Liability Notice and Commencement Notice prior to commencement of the development may result in surcharges being imposed. The above forms can be found on the planning portal at:

www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/applications/howtoapply/whattosubmit/cil

4 Car-Free Development

INFORMATIVE: (Car-Free Development) All new developments are car free in accordance with Policy CS10 of the Islington Core Strategy 2011. This means that no parking provision will be allowed on site and occupiers will have no ability to obtain car parking permits, except for parking needed to meet the needs of disabled people, or other exemption under the Council Parking Policy Statement.

5 Groundwater

A Groundwater Risk Management Permit from Thames Water will be required for discharging groundwater into a public sewer. Any discharge made without a permit is deemed illegal and may result in prosecution under the provisions of the Water Industry Act 1991. We would expect the developer to demonstrate what measures he will undertake to minimise groundwater discharges into the public sewer.

Permit enquiries should be directed to Thames Water's Risk Management Team by telephoning 02035779483 or by emailing wwqriskmanagement@thameswater.co.uk. Application forms should be completed on line via www.thameswater.co.uk/wastewaterquality.

6 Surface Water Drainage

With regard to surface water drainage, it is the responsibility of a developer to make proper provision for drainage to ground, water courses or a suitable sewer. In respect of surface water it is recommended that the applicant ensures that storm flows are attenuated or regulated into the receiving public network through on and off site storage.

7 Materials

INFORMATIVE: In addition to compliance with condition 5 materials procured for the development should be selected to be sustainably sourced and otherwise minimise their environmental impact, including through maximisation of recycled content, use of local suppliers and by reference to the BRE's Green Guide Specification.

8 Construction Management

INFORMATIVE: You are advised that condition 5 covers transport and environmental health issues and should include the following information:

1. identification of construction vehicle routes;
2. how construction related traffic would turn into and exit the site;
3. details of banksmen to be used during construction works;
4. the method of demolition and removal of material from the site;
5. the parking of vehicles of site operatives and visitors;
6. loading and unloading of plant and materials;
7. storage of plant and materials used in constructing the development;
8. the erection and maintenance of security hoarding including decorative displays and facilities for public viewing, where appropriate;
9. wheel washing facilities;
10. measures to control the emission of dust and dirt during construction;
11. a scheme for recycling/disposing of waste resulting from demolition and construction works;
- 12 noise;
- 12 air quality including dust, smoke and odour;
- 13 vibration; and
- 14 TV reception.

9 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

The written scheme of investigation will need to be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified professionally accredited archaeological practice in accordance with Historic England's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London. This condition is exempt from deemed discharge under schedule 6 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

Certified that this document contains a true record of a decision of the Council

Yours faithfully



KAREN SULLIVAN
SERVICE DIRECTOR - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
AND PROPER OFFICER

SUBSEQUENT REQUIREMENTS FOLLOWING THE GRANT OF PERMISSION

1. The Building Acts and Building Regulations

To ensure compliance with the Building Acts and Building Regulations, you should contact the Building Control Service regarding the development and any intended works.

T: 020 7527 5999

E: building.control@islington.gov.uk

2. Street Naming and Numbering

If the development results in changes to any postal address or addresses on the site you should contact the Street Naming and Numbering section. Failure to do so can result in delays to conveyancing, the connection of services or the initiation of postal deliveries.

T: 020 7527 2245 / 2611

E: addressmanagement@islington.gov.uk

3. Environmental Health, Trading Standards and Licensing

You may need to comply with various Acts and therefore you should contact Commercial and/or Residential Environmental Health and/or Trading Standards and/or Licensing. The Licensing Team deal with premises that sell alcohol, provide entertainment, late night refreshment, gambling and special treatments such as beauty therapies, tattoos and saunas.

T: 020 7527 3186 (Commercial/Residential/Trading Standards)

T: 020 7527 3031 (Licensing)

E: Street.Trading@islington.gov.uk

Licensing@islington.gov.uk

Residential.Envh@islington.gov.uk

Commercial.Envh@islington.gov.uk

4. Inclusive Design and Access for Disabled People

The London Plan, Islington's Core Strategy and relevant Supplementary Planning Documents and Part M of the Building Regulations require the creation/maintenance of an Inclusive Environment. If you require any further information or advice on the application of the principles of Inclusive Design contact the Inclusive Design officers. Other applicable standards and design guidance are set out in:

§ Inclusive Mobility – www.dft.gov.uk/publications/inclusive-mobility

§ Approved Document M – Access to and use of buildings

§ Islington's Accessible Housing SPD –

[http://www.islington.gov.uk/publicrecords/library/Environmental-protection/Publicity/Public-consultation/2011-2012/\(2012-03-03\)-Accessible-Housing-SPD-Adopted-March-09.pdf](http://www.islington.gov.uk/publicrecords/library/Environmental-protection/Publicity/Public-consultation/2011-2012/(2012-03-03)-Accessible-Housing-SPD-Adopted-March-09.pdf)

§ Islington's Inclusive Landscape Design SPD -

[http://www.islington.gov.uk/publicrecords/library/Environmental-protection/Quality-and-performance/Reporting/2011-2012/\(2012-03-03\)-Inclusive-Landscape-Design-SPD-January-2010.pdf](http://www.islington.gov.uk/publicrecords/library/Environmental-protection/Quality-and-performance/Reporting/2011-2012/(2012-03-03)-Inclusive-Landscape-Design-SPD-January-2010.pdf)

§ BS8300:2009 – Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people.

Regardless of any Planning or Building Regulations approval your client and or future occupant may have duties under the Equalities Act 2010 (which supersedes the Disability Discrimination Act). Those duties include to take all reasonable steps to ensure that disabled person experiences no less favourable treatment, which will involve the elimination of obstructive physical features.

T: 020 7527 2394

E: planning@islington.gov.uk

5. Highways

In order to comply with the provisions of the Highways Act, and/or other Highways matters, you should contact Highways Services. Hoardings, scaffolding, skips, overhanging structures, anything on the public highway (tables and chairs for example) are regulated by the Streetworks Team.

T: 020 7527 2000

E: streetworks@islington.gov.uk

6. Parking Suspensions

In order to secure parking bays for the sole use of contractors on site, you should contact Parking and CCTV Services.

T: 020 7527 1377/6262/6129

E: parkingsuspensions@islington.gov.uk

7. Trees

Any trees which are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order or within a conservation area may not be lopped, felled, uprooted or wilfully damaged without permission. Should you wish to undertake any such works contact the Tree Service.

T: 020 7527 2417/2150

E: treeservice@islington.gov.uk

8. Storage and Collection of Refuse

In order to ensure the intended approach/strategy to refuse, recycling, waste removal is acceptable, you should contact Street Environment Services.

T: 020 7527 2000

E: contact@islington.gov.uk

9. Nuisance from Construction Work

Nuisance from demolition and construction works is subject to control under the Control of Pollution Act. The normal approved noisy working hours are:

§ 08:00 to 18:00 Monday to Friday

§ 08:00 to 13:00 Saturday

§ No work on Sundays and Public Holidays

If you anticipate any difficulty in carrying out construction works other than within normal working hours (above) and by means that would minimise disturbance to adjoining properties then you should contact the Pollution Project Team.

T: 020 7527 7272

E: pollution@islington.gov.uk

10. Fire Precautions

If you require continued maintenance of fire precautions in existing buildings where no building work is planned contact the London Fire Brigade.

T: 020 8555 1200 (ext: 59163)

A: Eastern Command, Fire Safety Department

Units 5-6 City Forum

City Road,

LONDON EC1V 2FB

11. Petrol Storage

To ensure compliance with the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act and for advice on the storage of petroleum spirit or petroleum mixture, you should contact the London Fire and Civil Defence Authority.

T: 020 8555 1200 (ext: 59163)

A: Eastern Command, Fire Safety Department

Units 5-6 City Forum
City Road,
LONDON EC1V 2FB

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Note Accompanying Planning Permission

1. Under the terms of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), a development which has been granted planning permission becomes a CIL chargeable development if it proposes one or more new dwellings, or more than 100sqm of new build floorspace.
2. Islington Council is the CIL Collecting Authority for developments in Islington and collects both the London Borough of Islington CIL and the Mayor of London's CIL, which goes towards funding Crossrail.
3. The Council will use the [CIL Additional Information form](#) submitted with the planning application, alongside other application documents, to determine whether the application is CIL chargeable and to calculate the CIL charge.
4. If your application is deemed to be CIL liable, the charges will be calculated in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 (as amended) and the applicable CIL rates from the [Islington CIL Charging Schedule](#) and the [Mayor of London's CIL Charging Schedule](#).
5. The CIL is charged in pounds per square metre and is calculated by multiplying the applicable CIL rate by the proposed gross internal area (GIA) proposed by the development. The floorspace of existing buildings to be retained or demolished as part of the development will be deducted from the CIL chargeable area if part of the existing building has been in its lawful use for at least six months in the three years prior to permission being granted.
6. After permission is granted, the Council will issue a **CIL Liability Notice** if CIL liability has been triggered, which will set out the combined Islington CIL and Mayor of London CIL charge payable on commencement of the development. The CIL charge will also be registered as a Local Land Charge against the relevant land.
7. **One (or more) of the development parties must assume liability to pay CIL for a CIL chargeable development by submitting an [Assumption of Liability Notice](#).** In the absence of this form, liability will default to site owner(s).
8. A development may be eligible for relief or exemption from CIL if it includes affordable housing, is owned by a charity and will be used wholly or mainly for charitable purposes, or is a self-build project. Relief or exemption must be claimed prior to commencement by submitting the appropriate claim form. Further information can be found on the GOV.UK website at www.gov.uk/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy#relief-and-exemptions.
9. Islington Council and the Mayor of London do not have a policy for granting discretionary charitable relief or exceptional circumstances relief and will not accept claims made on this basis.
10. **You must inform the Council when the development is going to start by submitting a [Commencement Notice](#)**
11. Once the Council has been notified that development works have commenced, a **CIL Demand Notice** will be issued setting out the total amount payable, how to pay, and when payment is due.
12. Failure to submit a valid Assumption of Liability Notice and Commencement Notice prior to commencement of the development may result in surcharges being imposed, and you will not benefit from the 60 day payment window.
13. Late payment interest and surcharges will be imposed if payment is not received by the due date.
14. Continued failure to pay CIL liabilities due will result in the Council initiating enforcement action, including serving a CIL stop notice prohibiting further development on the site, and applying to a magistrates' court for a Liability Order to recover the debt through the seizure of assets.

Further information on CIL and all CIL forms are available on the Islington website at www.islington.gov.uk/cil, and the Planning Portal website at <https://www.planningportal.co.uk/cil>. Guidance on the Community Infrastructure Levy can be found on the GOV.UK website at www.gov.uk/guidance/community-infrastructure-levy.

APPLICANT'S RIGHTS FOLLOWING THE GRANT OR REFUSAL OF PERMISSION

For further information on CIL please contact the Developer Contributions Team at cil@islington.gov.uk.

1. Appeals to the Secretary of State

Should you (an applicant/agent) feel aggrieved by the decision of the council to either refuse permission or to grant permission subject to conditions, you can appeal to the Secretary of State for the Department of Communities and Local Government – Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 / Sections 20 and 21 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Any such appeal must be made within the relevant timescale for the application types noted below, beginning from the date of the decision notice (unless an extended period has been agreed in writing with the council):

- § **Six months:** Full (excluding Householder and Minor Commercial applications), listed building, conservation area consent, Section 73 'variation/removal', Section 73 'minor-material amendment', extension of time, and prior approval applications.
- § **12 weeks:** Householder planning, Householder prior approval and Minor Commercial applications.
- § **8 weeks:** Advertisement consent applications.
- § **No timescale:** Certificate of lawful development (existing/proposed) applications.

