



AGENDA FOR THE EXECUTIVE

Members of the Executive are summoned to attend a meeting to be held in Council Chamber, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD on **10 February 2022 at 7.00 pm.**

Enquiries to : Jonathan Moore
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Despatched : 2 February 2022

Membership

Councillor Kaya Comer-Schwartz
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 & Families
Executive Member for Community Development
Executive Member for Inclusive Economy and Jobs
Executive Member for Health & 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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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.

I. 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.

J. Confidential / exempt items for information

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K. 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.

WEBCASTING NOTICE

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If you participate in the meeting you will be deemed by the Council to have consented to being filmed. By entering the Council Chamber you are also consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings for webcasting and/or training purposes. If you do not wish to have your image captured you should sit in the public gallery area, overlooking the Chamber.

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London Borough of Islington

Executive - 13 January 2022

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive held at Council Chamber, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD on 13 January 2022 at 7.00 pm.

Present: **Councillors:** Comer-Schwartz, Champion, Gill, Lukes, Ngongo, O'Halloran, Turan and Ward

Councillor Kaya Comer-Schwartz in the Chair

856 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Shaikh.

857 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Lukes declared a personal interest in Item C7, Private Rented Sector - Response to the Housing Scrutiny Committee's Review, as she was the Vice-Chair of the Housing Scrutiny Committee at the time the report was written.

858 **MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 25 November 2021 be agreed as a correct record and the Chair be authorised to sign them.

859 BUDGET PROPOSALS 2022-23 AND MEDIUM-TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

RESOLVED:

The General Fund Budget 2022/23 and MTFS (Section 3 of the report)

- a) That the latest assumed MTFS and balanced 2022/23 budget, including the underlying principles and assumptions, be agreed and recommended to Full Council. (Paragraphs 3.1-3.38, Table 1 and Appendix A of the report)
- b) That the proposed 2022/23 net budgets by directorate be agreed and recommended to Full Council. (Paragraph 3.3, Table 2 and Appendix A of the report)
- c) That the annual budget for the London Councils Grants Committee be agreed and to note that this will be reported to the VCS Committee on 25 January 2022 for information. (Paragraph 3.22-3.23 of the report)

- d) That the 2022/23 savings be agreed and recommended to Full Council, and to note that individual savings may be subject to individual consultation before they can be implemented. (Paragraphs 3.39-3.43, Table 5, and Appendix B of the report)
- e) That the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) settlement for 2022/23 and related funding assumptions be noted. (Paragraphs 3.44-3.49 of the report)
- f) That the fees and charges policy and the General Fund fees and charges for 2022/23 be agreed (Paragraphs 3.50-3.57 and Appendix C of the report)
- g) That the policy on General Fund contingency and reserves be agreed and recommended to Full Council, and the movements to/from earmarked reserves assumed as part of the 2022/23 revenue budget be agreed. (Paragraphs 3.58-3.67 and Table 6 of the report)
- h) That the Section 151 Officer be delegated responsibility for any technical adjustments required for the 2022/23 budget (in line with the council's Financial Regulations) be agreed and recommended to Full Council.
- i) That centrally held gross demographic growth be allocated to service budgets if and when the need materialises and be approved by the Section 151 Officer, be agreed and recommended to Full Council. (Paragraph 3.14 of the report)

The HRA Budget and MTFS (Section 4 of the report)

- j) That the balanced HRA 2022/23 budget be agreed and recommended to Full Council, and the latest estimates over the 3-year MTFS period be noted. (Paragraphs 4.1-4.3, Table 7 and Appendix D1 of the report)
- k) That the HRA rents and other HRA fees and charges for 2022/23 be agreed. (Paragraphs 4.4-4.29, Tables 8-10 and Appendix D2 of the report)
- l) That the introduction of a points-based apportionment method from April 2022 to revise the way in which Housing Leaseholder Service Charges are calculated be agreed. (Paragraph 4.9, and Appendix D3 of the report)
- m) That it be noted that the HRA 30-year business plan will be updated (Paragraph 4.2 of the report)

Capital Investment and Treasury and Investment Management (Section 5)

- n) That the proposed 2022/23 to 2024/25 capital programme be agreed and recommended to Full Council, and the latest indicative capital programme for 2025/26 to 2031/32 be noted. (Paragraphs 5.3, Table 11 and Appendix E1 of the report)
- o) That the estimated funding of the 2022/23 to 2024/25 capital programme be noted, and 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. (Paragraph 5.10 and Table 12 of the report)
- p) That it be noted that the final version of the budget report to the Executive on 10 February 2022 and to Full Council on 3 March 2022 will include the Capital Strategy, Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Policy, Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement, Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy. (Paragraph 5.12 of the report)

Council Tax and Retained Business Rates (Section 6 of the report)

- q) That it be noted that the detailed, statutory council tax calculation and the recommendations for the final 2022/23 council tax, including the GLA precept, will be included for agreement in the final budget report to the Executive on 10 February 2022, and Full Council on 3 March 2022. (Paragraph 6.1-6.2 of the report)
- r) That authority be delegated to the Section 151 Officer to finalise the council's 2022/23 NNDR1 (detailed business rates) estimate ahead of the 31 January 2022 statutory deadline be agreed. (Paragraph 6.3)

Matter to Consider in Setting the Budget (Section 7 of the report)

- s) 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 7.1-7.6 of the report)
- t) That the Monitoring Officer comments be noted. (Paragraphs 7.7-7.11 of the report)
- u) That the Equality Impact Assessment be noted (Paragraphs 7.12-7.14 and Appendix F of the report) and to take fully account of it in approving the overall budget and related proposals.
- v) That it be noted that the council is inviting business rate payers or representatives of business rate payers in Islington to comment on the draft 2022/23 budget proposals in this report, as required under Section 65 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. (Paragraphs 7.15-7.17 of the report)

Reasons for decision – to agree draft proposals in respect of the council's 2022/23 budget and level of council tax and the latest assumed mediumterm financial position.

Other options considered - none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted - none

860 MONTHLY BUDGET MONITOR, INCLUDING FUNDING ALLOCATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS TO THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME (MONTH 8 2021/22)

RESOLVED:

- a) That the forecast 2021/22 General Fund budget variance be noted. (Section 3, Table 1 and Appendices 1-2 of the report)
- b) That the forecast in-year budget variance on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) be noted. (Section 4 of the report)
- c) That