Where an enforcement notice has been issued the appeal period may be significantly reduced, subject to the following criteria:

- § The development proposed by your application is the same or substantially the same as development that is currently the subject of an enforcement notice: **28 days of the date of the application decision.**
- § An enforcement notice is served **after the decision on your application** relating to the same or substantially the same land and development as in your application and if you want to appeal against the council's decision you are advised to appeal against the Enforcement Notice and to do so before the Effective Date stated on the Enforcement Notice..

Appeals must be made using the prescribed form(s) of The Planning Inspectorate (PINS) obtained from www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk or by contacting 03034445000. A copy of any appeal should be sent both to PINS and the council (attn: Planning Appeals Officer).

The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of an appeal, but will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are exceptional/special circumstances. The Secretary of State can refuse to consider an appeal if the council could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions it imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements and provisions of the Development Order and to any direction given under the Order. In practice, it is uncommon for the Secretary of State to refuse to consider appeals solely because the council based its decision on a 'direction given by the Secretary of State'.

2. Subsequent Application Fees

No planning fee would be payable should a revised application be submitted within 12 months of the decision. This 'fee waiver' is permitted only where the new application meets the following criteria:

- § the applicant is the same as the applicant of the original application
- § site boundary is the same as the site boundary of the original application
- § the nature of development remains the same.

3. Purchase Notices

Should either the council or the Secretary of State refuse permission or to grant permission subject to conditions, the owner may claim that the land cannot be put to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor through carrying out of any development which has been or could be permitted. In such a case, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the council. This notice will require the council to purchase the owner's interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Section 32 of the Planning (Listed Buildings Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

4. Compensation

In certain circumstances compensation may be claimed from the council if permission is refused or granted subject to condition(s) by the Secretary of State on appeal or on reference to the Secretary of State. These circumstances are set out in Section 114 and related provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Section 27 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

5. General Information

A planning permission does not constitute a listed building consent. Listed building consent is required before any works of development or alteration (internal or external) are undertaken to a building included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest.

A planning permission does not constitute a conservation area consent. Conservation area consent is required before any demolition works are undertaken to a building/structure within a designated conservation area – being the substantial demolition of a building/structure and/or demolition wall/fence fronting a public highway.

The grant of a permission does not relieve the applicant/developer of the necessity of complying with any local Acts, Regulations, Building By-laws, private legislation, and general statutory provisions in force in the area or modify or affect any personal or restrictive covenants, easements etc., applying to or affecting either the land to which the permission relates or any other land or the rights or any person(s) or authority(s) entitled to benefit thereof or holding an interest in the property.

A development for which permission is granted require new rights over other people's land such as: rights to receive light and air, rights of way, access, freeholder consent, party wall award. In such situations it is appropriate to seek professional advice – please be aware that as such matters relate are private law matters, the council cannot advise you. If planning permission is given in respect of land adjoining land belonging to the council or another public authority, you are advised to consult that authority in its capacity as landowner about your proposals. Examples of land belonging to the council include: Public Parks, Gardens, Housing Estates, Estate Roads and Public Buildings such as Council Offices, Libraries and Swimming Pools.

6. If you require further advice please visits our website at www.islington.gov.uk or contact the Planning Enquiries team on 020 7527 2000.

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Resident Impact Assessment

Enabling Windsor Street development through appropriation of land for planning purposes

Service Area: Housing New Build

1. What are the intended outcomes of this policy, function etc?

The intended outcome of the decision being considered is an appropriation of the council's owned land at Windsor Street car park and garages for planning purposes.

The land appropriation will result in extinguishing the rights of the owners of the adjoining properties such as Rights of Light or Rights of Way. The council is seeking to voluntarily agree appropriate financial compensations with the affected property owners based on the marginal infringements on their Rights of Light that will be caused by the proposed development.

In turn, the land appropriation will enable the council to progress the redevelopment without a risk of a legal challenge which could affect the project delivery or feasibility if and injunction of the development was brought based on the diminution of adjoining owners' rights.

The redevelopment of the land will result in the construction of a 11-bedroom (plus staff sleep-in unit) building to accommodate a supported living scheme on the Land. The proposal also includes communal kitchen/living/dining facilities, staff offices, laundry, plant room, and accessible bathroom facility. Associated landscaping including courtyard garden areas, refuse and cycle storage provision are also proposed

The proposed development aligns with Islington's vision for housing as laid down in the Housing Strategy 2014 – 2019 and is a part of the corporate objective to deliver 550 new council homes by 2022.

2. Resident Profile

Who is going to be impacted by this change i.e. residents/service users/tenants? Please complete data for your service users. If your data does not fit into the categories in this table,

please copy and paste your own table in the space below. Please refer to **section 3.3** of the guidance for more information.

		Borough profile	St Peter's ward*	Service User**
		Total: 206,285	Total: 11,822	Total: 990
Gender	Female	51%	49%	No data
	Male	49%	51%	No data
Age	Under 16	16%	15%	N/A
	16-24	14%	12%	24%
	25-44	42%	44%	40%
	45-64	19%	19%	29%
	65+	9%	10%	7%
Disability	Disabled	16%	16%	100%
	Non-disabled	84%	84%	0%
Sexual orientation	LGBT	No data	No data	No data
	Heterosexual/straight	No data	No data	No data
Race	BME	52%	22%	No data
	White	48%	74%	No data
Religion or belief	Christian	40%	43%	No data
	Muslim	10%	8%	No data
	Other	4.5%	3%	No data
	No religion	30%	31%	No data
	Religion not stated	17%	15%	No data

*The residents affected by the Windsor Street development will be those of St Peter's ward.

** Service users, i.e. the tenants of the proposed development, will be adults with learning disabilities. The profile provided represents the total population of Islington Learning Disability Partnership service users as of 2016/17, i.e. people aged over 17 who have made contact with the service.

3. Equality impacts

With reference to the [guidance](#), please describe what are the equality and socio-economic impacts for residents and what are the opportunities to challenge prejudice or promote understanding?

- The development will contribute to eliminating indirect discrimination of residents with learning disabilities by providing bespoke accommodation rather than 'general needs' housing. The proposed building has been designed in mind with varied levels of disability and various support needs of its future residents. Thus the accommodation can cater for specific housing and support needs by providing a range of units for social rent along with staff unit and accessibility features, which will increase the independence and the quality of life of its future residents.

- The development will contribute to advancing equality and opportunity by providing bespoke accommodation in a central location in the borough, thus allowing its future residents to live more independent lifestyles and better participation in public life compared to out-of-borough accommodation.
- The development will contribute to fostering good relations by providing bespoke accommodation that will support its tenants' independence in their daily lives thus tackling prejudice against people with learning disabilities.
- Like any new development, the construction of this building will result in noise, dust and inconvenience to residents of the properties adjacent to the site. The contractor who will be appointed for this construction will be required to comply with the council's Code of Construction Practice and to sign to the Considerate Contractor Scheme to work with the council and the residents to minimise any inconvenience to neighbouring residents. The contractor will also be required to provide regular newsletters to keep the residents up to date with the progress of the development.
- The construction of the new residential block will also impact on Rights of Light to neighbouring residential properties. The council has commissioned a Right of Light survey which has shown that there will be a major infringement on four existing properties. The council's Right of Light surveyor has informed all property owners of a potential infringement and has commenced negotiations to agree financial compensations.
- The development will result in removal of the garages (used by residents of various estates) and a car park (used by local businesses). These facilities will not be re-provided but the changes will not affect parking provision of Cumming Estate nor have they affected any parking provision for disabled users.

4. Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

a) Safeguarding risks and Human Rights breaches

Please describe any safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults AND any potential human rights breaches that may occur as a result of the proposal? Please refer to **section 4.8** of the [guidance](#) for more information.

There proposed development will not affect Human Rights although it will cause a minor infringement on some of the existing residential properties by affecting their Rights of Light. This infringement has been limited by careful architectural design and will be mitigated by appropriate financial compensations.

If potential safeguarding and human rights risks are identified then please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk to discuss further:

5. Action

How will you respond to the impacts that you have identified in sections 3 and 4, or address any gaps in data or information?

For more information on identifying actions that will limit the negative impact of the policy for protected groups see the [guidance](#).

Action	Responsible person or team	Deadline
To comply with Code of Construction Practice and Considerate Contractor Scheme to mitigate against negative construction impacts such as noise, pollution and vibration	Contractor	Construction completion
To agree compensate for infringement on Rights of Light	The council's Right of Light surveyor	N/A

Please send the completed RIA to equalites@islington.gov.uk and also make it publicly available online along with the relevant policy or service change.

This Resident Impact Assessment has been completed in accordance with the guidance and using appropriate evidence.

Staff member completing this form:

Signed: 

Date: 16/09/2019

Head of Service or higher:

Signed: _____

Date: [Click here to enter a date.](#)



Report of: Executive Member for Health and Social Care

Meeting of:	Date	Ward(s)
Executive	18 th March 2021	All

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Appendix 1 to this report is exempt and not for publication

SUBJECT: GLL Leisure Contract – Proposal to extend the Leisure Service Support Arrangements with GLL.

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The second wave of Covid and the resulting tightening restrictions which has culminated in the current lockdown has had a significant impact on the recovery of the Leisure contract and has meant that GLL the Leisure operator have been unable to work towards re-building the business and the recovery plan has been severely disrupted. Although the support available from the Government’s Job Retention Scheme and the Income Recovery Grant has meant that the overall level of financial support under the open book has been less than was originally projected for this financial year, the period for which this support will be required now needs to be extended beyond 31st March 2021.
- 1.2 It was always anticipated that additional financial support would be required in 2021/22 to allow for recovery of the contract, however that recovery period will now need to be for a longer period of time. The Council also needs to consider the long term financial impact on the contract position.
- 1.3 This report sets out the performance to date to the end of December 2020 and the projected financial position to the end of March 2021 and assuming the pandemic lockdown continues. It sets out the financial projections and implications for the 2021/22 financial year.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To agree to provide further financial support to GLL for the period to 31 March 2022 based on the financial projections set out in Exempt Appendix [1], to facilitate GLL’s continued provision of the services at the leisure centres when they are permitted to re-open. This would be a further deferral of rent for 2021/22 reflecting projected income and costs in the financial business plan reconciled through the open book process.

- 2.2 To authorise the Corporate Director of Environment & Regeneration following consultation with the acting Director of Law and Governance to give effect to the above additional financial support for GLL by varying, as necessary and extending the second deed of variation to 31st March 2022.
- 2.3 To note the projected end of year debtor position for 2020/21 as set out in Appendix [1], following the increased restrictions and two further lockdowns that have closed the Leisure Centres for an additional four months of this year meaning the contract has been unable to trade for 8 out of 12 months of the year.

3. Background

- 3.1 Since the leisure centres were able to re-open on the 25th July 2020 there has been a 'slow and steady' recovery of the contract. Progress was always behind the original projections in terms of income, but this has been balanced with reductions in expenditure and greater than expected support from the Job Retention Scheme. This had meant that by September and October with the re-opening of all the centres (except Finsbury leisure centre), the contract had been building and moving into a surplus trading position.
- 3.2 However, Covid -19 cases began to rise again and the introduction of the local Tier system initially with London going into Tier 3 and then Tier 4 with Lockdown 2.0 between November 5th and the 5th of December 2021, dented customer confidence and eradicated the small signs of growth. The Centres re-opened on the 6th December and were able to trade for a few weeks at what is traditionally always a very quiet month for the leisure industry. Plans had been prepared and GLL were ready to re-start many of the remaining programmes in January but then Lockdown 3 was announced and the leisure centres closed once again on the 6th January 2021 and remain closed with no date yet for when they may re-open.
- 3.3 This has clearly prevented the planned recovery from achieving the original projections which were calculated on the basis that pandemic restrictions would have been lifted from January 2021 and that the contract would be starting to return to close to 'normal' trading levels by the end of March 2021. The recent government announcement of the road map out of lockdown gives a re-opening date of the 12th April for gyms and swimming pools. Outdoor sports can commence from the 29th March so the Council will review with GLL the feasibility of re-starting the formalised outdoor sports provision at Market Road and other sites. Indoor sports and group exercise will not be able to recommence until stage 3 which will be no earlier than the 17th May 2021.

4. Financial Performance to Date

- 3.4 Income levels had been building from opening to a peak in September but then with the case levels rising, income plateaued in October to a very similar figure before falling again with the November lockdown. This was offset to some extent by furloughing staff but resulted in a further loss on the contract for November. As it was only a short lockdown it was not possible to fully 'hibernate' the centres and reduce costs to the same level as previously.
- 3.5 December saw an improvement in income but well short of original projections. However, reductions in utility costs and support from the Job Retention Scheme meant that overall the contract delivered a surplus trading position for December which has helped to offset the impact of the November lockdown.

So overall, deficit trading position (excluding rent and including management fee) remained within the support payment thresholds agreed by Executive.

- 3.6 Lockdown 3.0 has been longer so it has been possible to put the centres into 'deep hibernation', placing the majority of staff on furlough including the management team on flexible furlough, leaving a small skeleton staff to carry out all of the required building checks and inspections.

- 3.7 Further financial support for the leisure contract has now been obtained. The Council has secured support for the lost rental income from the leisure contract from the Government's lost income scheme so has been able to recover a proportion of that rental payment. This equates to 75% of 95% of the lost income. Under the terms of the Deed of Variation with GLL this amount will be deducted from the total of deferred rent.

The Council has also applied to the National Leisure Recovery Fund from the DCMS which has been put in place to support public leisure contracts through the December 2020 to March 2021 period. We are awaiting the outcome of this application.

- 3.8 The centres will remain closed for the remainder of the 2020/21 financial year with zero income. The forecasted financial position by the end of the financial year accounting for the government support is set out in Exempt Appendix [1].

5. Financial Projections for 21/22

- 3.9 GLL have produced financial projections for the 2021/22 financial year. This is going to be a more challenging year financially now than 2020/1. The contract is starting effectively from square one and is also going to miss what is for the Leisure industry in sales terms, the peak period. Once centres are allowed to re-open the weather will have improved and this may have a significant influence on whether customers choose to return to indoor leisure provision or will continue to use outdoor venues and an on-line offer that has developed significantly during lockdown. It is likely that there will be a surge in demand for swimming and outdoor facilities as we saw for tennis after the first lockdown but everything else is much harder to predict.
- 3.10 As things currently stand the Job Retention Scheme is due to end at the end of April 2021 and the income recovery scheme to the end of June 2021. So without further targeted government support and restrictions remaining in place it will be very tough for the leisure industry.
- 3.11 GLL have based their model on centres re-opening in April 2021 which is roughly in-line with the proposed re-opening date. Their initial assumption is that trading will be at about 30% pre-covid levels. Initially only individual gym exercise and swimming will be allowed, indoor sports and group exercise will not commence until 17th May at the earliest. Restrictions, such as social distancing are still likely to remain in place for the majority of the year, limiting capacity and therefore of course income. GLL have predicted that income levels will rise steadily to about 60% by the end of 2021 and then improve in the last quarter of January to March 2022 to reach 80%.

GLL's projections show that if they can open they can quickly move to a surplus position based on the assumptions above. The detailed financial projections for 2021/22 are set out in Exempt Appendix [1].

3.12 Financial Position of GLL

One of the ongoing concerns is the financial position of GLL as an organisation. If GLL were to fail as an organisation then the Leisure provision would have to move in-house initially which would pose a significant financial risk to the Council.

The Council continues to monitor the financial status of GLL as an organisation. They have provided the Council a copy of their Company Overview Statement and Finance Projections which has been subject to an initial review to assess the robustness of their projections and overall financial standing. This is set out in Exempt Appendix [1].

6 Longer Term Impacts on the Contract position

- 3.13 The closures of the leisure centres and the intervening restrictions imposed under the various Covid-19 Regulations under the terms of the leisure contract constitute Qualifying Change of Law events. These are events that have directly impacted on the operator's ability to deliver the contract.
- 3.14 Islington, however, has agreed with GLL two contract deeds of variation that set out how the Council and GLL will deal with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the contract. Under the terms of the Deed of Variation that has been negotiated we acknowledge and recognise that the Covid 19 regulation constitute Qualifying Change of Law events but have agreed to follow the process set out in the Deed of Variation to manage the impact through an open book approach with deferral of the rental payment to be paid from further contract surpluses.
- 3.15 However, as the lockdown and restrictions are now lasting much longer than originally anticipated, it is likely that there may be a longer term impact on the contract recovery and the longer term financial position for the Council. A lot will depend on how quickly and to what level people return to using Leisure Centres. Details of the implications of the qualifying change of law in relation to the contract are set out in Exempt Appendix [1].

Pre-Covid the contract delivered £1.72 per user visit of funding to the Council based on 2.2m user visits per year. The pandemic has affected the surplus but the contract will continue to generate a surplus albeit in the short term a reduced one, this short term impasse will need to be taken into context as the long term return for this sector is that of growth and one that will increase over time.

7. Leisure Recovery Strategy

- 3.16 A Leisure Recovery Strategy is being developed to help support both the recovery of the leisure contract and the recovery of the health and well-being of Islington's residents following a year of lockdown and restrictions with the consequent impact upon people's physical and mental wellbeing.
- 3.17 The strategy will also look at how the Council can use this opportunity to support the Physical Activity Strategy to improve physical activity levels, particularly amongst the borough's most inactive groups. Lockdown over the last year is having a profound impact on the health and wellbeing of the boroughs residents and that impact will be disproportionately impacting those already suffering from health inequalities. It is vital that in trying to recover from the financial impact of Covid on the leisure contract that the sports development and community outreach work that has been delivered is sustained and developed. The strategy will look at how we can best achieve that through the Leisure contract, where a lot of the current resource is contained.
- 3.18 Sport and physical activity has a fundamental role to play in restoring the health and well-being of all of Islington's residents but in particular, children and young people, older people, disabled people, women, black, Asian and minority ethnic people and those from low socio-economic backgrounds, all of whom will be disproportionately impacted.

At the recent launch of the Sport England Strategy, Dr Jenny Harris the Deputy Medical Officer for England in her speech stated that "Physical activity is the single most important thing you can do to support your health and wellbeing."

If we want Islington's residents to start well, live well and age well and be able to recover from the longer term impacts of the Covid pandemic then physical activity is absolutely essential to that and supporting the principles of early intervention and prevention.

4. Financial Implications

- 4.1 The council and GLL have claimed for all available government support initiatives to minimise the cost to the council and to GLL. Additionally the council has provided support to GLL throughout 2020/21 in terms of deferred rental payments and additional expenditure support. This amount will become repayable from future profits over the remainder of the contract. Further support in terms of deferred rent will be required after any additional government support has been claimed.

Should the deferral become a cost to the council, it will be met firstly from the Covid19 contingency or alternatively the council's overall contingency fund.

It is likely that the current contract will require a substantial re-basing of the rental payment assumptions for the remainder of the contract to account for the long-term implications of this change in law event. Any re-basing will need to be factored into the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

The summary financial implications are set out in Exempt Appendix [1].

4.2 Legal Implications:

The leisure contract is a concession contract whereby GLL has the right to operate the council's leisure centres in accordance with the council's specification until end of March 2029 in return for paying the council a guaranteed net rental each financial year. The Covid-19 legislation requiring the closure of the leisure centres and allowing their reopening subject to compliance with social distancing requirements are Qualifying Changes of Law under the contract which enable modification of the base Financial Model to take account of changes in costs and income whilst leaving GLL in 'no better and no worse' financial position. This enables the council to modify the leisure contract to provide support to GLL as an 'at risk' supplier to ensure that it remains viable and therefore able to continue delivery of leisure services for the council and its residents following the reopening of the leisure centres.

The detailed legal implications are set out in the Exempt Appendix to this report including the relevant considerations that the Executive will need to take into account when deciding whether to approve the recommendations

4.3 Environmental Implications and contribution to achieving a net zero carbon Islington by 2030:

None

8.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The Council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The Council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

An RIA has been completed and is attached at Appendix 2. A review of the usage levels of young people, women, black, Asian and minority ethnic communities has been carried out. Underrepresented groups across the country have been affected by the pandemic. Usage levels amongst black, Asian and other minority ethnic groups as well as women when the service

reopened were noticeably reduced and this will need to be addressed as part of our Leisure recovery work to ensure that targeted approaches are made to ensure that this is redressed, coupled with the fact that the economic situation has worsened which will reduce disposable income for a large section of the community in Islington.

Unfortunately the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on physical activity levels amongst children has been revealed in the latest Active Lives Children and Young People Survey, published by [Sport England](#) (14 January). Worryingly, 31 per cent (a total of 2.3m children) did less than an average of 30 minutes a day physical activity. This again will need to be a key focus of the recovery plan.

5. Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

- 5.1 The current Executive decision allows for GLL to an agreed level consisting of a support payment and the deferral of a portion of the rent which was based on the original projection to the 31st March 2021. The government financial support through the Job Retention Scheme, the Income Recovery grant and the potential National Leisure Recovery Fund allocation means that GLL are still well within the authorised financial limit of support but they are going to need supporting for longer.
- 5.2 Instead of being in a position where the contract is operating without restrictions and trading has returned to close to pre-Covid trading levels as was projected in the original recovery model the leisure centres remain closed with no income and membership levels significantly lower than pre-lockdown. A further period of support is required to allow GLL to be able to open the leisure centres when they are able to. Once the centres are allowed to open GLL will not require further direct financial support as they will be able to operate at a surplus but require further deferral of a portion of the rental payment which would be determined under the open book arrangement.

Appendices:

Appendix 1 – Exempt Appendix
Appendix 2 – Resident Impact Assessment

Background papers: None

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



8 March 2021

Executive Member for Health & Social Care

Date

Report Author: Andrew Bedford
Tel: 3287
Email: Andrew.bedford@islington.gov.uk

Financial Implications Author: Steve Abbott
Tel: 2639
Email: Steve.Abbott@islington.gov.uk

Legal Implications Author: David Daniels
Tel: 3277
Email: David.Daniels@islington.gov.uk

Resident Impact Assessment

Leisure Centre Re-opening Strategy and second phase of support to GLL

Service Area: Greenspace, Leisure & Divisional Development

1. What are the intended outcomes of this policy, function etc?

Following the government instruction to close Leisure centres on the 20th March we are now expecting that closure to be lifted and there to be a phased re-opening of the Leisure Centres operated on behalf of the Council by GLL. The anticipated start date for this will be the 6th July subject to a formal announcement from the Government.

2. Resident Profile

Who is going to be impacted by this change i.e. residents/service users/tenants? Please complete data for your service users. If your data does not fit into the categories in this table, please copy and paste your own table in the space below. Please refer to **section 3.3** of the guidance for more information.

		Borough profile	Service User profile
		Total: 206,285	Total: 91,265 (membership)
Gender	Female	51%	52%
	Male	49%	48%
Age	Under 16	32,825	
	16-24	29,418	
	25-44	87,177	
	45-64	38,669	
	65+	18,036	
Disability	Disabled	16%	8%
	Non-disabled	84%	92%
Sexual orientation	LGBT	No data	No data
	Heterosexual/straight	No data	No data
Race	BME	52%	22%
	White	48%	78%
Religion or	Christian	40%	No data

belief	Muslim	10%	No data
	Other	4.5%	No data
	No religion	30%	No data
	Religion not stated	17%	No data

3. Equality impacts

With reference to the [guidance](#), please describe what are the equality and socio-economic impacts for residents and what are the opportunities to challenge prejudice or promote understanding?

The leisure centres are still currently closed as part the third lockdown. Once re-opening is allowed it is anticipated that is will be a slow re-opening of the facilities and programmes. The centres will once again work within a Covid secure framework for operators which has set parameters on social distancing, sports to be allowed as well as several usage, management, Health and Safety and housekeeping minimum requirements.

This will affect protected groups. It clearly affects capacity as there are space restrictions that reduce and limit our ability to deliver participation levels to the performance targets.

Where possible we will ensure that a diverse range of services and facilities and innovative approaches are re-introduced this may be on a phased basis to ensure that the safety is managed in a controlled and measured way as well as building up customer confidence and ensuring the least financial risk to the authority.

The 8 Leisure centres previously attracted an average of 181,750 user visits on a monthly basis, this is made up of residents, and our transient community, this service offer forms an important role in much wider context than just the health and wellbeing of our residents. The leisure centres act as community hubs social gathering clubs networks and regular contact places to meet and connect with friend’s social inclusion and the list goes on.

The Leisure Contract provides access to all sectors of our community and this balance of usage is a positive reflection of Islington. This service not only provides a valuable contribution to the health and well-being of our community it also generates the Council a net financial benefit which in turn supports the financial ability of the Council to contribute to wider services.

The significant concessions that are available means that the Leisure offer provided by GLL is particularly important to young people, older people and people with disabilities in being able to maintain their physical and mental health and well-being. The current lockdown and future restrictions on use are likely to have a disproportionate impact on these particular groups.

Careful consideration has been given to this with the development of the re-opening strategy. The plan will need to address how we ensure that there is provision made to ensure that disabled people and older people in particular are able to get safe access to exercise and

physical activity. Not being able to exercise regularly will have a disproportionate impact upon those groups. We will of course be restricted by the guidance and the social distancing restrictions that will be in place.

A review of the usage levels of young people, women and BAME communities has been carried out. Underrepresented groups across the country have been affected by the pandemic. Usage levels amongst BAME and Women when the service reopened were noticeably reduced and this will need to be addressed as part of our leisure recovery work to ensure that targeted approaches are made to ensure that this is redressed, coupled with the fact that the economic situation has worsened which will reduce disposable income for a large section of the community in Islington.

Unfortunately the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on physical activity levels amongst children has been revealed in the latest Active Lives Children and Young People Survey, published by [Sport England](#) (14 January). Worryingly, 31 per cent (a total of 2.3m children) did less than an average of 30 minutes a day physical activity. This again will need to be a key focus of the recovery plan.

4. Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

a) Safeguarding risks and Human Rights breaches

Please describe any safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults AND any potential human rights breaches that may occur as a result of the proposal? Please refer to **section 4.8** of the [guidance](#) for more information.

None

If potential safeguarding and human rights risks are identified then **please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk to discuss further:**

5. Action

How will you respond to the impacts that you have identified in sections 3 and 4, or address any gaps in data or information?

For more information on identifying actions that will limit the negative impact of the policy for protected groups see the [guidance](#).

Action	Responsible person or team	Deadline
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To review the equality implications of the mobilisation plan on disabled groups and older people in particular.	Mark Christodoulou	Reviewed at each quarterly review
Ensure there is provision in the programme for young people.	Mark Christodoulou	June 2021
Protect concession prices	Andrew Bedford	

Please send the completed RIA to equalites@islington.gov.uk and also make it publicly available online along with the relevant policy or service change.

This Resident Impact Assessment has been completed in accordance with the guidance and using appropriate evidence.

Staff member completing this form:

Head of Service or higher:

Signed: Mark Christodoulou

Signed: 

Date: 01/02/2021

Date: 05/02/2021

Report of: Leader of the Council

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	18 March 2021	All

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APPENDIX C TO THIS REPORT IS NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SUBJECT: Non-Recent Child Abuse Proposed Support Payment Scheme

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval for a proposed Support Payment Scheme ('SPS') for persons who suffered emotional, physical, and sexual abuse whilst resident in the council's children's homes from 1966 to 1995. The proposed SPS will enable abuse survivors to receive a financial support payment without having to bring a civil compensation claim. It has been designed to enable eligible applicants to receive a payment more quickly than having to go through the trauma of the lengthy civil compensation claims process.
- 1.2 The report considers in detail:
 - 1.2.1 The affordability of the SPS for the council; and
 - 1.2.3 The risk of the council receiving an increased number of historic child abuse civil liability claims and the financial implications for the council.
- 1.3 If the proposed SPS is approved, it is intended that consultation on the SPS will take place with the Islington Survivor's Network (ISN), survivors and other key stakeholders.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the options for implementing a SPS and the associated legal and financial risks.

- 2.2 To approve the proposed SPS (Appendix A) for the purposes of consultation with ISN and other stakeholders.
- 2.3 To approve the consultation statement (Appendix B).
- 2.4 To authorise the Corporate Director of Resources, following consultation with the Leader, Executive member for Health and Social Care, Corporate Director People and Acting Director of Law and Governance to agree the consultation document.
- 2.5 To note that the period of consultation will be 6 weeks.
- 2.6 To note that a further report on the SPS will be submitted to the Executive detailing the outcome of the consultation exercise.
- 2.7 To note that it is recommended that one-off windfall monies and unspent contingencies be used in the first instance to fund the SPS at the discretion of the Section 151 Officer. An accurate assessment of the running costs of the SPS will need to be undertaken when the SPS has proceeded through consultation.

3. Background

Background to the SPS

- 3.1 At the meeting of the Executive on 28 September 2017, the Leader of the Council formally apologised to victims of child abuse in Islington care homes for the council's past failings. The apology was endorsed by the Council's Executive who recognised that some children in Islington's care had been subject to abuse during the 1970s, as well as the 1980s and early 1990s and noted that the apology be extended to all victims who suffered child abuse whilst in the borough's care.
- 3.2 This also included an apology to Liz Davies the social worker who first raised the concerns that subsequently led to the inquiries and the White Report and has been at the forefront of supporting survivors to navigate towards a sense of justice from the council. Islington Survivors Network (ISN) was established in 2017 by Liz Davies and those who self-identify as survivors of non-recent abuse in Islington.
- 3.3 The council established a support service which consists of trauma counselling, specialist advice, support and assistance for care, housing, appropriate welfare benefits, access to further education and suitable employment and support to access to care records. In May 2018, at a meeting with ISN, the council indicated that it is willing to enter discussions with them about the possibility of a redress scheme.
- 3.4 It is recognised that nothing can compensate for the traumatic harm caused to and which still affects survivors of historic abuse. However, a full remedial support offer which has practical support, a financial element and recognition and acknowledgement by the council of the abuse that they suffered, is important to survivors and can be part of a survivor's journey that helps them to heal. A full remedial support offer must be focused on respect, engagement, information and support for survivors to move forward from their experiences.

Further, it is recognised that going through the civil compensation claims process may re-traumatise an abuse survivor as they are required to relive their experiences.

4. SPS and other options

The following three options have been considered:

- (1) Support Payment Scheme (SPS);
- (2) Lambeth type Redress Scheme; and
- (3) No scheme

These options are outlined below. The SPS is recommended as the preferred option.

Option 1: SPS

The SPS will provide a financial support payment of £8,000 to eligible survivors of non-recent abuse suffered when resident in the council's homes between 1966 and 1995. Payments to eligible survivors will be made through a process that is as straightforward and quick to access as possible and minimises the need to re-live past trauma or the risk of further trauma or harm. It is not a compensation scheme and does not seek to evaluate in financial terms the consequences of abuse suffered.

The SPS's focus is determining if the applicant is a survivor of abuse who satisfies the criteria of the scheme, rather than an analysis of the intimate details of the abuse. It thus avoids the need for survivors to undergo expert medical examinations or provide lengthy statements, with the 're-living' that would result from this. The SPS will facilitate support payments rather than present 'obstacles to be overcome' through a non-adversarial process. It does not require or adopt any standard of proof. It requires only that there be credible information and/or material of an applicant's eligibility. The SPS has an automatic review process where an application is not initially successful, and reasons will be given where an application is not accepted.

The SPS will not determine any issue of fault, negligence, or legal liability. It has no bearing on any civil compensation claims that abuse survivors may bring save that it requires an applicant to agree contractually to offset any scheme payment received against any subsequent civil compensation claim payment and requires any prior civil compensation claim payment to be offset against a scheme payment.

The drafting and design of the SPS reflects the advice received from Leading Counsel. Leading Counsel (Andrew Warnock QC) has confirmed that the SPS is lawful subject to the council having sufficient resources to operate the SPS and to meet the estimated cost of payments and it not posing an unreasonable risk to the council's insurance cover for civil compensation claims.

Option 2: Lambeth type Redress Scheme

A Lambeth type Redress Scheme would provide for every survivor resident in the council's children's homes during the relevant period to receive a harm's way payment on the basis that they were fearful that they would be subject to immediate physical or sexual abuse or neglect or cruelty.

In addition, the scheme would provide for an individual compensation payment for every survivor who suffered physical, sexual, or psychological abuse whilst living in

the children's home. The harm's way payment would be treated as an interim payment for compensation.

The amount of the harm's way payment and compensation would be a matter for the council to determine. The Lambeth scheme provides for a harm's way payment of up to £10,000 and a compensation payment of up to £125,000.

The establishment of a redress scheme would meet the aspirations of ISN and abuse survivors. However, the council's position is different from Lambeth's in two significant respects. Firstly, Lambeth does not have any insurance cover to meet the cost of civil compensation claims and secondly Lambeth obtained a capitalisation direction from the Secretary of State enabling it to finance the cost of its redress scheme through borrowing.

Accordingly, it would be unlawful for the council to establish a redress scheme such as the Lambeth scheme for the following reasons:

- It would be irrational and a breach of its council's fiduciary duty for the council to fund compensation payments when it has already paid for several tens of millions of pounds of insurance cover to meet the cost of civil compensation abuse claims; and
- The redress scheme is unaffordable as the council does not have sufficient revenue resources available to meet the estimated cost of harm's way and compensation payments under a redress scheme.

Option 3: No Scheme

Although the council has made a number of representations about a possible financial payment scheme for abuse survivors, it is nevertheless open to the council to decide not to establish such a scheme. Survivors might seek to argue that the council has created a legitimate expectation that there will be a redress or support scheme (in addition to non-monetary support services which the council has already put in place for survivors) but that would be unlikely to succeed, because the council's statements do not amount to a clear and unambiguous commitment to have a scheme. Moreover, the representations are at a very generalised level, with no representation or promise as to the specific contents of any such scheme.

The main benefit of not having a support payment scheme is that the revenue resources required to fund the scheme will be available for other purposes including funding additional support services for abuse survivors.

However, it is considered that the above benefit is outweighed by the disadvantages of not having a scheme. The council will be seen to have 'failed' survivors. Whilst the council has been criticised in the past for failing to act in response to child abuse allegations, the present administration has recognised this, apologised, and agreed to consider the introduction of a financial support scheme. Whilst the introduction of a scheme cannot right the wrongs of the past, it will be a further public acknowledgement of past failures and can be part of an abuse survivor's journey that helps them to heal and to move forward with their life.

Further, a decision not to have a scheme will be unacceptable to ISN and impair the council's future relationship with many abuse survivors and ISN.

Affordability of the draft SPS

5.

To help inform the SPS, an actuarial firm was appointed to conduct a study at the end of 2019 to estimate the number of individuals who were resident at any point in Islington homes in the 30-year period 1965 to 1995. This was based on a sample of Islington Council's family files and estimated only the numbers resident, not the numbers who suffered abuse. There is no complete list of children's home records for the period in question. The actuary estimated that between 1,700 and 2,400 individuals were resident in homes at any time during the period, and were still alive, with a best estimate of 2,000, in their report 'Historical Child Care Data, London Borough of Islington' dated 23 December 2019.

The actuarial study of December 2019 was important in establishing the maximum direct cost of the SPS, based upon the number of surviving residents and the amount of the proposed SPS per surviving resident (assuming SPS criteria would have been met). It is recommended that one-off windfall monies and unspent contingencies be used in the first instance to fund the SPS at the discretion of the Section 151 Officer. An accurate assessment of the running costs of the SPS will need to be undertaken when the SPS has proceeded through consultation.

There is a risk that the number of direct claimants under the SPS could be greater than the estimated number of applicants assumed in these financial implications; this could push the direct scheme cost above the amount assumed in the medium-term financial strategy. There is also a possibility that the number of direct claims could be less than the estimated number.

Stakeholder consultation on the proposed SPS

6.

There is a greater chance of the proposed scheme succeeding if it is the product of consultation. It is proposed to consult with survivors, the Islington Survivors Network (ISN) and other key stakeholders on the proposed SPS for a period of 6 weeks.

Any comments or suggestions received from ISN and others, will be carefully and properly considered before the SPS is finalised, sent to MMI for their further comments and /or a suitably worded letter of comfort before being re-submitted to a future meeting of the Executive for their consideration of the consultation responses and approval of the final SPS.

Next steps and milestones

7.

The NRCA Programme sets out the milestones for obtaining Executive approval to the final SPS. The key milestones are set out below with indicative dates:

1. Proposed SPS and consultation documentation submitted to Executive for approval to proceed with the consultation	18 March 2021
2. Consultation with ISN, survivors and other stakeholders (6 weeks)	March / April 2021

3. Outcome of consultation considered and final SPS drafted	May / June 2021
4. Consultation outcome and final SPS submitted to the Executive for consideration and approval to proceed with the scheme	September 2021

8. Implications

8.1 Financial implications:

8.1.1 The council has been working on a form of support payment scheme (SPS) since November 2018, for survivors of child abuse in Islington's children's homes covering the period 1965-1995. The intention has been to provide support payments to qualifying, former residents, but without restricting individuals' rights to pursue a civil compensation (public liability) claim. **The financial implications of the draft SPS are contained within the body of this report and in exempt Appendix C**

8.1.2 The main report and legal comments cover the reasons that a redress scheme is not a viable option to pursue. From a financial perspective, this is specifically because:

- There is significant insurance cover in place for the period 1965-95, as detailed above for civil compensation payments, so setting up a redress scheme to make compensation payments would not be a prudent use of public money.
- The redress scheme is unaffordable, as the council does not have sufficient revenue resources available to meet the estimated cost of a redress scheme, which would be well in excess of the estimated direct cost of the SPS.
- The option of financing a redress scheme via a capitalisation directive from central government would require (a) an actuarial statement to say that a redress scheme represented a value for money option to pursue and (b) a willingness from central government to grant a capitalisation directive.

8.2 Legal Implications:

8.2.1 The legal implications reflect the advice received from external Counsel.

Power to establish the Support Payment Scheme (SPS)

8.2.2 The council has power to establish the SPS under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011. Under section 1, the council has a general power of competence to 'do anything that individuals may do' and which expressly includes the power to do it for the benefit of the authority, its area or persons resident or present in its area.

8.2.3 However, the general power of competence must be exercised in accordance with the principles of administrative law which means that any decision to establish the SPS must be taken reasonably and properly, taking into account all relevant considerations and disregarding irrelevant ones. In particular, proper regard must be had to the council's fiduciary duty to its council tax and business

rate payers to act 'in a fairly business-like manner with reasonable care, skill and caution and a due and alert regard to the interests of those contributors who are not members of the body'. Therefore, the council must strike a reasonable balance between the interests of its council taxpayers and business rate payers who contribute funds and those abuse survivors who would be entitled to receive payments under the SPS.

8.2.4 Subject to complying with the principles of administrative law, the council has a broad statutory discretion to set up the SPS as it thinks fit setting criteria for entitlement to payment.

8.2.5 Claimants have no specific statutory entitlement to compensation under a scheme and therefore the SPS does not fetter the council in considering individual civil compensation claims brought by abuse survivors.

8.2.6 The proposed SPS provides for a financial support payment of £8,000 to persons where there is credible information that they suffered emotional, physical, or sexual abuse when resident in one of the council's children's homes between 1966 and 1995. In deciding whether to set up the SPS, the council will need to take into account:

- (1) estimated cost of the SPS and whether it is affordable for the council;
- (2) the council's auditor's duty under section 20(1) (c) Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to ensure that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources; and
- (3) resident impact assessment.

Consultation

8.2.7 The council is proposing to consult ISN, survivors and other stakeholders on the proposed SPS. The Executive will need to conscientiously take into account all responses received to the consultation when deciding whether to establish the final SPS.

8.3 Environmental Implications and contribution to achieving a net zero carbon Islington by 2030:

No negative carbon emission or environmental impacts are expected.

8.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to

participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

A Resident Impact Assessment was completed on 25 February 2021 and the summary is included below. The complete Resident Impact Assessment is appended at Appendix D.

The proposed SPS is likely to have a positive impact on the range of known equalities and diversity characteristics of children who were in the care of Islington Council within the eligibility period.

In tandem with the existing specialist support services, the proposed scheme is likely to contribute to advancing the health, wellbeing and independence of survivors. The proposed scheme must acknowledge and be responsive to a potential applicant's multiple and complex support needs developed as a result of childhood abuse. There will be a need to ensure that:

- equalities and diversity is monitored and reported on throughout the implementation of the scheme
- a swift and compassionate process is in place to minimise impact on the health, wellbeing and independence of older applicants and/or those with disabilities.
- strategies are in place to address disproportionality in uptake by potential applicants from ethnic and cultural communities
- further harm and impact on an applicant's physical and mental ill-health or entitlement to benefits are minimised as far as possible
- strategies are in place to minimise triggering or re-traumatising applicant through the consultation on, or implementation of, the proposed scheme
- there is equitable access to information about the scheme for potential applicants
- strategies are in place that recognise the impact of institutional childhood abuse in a way that does not adversely affect the outcome for potential applicants.

9. Reason for recommendations

The proposed SPS will provide financial support for eligible survivors / victims of non-recent abuse suffered when in the council's children's homes. It will form part of a wider support scheme which encompasses trauma counselling, specialist advice, support and assistance for care, housing, appropriate welfare benefits, access to further education and suitable employment and support to access to care records. Whilst nothing can compensate for the traumatic harm caused to and which still affects survivors / victims of historic abuse, a full remedial support offer which has practical support, a financial element and recognition and acknowledgement by the council of the abuse that they suffered, is important to survivors / victims and can be part of a survivor's journey that helps them to heal and to move forward from their experiences. Accordingly, the proposed SPS is recommended for approval.

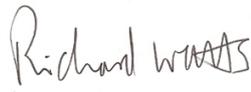
Appendices

- Appendix A - Revised SPS
- Appendix B – Consultation statement
- Appendix C - Exempt
- Appendix D – Resident impact assessment

Background papers: None

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



2 March 2021

Leader of the Council

Date

Report Author:

David Daniels, Assistant Director of Law

Tel:

020 7527 3277

Email:

david.daniels@islington.gov.uk

Financial Implications Author:

Tony Watts, Head of Financial Planning

Tel:

020 7527 2879

Email:

tony.watts@islington.gov.uk

Legal Implications Author:

David Daniels, Assistant Director of Law

Tel:

020 7527 3277

Email:

david.daniels@islington.gov.uk

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Appendix A

SCHEME PROPOSAL AND SCHEME PROPOSAL MAP

1. Introduction

1.1 A scheme to provide financial support for eligible survivors of non-recent abuse suffered when in the care of LBI children's services.

1.2 It forms part of a wider support scheme which encompasses counselling, care support and specialist advice in certain fields.

1.3 The scheme's objective is to facilitate a support payment to eligible survivors through a process that is as straightforward and quick to access as possible, and minimises the need to re-live past trauma, or the risk of further trauma or harm.

1.4 The scheme offers a fixed payment to eligible survivors. It is not a compensation scheme and does not seek to evaluate in financial terms the consequences of abuse suffered in the way that a claim for civil compensation would.

1.5 LBI wishes to make a fixed payment available to eligible applicants who satisfy the criteria of the scheme without the level of investigation and analysis, or evidential standard of proof, required in a civil compensation claim. The scheme does not involve the same process of investigation and analysis as civil compensation claims and it does not seek to and will not determine any issue of fault, negligence or legal liability.

1.6 The scheme's focus is determining if the applicant is a survivor of abuse that falls within the parameters of the scheme, rather than an analysis of the intimate details of the abuse.

1.7 It avoids the need for survivors to undergo expert medical examination or provide lengthy statements, with the 're-living' that would result.

1.8 The scheme is not an alternative, but a supplement, to any civil compensation claim. LBI has substantial insurance with MMI and the scheme is designed not to prejudice this or LBI's position in relation to, or its ability to defend, any civil compensation claims in the future or already in progress.

1.9 An applicant will be required to give credit for any civil compensation claim payment already received, or agreed, against a payment under the scheme, with the fixed scheme payment being reduced by the amount of any such civil compensation claim payment(s).

1.10 An applicant will be required to agree contractually that a payment made under the scheme will be offset against, and deducted from, any related future civil compensation claim payment or agreement to make such a payment.

1.11 The comparatively straightforward nature of the scheme and the fact of the fixed payment mean survivors can access it without the need for legal representation. The scheme does not, therefore, allow for payments of fees to survivors' legal or other representatives.

1.12 It is agreed that there should be a facility to review the scheme and to revise aspects, such as its scope and duration, once and whilst it is operational.

2. DWP

2.1 The receipt of a support payment could potentially affect a survivor's entitlement to social security benefits. LBI is therefore seeking an agreement with the DWP that a payment made under the scheme is to be disregarded for the purposes of any assessment of a person's eligibility for a social security benefit entitlement that depends on any form of means test.

3. Independent identity

3.1 A need for the scheme to have an identity independent from LBI generally, in all its correspondence and dealings, has been identified. Any external organisations or individuals that may be involved in the administration of the scheme should share and operate under this independent identity.

4. Hidden and historic

4.1 The scheme acknowledges and seeks to address the particular features of information or material - or the lack of - relating to abuse, summed up by the phrase 'hidden and historic'. Whilst contemporaneous information or material may establish that a survivor was in care or at a given children's home, it will seldom contain any indication or record of abuse. The survivor's own account will be the key material in relation to this.

5. Duration

5.1 It has been agreed that the scheme will be open for applications for a period of 2 years initially.

6. Scope

6.1 The scheme is to facilitate a support payment to a survivor who:

- was placed by LBI in a LBI run children's home
- between 1966 and 1995
- suffered emotional (sometime referred to as psychological) abuse, physical abuse and/or sexual abuse there, other than any purely 'peer on peer' abuse.

6.2 A list of children's homes run by LBI has been compiled. It may be necessary in the course of running the scheme to add homes into, or exclude them from, this list.

6.3 Ongoing review of the scheme may determine that the agreed time period 1966 to 1995 be varied.

7. Information and Material

7.1 The standard of proof applied in civil litigation is that of 'the balance of probabilities'. This can also be described as 'more likely than not' or '51%+ likely'.

7.2 The scheme wishes to facilitate support payments rather than present 'obstacles to be overcome' through a non adversarial process. It does not require or adopt such a standard of proof. It requires only that there be credible information and/or material of an applicant's eligibility.

8. Application threshold

8.1 Where there is credible information and/or material that the applicant was

- placed by LBI in a LBI childrens' home
- during the relevant period and
- suffered qualifying abuse during the placement

8.2 then the threshold to make a support payment is met.

8.3 These are the threshold criteria.

9. Adverse issues

9.1 The scheme does not exclude applicants with criminal convictions. LBI does, however, reserve its right to decline an application where there is evidence that the applicant has/had links to a terrorist organisation, organised crime, murder, manslaughter or paedophilia, which are referred to collectively as adverse issues and it would in all the circumstances be unconscionable for LBI to make a payment under the scheme .

10. 4 Stages

10.1 The proposed scheme has 4 stages:

- A. completion and submission of an application form by the survivor, with support;
- B. confirmation checks to corroborate the identity of the survivor and to check for forgery and any adverse issues;
- C. assessment of the application;
- D. automatic review by an independent review panel ['IRP'] in the event that the threshold to make a support payment has not been met at stage 3 or that adverse issues are identified.

11. Administration

11.1 A need for the assessment of applications to be carried out by an independent body has been identified. The assessment of the applications will require the analysis of information and material. It will also, therefore, need to be carried out by individuals with appropriate professional expertise. It is therefore proposed that an independent service provider ['ISP'] with the necessary professional expertise, for example a law firm, be engaged to administer parts of the scheme.

11.2 The IRP members will also need the appropriate knowledge and expertise to carry out their role. It is therefore proposed that the panel comprise barristers/judges, senior or expert social workers and individuals from relevant charitable organisations with appropriate expertise.

11.3 The administration of the scheme will also require input from LBI staff in relation to the processing of application forms, the provision of information and records and confirmation checks.

11.4 It is proposed, therefore, that a team comprising an ISP, an IRP and LBI staff administer the scheme. It is proposed that the collective team be known as the 'support team'.

12. Data protection

12.1 The ISP must have rigorous data protection systems that meet the requirements of LBI. An internal 'lock-down' with only specific agreed individuals having access to scheme data would be required.

12.2 The transfer of all scheme data between LBI, the ISP and the IRP/IRP members must be by secure, encrypted means.

13. Support for the support team

13.1 It is recognised that working within the support team could have adverse health consequences. Counselling and support services will in turn, therefore, be provided for the support team.

14. The 4 stages

Stage A completion and submission of an application form by the survivor/applicant

14.1 The survivor applies for the support payment by submitting an application form together with specified documents. Details of the children's home(s) and abuse are specified in the form.

14.2 The application form will be available online or in paper form. Assistance will be provided with the completion of form. It is proposed that this assistance is provided by designated LBI staff.

14.3 On receipt of an application LBI will check for/obtain any social services records relating to the survivor.

Stage B confirmatory checks

14.4 To corroborate the identity of the applicant and to check for forgery and any adverse issues.

14.5 It is proposed these are carried out in part by LBI staff, in part by the ISP: see scheme map.

14.6 Findings from checks are then forwarded to/collated by the ISP.

Stage C assessment

14.7 It is proposed that this is carried out by the ISP.

14.8 The application form/material, any records found and the confirmatory checks will be assessed by the ISP.

14.9 The ISP will consider any adverse confirmation checks and their impact on the application.

14.10 The ISP will consider and assess if the children's home(s) identified are covered by the scheme, if the applicant can be placed there within the relevant time period and if the applicant suffered qualifying abuse in the placement(s).

14.11 The ISP will request further information or material if this is considered necessary to assess the application.

14.12 The ISP will consider if there are any adverse issues. If any are identified, the application will be referred to the IRP to assess.

14.13 If the ISP concludes the threshold is satisfied, a support payment will be made.

Stage D automatic review

14.14 If the ISP concludes the threshold is not satisfied, the ISP will refer the application, information and material to the IRP who will consider it.

14.15 If the ISP identifies any adverse issues, the ISP will automatically refer the application to the IRP to consider these and if the application should be declined due to these.

14.16 The ISP will notify the applicant of a referral to the IRP and of any threshold criteria not met or adverse issues identified. The ISP will invite the applicant to make any written representations in relation to this and/or submit any further information or material that they may wish to within 28 days, for the IRP to consider.

14.17 It is proposed that each application be considered by 3 IRP members: 1 legal, 1 social worker and 1 charity organisation member.

14.18 The IRP members will consider the application, information and material and decide whether in their view the threshold criteria are satisfied.

14.19 Where adverse issues have been identified they will also decide whether the application should be declined due to these.

14.20 In the process of reaching their decision the panel members may request further information or material either from the applicant or the ISP to assist in reaching their decision.

14.21 If they decide the threshold has been met and any adverse issues are not such that the application should be declined, a support payment will be made.

14.22 If they decide either that the threshold criteria have not been met, or that the adverse issues are such that they should reach this conclusion, the application will be declined and the applicant will be notified of any threshold criteria that have not been met and/or the adverse issues that have led to the application being declined.

14.23 The IRP's decision will be final.

Communicating the outcome

14.24 Any and all communication to the applicant confirming the decisions made will be limited to stating either that a support payment will be made, that the application has been referred to the IRP, or that the application has been declined, and in the latter two cases the reason(s) why.

15. Database

15.1 It is proposed that a database containing information as to known perpetrators, LBI homes, specific homes where abuse is believed to have taken place, previous allegations and other information relevant to the assessment of applications, as well as prior claimants and applicants, be compiled both during the establishment and duration of the scheme.

Scheme Process Map

'LBI': London Borough of Islington

'AP': applicant/survivor

'ISP': independent service provider

'IRP': independent review panel

1. Application form completed by AP.
2. Face to face meeting between AP and LBI representative offered to assist with completing the application.
3. Application submitted to LBI.
4. Application checked by LBI for any missing mandatory entries, information or material documents or whether information or material required re any change of name. LBI request any missing information/material.
5. LBI locate any files/records for AP. Forward application and any files/records to ISP.
6. Confirmation checks by LBI
 - Council tax base
 - Housing benefits
 - Housing records
 - Electoral role
 - Direct payments
 - LBI sanction check
7. Confirmation checks by ISP
 - Marriage records
 - Address verification
 - Bank account linked to address
 - Bank account not submitted previously
 - Fake/forged material
 - Media checks adverse information
 - HM Treasury Sanctions check
 - Intelligence data base adverse information
 - Representative checks, power of attorney, court order, appointed carer

Findings submitted to/collated by ISP

8. Assessment of application by ISP

Where there is credible information and/or material that the applicant was

- placed by LBI in a LBI childrens' home
- during the relevant period and
- suffered qualifying abuse during the placement

then the threshold is met and a support payment will be made.

- A. Consider if home(s) identified is covered by scheme
 - Check list to confirm home(s) identified covered by scheme
 - B. Consider if placement(s) are within relevant period
 - Check application form details
 - C. Consider if AP was placed by LBI in children's home(s) covered by scheme
 - Check material/records for evidence of placement(s); if none consider:
 - Medical/other records
 - Corroboration by third parties/other victims
 - D. Consider if AP suffered qualifying abuse in the placement(s)
 - Account from AP; consider overall impression; also consider
 - Any record of alleged abuser [databank]
 - Any 'similar fact' accounts from other survivors [databank]
 - Any relevant investigations or prosecutions [databank]
 - Any corroboration third parties
 - E. Consider whether any further confirmation checks are appropriate
 - Social media
 - Further information/material from AP
 - F. Consider whether there are any adverse issues.
 - G. Assessment of the information and material, make decision, complete report.
9. Application accepted
 - ISP notifies AP that a payment will be made
 - Payment by LBI via ISP [BACS where possible]
 - Capacity issues – payment to trust.
 10. Application not accepted by ISP/adverse issues identified
 - Automatic referral to IRP

- ISP notifies AP of this
- ISP notifies AP of any threshold criteria not met and any adverse issues identified.
- ISP invites AP to make written representations and/or submit further information or material within 28 days for the IRP to consider.

11. IRP review of application.

- Review by 3 members :1 legal, 1 social worker, 1 charity organisation
- Consider all information and material
- Request further information and/or material from AP or ISP if/as appropriate
- Determine if threshold met/consideration of adverse issues and impact on application

12. IRP accepts application

- As 9 above

13. IRP declines application

- ISP notifies AP that application declined
- ISP notifies AP of the threshold criteria that have not been met and/or the adverse issues that have led to the application being declined.
- ISP notifies AP of right to pursue civil claim
- Final decision

Appendix A

PROPOSED ISLINGTON SUPPORT PAYMENT SCHEME

Terms and Conditions

G1. Islington Council ['LBI'] offers a comprehensive support network for survivors of non-recent abuse. This includes counselling, care support and specialist advice in certain fields.

G2. The Islington Support Payment Scheme ['the scheme'] is part of this support network. It has been set up to provide financial support to eligible survivors of non-recent abuse suffered when in the care of LBI children's services.

G3. The scheme's objective is to facilitate a support payment to eligible survivors through a process that is as straightforward and quick to access as possible, and minimises the need to re-live past trauma, or the risk of further trauma or harm.

G4. The scheme offers a fixed payment to eligible survivors. It is not a compensation scheme and does not seek to evaluate in financial terms the consequences of abuse suffered.

G5. The scheme's focus is determining if the applicant is a survivor of abuse who satisfies the criteria of the scheme, rather than an analysis of the intimate details of the abuse. It thus avoids the need for survivors to undergo expert medical examinations or provide lengthy statements, with the 're-living' that would result from this.

G6. The standard of proof applied in civil litigation is that of 'the balance of probabilities'. This can also be described as 'more likely than not' or '51%+ likely'. The scheme wishes to facilitate support payments rather than present 'obstacles to be overcome' through a non adversarial process. It does not require or adopt such a standard of proof. It requires only that there be credible information and/or material of an applicant's eligibility.

G7. The scheme does not seek to determine any issue of fault, negligence or legal liability. It operates wholly independently to and without any bearing on any civil compensation claims save to the extent that credit is required to be given in accordance with sections 7 and 8 below. Nothing done, nor any communication or representation made, in the course of the administration of the scheme or a scheme application has any bearing on, or amounts to any form of admission, waiver or acceptance or any fact or matter of law, in respect of any civil compensation claim.

G8. The comparatively straightforward nature of the scheme and the fact that the payment is fixed means survivors can access it without the need for legal representation.

1. Key terminology

1.1 'LBI'

The London Borough of Islington or Islington Council.

1.2 'The scheme'

The Islington Support Payment Scheme to provide financial support to eligible survivors of non-recent abuse suffered when in the care of LBI children's services.

1.3 'Support payment'

A fixed payment of £].

1.4 'Applicant'

Survivor of non-recent abuse who applies for a support payment under the scheme.

1.5 'Placed in a LBI children's home'

Resident in a LBI children's home, having been placed there by LBI.

1.6 'LBI children's home'

A home contained within the list of scheme homes at Appendix 1. The list may be amended during the operation of the scheme, should this prove appropriate.

1.7 'Relevant period'

The relevant period is currently 1966 to 1995. The relevant period may be amended during the operation of the scheme, should this prove appropriate.

1.8 'Qualifying abuse'

Emotional (sometimes referred to as psychological), physical and/or sexual abuse committed by, or aided, abetted, counselled or deliberately procured by a person who was at the time employed by LBI or was providing child care services to children on behalf of LBI on a voluntary basis.

1.9 'Emotional (psychological) abuse'

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent effects on the child's emotional development, and may involve humiliating or constantly criticising a child or young person, threatening, shouting at them or calling them names, making them the subject of jokes, using sarcasm to hurt them, blaming or scapegoating them, making them perform degrading acts, not recognising their individuality or trying to control their lives, pushing them too far or not recognising their limitations, exposing them to upsetting events or situations such as drug taking, failing to promote their social development, not allowing them to have friends, persistently ignoring them, manipulating them, or emotionally neglecting them.

1.10 'Physical abuse'

When someone intentionally hurts or harms a child or young person, including hitting with hands or objects, slapping or punching, kicking, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning and scalding, biting and scratching, breaking bones, drowning, making up the symptoms of an illness or causing a child to become unwell.

1.11 'Sexual abuse'

When a child or young person is forced, tricked or manipulated into contact or non contact sexual activities. Contact abuse is where an abuser makes physical contact with a child or young person and includes sexual touching of any part of their body whether clothed or not, using a body part or object to penetrate or rape a child or young person, kissing, oral sex, forcing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities or making them undress or touch someone else. Non contact abuse can be in person or on-line and includes exposing or flashing, making, viewing or distributing images or videos of child/young person abuse, showing pornography, exposing a child or young person to sex acts, making them masturbate, making them make, view or share images or videos of abuse, forcing them to take part in sexual activities or conversations online or through a smart phone.

1.12 'Placement'

Period of residency in a LBI children's home.

1.13 'Civil compensation claim'

A claim for compensation for personal injury, loss or damage in accordance with the applicable laws of England and Wales.

1.14 'Compensation payment'

A damages payment received in the course of a claim for compensation for personal injury, loss or damages in accordance with the applicable laws of England and Wales.

1.15 'Application form'

The application form to access a support payment under the scheme at Appendix 2.

1.16 'Support team'

The LBI support team that administers the scheme. It comprises a service provider, an independent review panel and LBI staff who assist with the provision of information, records and confirmation checks.

1.17 'Independent service provider'

An independent organisation with legal expertise.

1.18 'Independent review panel'

A review panel that comprises independent individuals who possess either legal, social work or applicable charity work expertise.

1.19 'Adverse issues'

Terrorism, links to a terrorist organisation, organised crime, murder, manslaughter and paedophilia.

2. Who can apply

2.1 Any living survivor of non-recent abuse can apply for a support payment if they were placed by LBI in a LBI children's home during the relevant period. An application may not be made in respect of a survivor who is deceased.

3. Criteria to qualify for a support payment

3.1 An applicant will qualify for a support payment under the scheme if they:

- were placed in a LBI children's home by LBI
- during the relevant period and
- suffered qualifying abuse during the placement.

3.2 These are the threshold criteria.

4. Information and material

4.1 The scheme requires that there be credible information and/or material satisfying the threshold criteria.

5. Payment threshold

5.1 Where there is credible information and /or material that the applicant was

- placed in a LBI home by LBI
- during the relevant period and
- suffered qualifying abuse during the placement

5.2 then the threshold to make a support payment is met.

6. Adverse issues

6.1 LBI reserves its right to decline an application where there is information and/or material that the applicant has had an involvement in or connection to the adverse issues identified and stated at paragraph 1.19 above and it would in all the circumstances be unconscionable for LBI to make a payment under the scheme.

6.2 Where any such involvement is identified the application will automatically be referred to the independent review panel to make this decision.

7. Prior civil compensation claim

7.1 Where an applicant has, prior to qualifying for a support payment under the scheme, received a compensation payment or such a payment has been agreed in the course of a related civil compensation claim against LBI, the amount of any such payment or agreement will be offset against and deducted from any support payment to the applicant under the scheme. In this situation the applicant will receive only the balance of the support payment that exceeds the value of any compensation payment already made or agreed.

8. Subsequent civil compensation claim

8.1 An applicant is required to agree contractually that a payment made under the scheme will be offset against, and deducted from, any subsequent, related future civil compensation claim payment or agreement to make such a payment.

8.2 The scheme is intended to provide straightforward and accessible financial support to qualifying applicants. It does not involve the process of investigation and analysis that would be applied in a civil compensation claim. Nothing done or stated in the course of the administration of the scheme or an application constitutes, or may be taken as, an admission or waiver of any matter of fact or law in relation to any civil compensation claim. LBI reserves its rights fully to defend any subsequent civil compensation claim, including to raise a limitation defence.

9. Limitation

9.1 LBI reserves its rights to raise a limitation defence in any related civil compensation claim.

10. DWP

10.1 LBI is seeking an agreement with the DWP that a payment made under the scheme is to be disregarded for the purposes of any assessment of a person's eligibility for a social security benefit entitlement that depends on any form of means test.

10.2 At the date hereof such an agreement has not been reached.

10.3 Absent such agreement an applicant would be obliged to notify the DWP of a payment received under the scheme.

11. Duration

11.1 The scheme will operate for a period of 2 years.

threshold criteria have not been met and/or any adverse issues that have been identified, and invite the applicant to make any written representations in relation to this and/or submit any further information or material that they may wish to within 28 days, for the independent review panel to consider.

15.5 The application will then be reviewed by three independent review panel members, one with legal expertise, one with social work expertise and one with applicable charity work expertise. They will determine collectively whether the threshold criteria have been met. Where adverse issues have been identified they will also determine whether the application should be declined due to these. In the process of reaching their decision the panel members may request further information or material either from the applicant or the independent service provider, to assist in reaching their decision. If they consider the threshold criteria have all been met and any adverse issues are not such that the application should be declined, a support payment will be made. If they consider either that one or more of the threshold criteria have not been met, or that any adverse issues are such that the application should be declined due to them, the application will be declined and the applicant will, as applicable, be notified of the threshold criteria that have not been met and/or the adverse issues that have led to the application being declined.

15.6 The independent review panel's decision is final.

15.7 Any and all communication to the applicant confirming the decisions made will be limited to stating either that a support payment will be made, that the application has been referred to the independent review panel, or that the application has been declined, and in the latter two cases the reason(s) why.

16. Delay

16.1 In the event of significant delay by the applicant in responding to any reasonable request for information or material during the course of the application, the applicant will be notified that a continued failure to correspond may result in the application being declined.

16.2 In the event of repeated significant delay by the applicant, the support team may decline the application on this basis.

17. Right to withdraw application

17.1 An application under the scheme can be withdrawn at any time during the application process, prior to the making of a support payment. An applicant does this by notifying the support team in writing that they wish to withdraw their application.

18. Confidentiality and Data Protection

18.1 The transfer of all scheme data between LBI, the independent service provider and the independent review panel will be by secure, encrypted means.

18.2 The support team will treat all matters relating to all applications in the strictest confidence.

18.3 This does not preclude any person from disclosing protected information where required to by law.

19. Representatives

19.1 The scheme is designed to be accessible without the need for legal representation. It does not, therefore, allow for payment of legal or other representatives' fees. In the event that an applicant obtains legal representation in relation to an application, LBI will not be responsible for any legal costs incurred by

the applicant.

19.2 The independent service provider is appointed by LBI to represent them regarding the operation of the scheme and applications received into the scheme.

20. Capacity

20.1 An applicant who lacks the mental capacity required legally to run their personal affairs must have appropriate personal representation.

20.2 If it appears at any stage to the support team that an applicant lacks this capacity, the support team will facilitate the appointment of an appropriate personal representative for the applicant, referring the matter to the Court of Protection if required. The application will not be progressed further until this is in place.

21. Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority Payments

21.1 If an applicant has received compensation from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA) in relation to abuse that forms the subject matter of their application, the applicant may have an obligation to repay to the CICA all or part of the compensation received from it and must notify the CICA of the support payment.

21.2 LBI will notify the CICA of any support payment made under the scheme.

22. Advertising

22.1 LBI will from time to time advertise and publicise the scheme during the period it is open.

APPENDIX 1

List of scheme homes.

APPENDIX 2

Application form.

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Appendix B

Proposed Support Payment Scheme: Consultation statement

Introduction and background

This statement sets out the consultation approach on the proposed Support Payment Scheme (SPS). It outlines who will be consulted, how and when to inform the scheme proposal.

Islington survivors of non-recent abuse legitimately expect a process of consultation on a proposed scheme because of the direct impact on them. A consultation must be fair and meaningful.

Consultation format and approach

The Council will consult on:

- Guiding principles for the scheme
- Eligibility of who would be able to apply to the scheme
- The evidence requirements for payments
- Arrangements for making an application and scheme length
- How the scheme might be delivered including equalities issues that need to be considered

Engagement and participation in the consultation will be encouraged from survivors and key individuals or organisations, including those working with or representing, survivors. Views and feedback will be welcomed on the scheme.

Consultees will be given time to respond and their responses need to be conscientiously taken into account. They will be provided with a copy of the draft Scheme and the reasoning behind its terms and invited to provide comments or suggestions in relation to it within a period of six weeks. The Council will give due consideration to all comments received and confirm the points to accept, reject or for further consideration if necessary. The responses will be used to inform any further amendments to the proposal.

To reduce barriers to taking part, and further encourage participation to a fair consultation, responses will be collected via written or verbal feedback. It is suggested that a verbal feedback approach is offered to those who may find it challenging to complete the consultation response form. The feedback sessions will be conducted by those with independence and expertise in engaging with survivors. Ethical principles such as ensuring confidentiality and anonymity, minimising the impact of harm on those throughout the consultation and respect for individuals through informed consent and the use of language will be embedded.

The Council Executive will then be asked to consider the comments received during the consultation and adopt the proposed scheme in Autumn 2021.

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Resident Impact Assessment

Title of policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision: Non Recent Child Abuse Support Payment Scheme

Service Area: Resources and People

1. What are the intended outcomes of this policy, function etc?

At the meeting of the Executive on 28 September 2017, the Leader of the Council formally [apologised](#) to victims of child abuse in Islington care homes for the council's past failings. The apology was endorsed by the Council's Executive who recognised that some children in Islington's care had been subject to abuse during the 1960s and into the early 1990s and noted that the apology be extended to all victims who suffered child abuse whilst in the borough's care.

The council established a support service which consists of trauma counselling, specialist advice, support and assistance for care, housing, appropriate welfare benefits, access to further education and suitable employment and support to access to care records.

A Support Payment Scheme (SPS) is proposed to support those who suffered emotional, physical, and sexual abuse whilst resident in the council's children's homes from 1966 to 1995. The scheme's objective is to facilitate a fixed support payment to eligible survivors through a process that is as straightforward and quick to access as possible and minimises the need to re-live past trauma. Eligible survivors for the purposes of this scheme are those who:

- were placed by LBI in a LBI run children's home
- between 1966 and 1995; and
- suffered emotional (sometime referred to as psychological) abuse, physical abuse and/or sexual abuse there, other than any purely 'peer on peer' abuse.

2. Resident / Population cohort Profile

*Who is going to be impacted by this change i.e. residents/service users/tenants? Please complete data for your service users. If your data does not fit into the categories in this table, please copy and paste your own table in the space below. Please refer to **section 3.3** of the guidance for more information.*

It is estimated that up to 2,000 children were in the care of Islington Council between 1966 and 1995. Along with other London boroughs, Islington assumed responsibility for a number of children's homes in 1965.

There are various information gaps regarding the characteristics of children in Islington's care or placed in an Islington-run children's home during the period proposed for the scheme. Child care policy, data recording and reporting practices and requirements were different in comparison to children's social care today. This means that data related to protected characteristics is not sufficiently available for this assessment.

On this basis, information gleaned from previous national research and the learning from Lambeth Council has been used to identify the potential equalities impact for Islington's proposal. These are outlined below in Section 3.

3. Equality impacts

With reference to the guidance, please describe what are the equality and socio-economic impacts for residents and what are the opportunities to challenge prejudice or promote understanding?

Many care-experienced adults have experienced multiple disadvantage and challenges when entering care or whilst in care, often persisting into their adult life.

Age

Children entered care at any age and would have been vulnerable to abuse and neglect. Potential applicants will be adults of working age and a significant number nearing or of retirement age. Research indicates that life expectancy is lower for children in care. It is likely that some applicants may have developed long term health conditions. The scheme may be of particular importance to older applicants who may feel that they have less time to benefit from a support payment.

Gender

A [literature review](#) on the impact of institutional child abuse suggests that gendered assumptions such as the abuse of boys by men being worse than that of girls by men have led to varying amounts of compensation paid. Other assumptions have included female perpetrators seen as being less dangerous than male perpetrators and the likelihood of a survivor being believed or long term effects not seen as equally distressing. It could be suggested that the proposed scheme has a positive impact because it is a fixed payment that is not linked to the severity or type of abuse experienced by the applicant.

Research from the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) outlines that, for child sexual abuse (CSA), victim and survivor gender impacts are related to mental health, internalising and externalising behaviours, offending, intimate relationships and sexuality, and pregnancy and childbirth. However, there is a lack of specific evidence on male victims and survivors.

Disability

The experiences of an adult with disabilities whilst in care can have a significant impact on their outcomes and functioning. For some, as children, they may not have been sufficiently diagnosed during this period. In 1997, William Utting¹ identified that children with disabilities were more likely to be living away from home than other children in long term foster care, respite care, a variety of registered children's homes, in residential schools and in hospitals. He concluded that children with disabilities were more likely to suffer abuse of various kinds than other children living away from home.

Care-experienced adults with disabilities are likely to:

- have lower incomes
- have experienced social isolation
- have specific language and communication needs
- have been vulnerable to abuse and, where this occurred, found it more difficult to report abuse coupled with challenges to achieving justice through the legal system

The support payment offered through the proposed scheme may contribute to their wellbeing and independence.

Race and ethnicity

Findings on children entering care by ethnicity have varied over the period that the proposed scheme relates to. For example, research conducted by Andrew Bebbington and John Miles (1989) outlined that children of Black-Caribbean and Black African heritage were slightly more likely to come into care than white children. However, children of mixed-parentage were two and half times more likely to enter care than white children. In 1997, the Utting report concluded that Black children and children of mixed parentage were always over-represented among children in local authority care and in schools for children with emotional and behavioural difficulties. They also tended to stay in care longer than white

¹ Utting William, et al. *People like us: the report of the review of the safeguards for children living away from home.* (1997). London. Stationery Office/Great Britain. Department of Health/Great Britain. Welsh Office

children. Utting emphasised that Black children encountered institutionalised as well as personally focused racism. He regarded the lack of failure to understand and support specific health and personal care needs enabled a perception that these children were disregarded and they were relatively safe to abuse.

Recent research conducted by IICSA identified that victims and survivors from ethnic minority communities face additional barriers to engaging with support services and disclosing and reporting child sexual abuse. It found that there was a disproportionately low take up of statutory services by these communities. Lambeth Council has experienced a relatively lower number of people from Black Caribbean or mixed heritage communities applying to their redress scheme than expected. It is exploring various ways to increase uptake.

Socio-economic

National research related to the period covered by the proposed scheme indicates that children from poorer socioeconomic backgrounds were likely to be overrepresented within the care system. As a result of being in care and childhood abuse, these adults are more likely to experience worse outcomes in education, employment and health. It is likely that they may live in social housing and on low incomes including benefits.

The proposed scheme has been designed to maximise the support payment received and minimise potential legal and administrative costs for applicants. However, the support payment may be counted as income or savings and affect an applicant's entitlement to benefits.

Health

International and national evidence tell us that negative experiences and events including childhood abuse can lead to trauma and have a lasting impact on health and wellbeing in adulthood. When this happens, children can have physical and mental ill-health as they grow into adults and during their adult life. Children who are exposed to adverse childhood experiences are at a greater risk of death or injury before reaching adulthood, and of premature mortality later in life.

Children who have experienced abuse and neglect are likely to exhibit externalising behaviours such as substance misuse and addiction problems in response to the abuse. These behaviours are seen as coping strategies and vary with age and gender. We will need to ensure that further harm and impact on physical and mental ill-health as a result of receiving a support payment is minimised as far as possible.

A successful outcome from applying to the proposed scheme may have a positive impact on the applicants by enabling them with further choice and control over how their health, wellbeing and independence needs are met. Conversely, the consultation and process of applying to the scheme may unintentionally trigger or re-traumatise applicants with memories of what they experienced.

Other equality, diversity and inclusion impacts

- It is likely that, since 1995, many children who were in Islington's care, have moved away from the borough. This is reflected in the range of care-experienced adults looked after by the Council who have accessed the care, support and trauma services for survivors. We will need to ensure that there is equitable access to the scheme for these potential applicants.
- Victims and survivors of CSA have been found to be more likely to have contact with the police, and to be charged with a criminal offence, than those who have not experienced CSA. Research indicates that adverse childhood experiences can lead to situations such as criminal activity or becoming a victim of abuse or exploitation. We will need to ensure that the proposed scheme does not unintentionally result in a negative outcome for these potential applicants albeit within the limits of the law and guidance set by central government on the use of public funding.
- The following information was not captured during the period of care that this scheme relates to:
 - Pregnancy / maternity
 - Religion or belief
 - Sexual orientation

It is unlikely that the proposed scheme will have a negative impact for these characteristics.

Conclusion

The proposed SPS is likely to have a positive impact on the range of known equalities and diversity characteristics of children who were in the care of Islington Council within the eligibility period.

In tandem with the existing specialist support services, the proposed scheme is likely to contribute to advancing the health, wellbeing and independence of survivors. The proposed scheme must acknowledge and be responsive to a potential applicant's multiple and complex support needs developed as a result of childhood abuse. There will be a need to ensure that:

- equalities and diversity information is monitored and reported on throughout the implementation of the scheme
- a swift and compassionate process is in place to minimise impact on the health, wellbeing and independence of older applicants and/or those with disabilities.
- strategies are in place to address disproportionality in uptake by potential applicants from ethnic and cultural communities
- further harm and impact on an applicant's physical and mental ill-health or entitlement to benefits are minimised as far as possible
- strategies are in place to minimise triggering or re-traumatising applicant through the consultation on, or implementation of, the proposed scheme
- there is equitable access to information about the scheme for potential applicants
- strategies are in place that recognise the impact of institutional childhood abuse in a way that does not adversely affect the outcome for potential applicants

4. Safeguarding and Human Rights impacts

a) Safeguarding risks and Human Rights breaches

*Please describe any safeguarding risks for children or vulnerable adults AND any potential human rights breaches that may occur as a result of the proposal? Please refer to **section 4.8** of the guidance for more information.*

- There are no known human rights breaches related to the proposed scheme.
- Adult safeguarding mitigations will be put in place for vulnerable applicants who may be at risk of exploitation or abuse if they receive a support payment from the scheme.

If potential safeguarding and human rights risks are identified then please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk to discuss further:

5. Action

How will you respond to the impacts that you have identified in sections 3 and 4, or address any gaps in data or information? For more information on identifying actions that will limit the negative impact of the policy for protected groups see the guidance.

Action	Responsible person or team	Deadline
Collect equalities information for both SPS applicants to the SPS and service users of the multi-agency survivors support offer to monitor impact, outcomes and build knowledge about our survivors. This should be incorporated into the performance reporting framework for the scheme and the overall programme.	Tania Townsend, NRCA Programme Lead	Support Services: April 2021 SPS: From inception

Action	Responsible person or team	Deadline
Put in place quality assurance mechanisms to ensure the eligibility and assessment used for the scheme does not promote negative outcomes linked to impacts resulting from childhood abuse experiences such as offending and mental health.	Peter Fehler Yasmin Amevor	September 2021
Develop communication materials and templates for the scheme that use trauma-informed and inclusive language	Chris Roe Jenefer Rees	September 2021
Put in place access to tailored support throughout the scheme process that will help adults with disabilities who have communication and/or support needs	Tania Townsend Jim Beale	September 2021
Extend/put in place and promote accessible trauma counselling and emotional wellbeing support to potential applicants throughout the consultation on the proposed scheme and during the application process	Tania Townsend Jenifer Whitfield	March/April 2021
Engage with potential applicants from ethnic and cultural communities to determine ways to encourage take up, address barriers and support individuals	Survivors Support Service	July 2021
Put in place a regular programme of trauma-informed practice training for those administering the scheme and supporting applicants.	Jenefer Rees Yasmin Amevor	September 2021
Identify and embed the policies and procedures to identify and support vulnerable applicants who may be at risk of exploitation or abuse if they receive a support payment from the scheme.	Jenefer Rees Elaine Oxley	September 2021
Explore and develop an approach to minimise the impact of receiving a support payment whilst in receipt of benefits	Tania Townsend Robbie Rainbird	July 2021
Put in place a feedback mechanism to understand the experiences of the scheme from the applicants' perspective and improve it's operation.	Yasmin Amevor	October 2021
Put in place a regular communications and engagement plan to maximise awareness of the scheme and provide information in an accessible and supportive way	Chris Roe Will Simpson	July 2021

Please send the completed RIA to equalites@islington.gov.uk and also make it publicly available online along with the relevant policy or service change.

This Resident Impact Assessment has been completed in accordance with the guidance and using appropriate evidence.

Staff member completing this form:

Head of Service or higher:

Signed: 

Signed: 

Date: 24/02/2021

Date: 26/02/2021

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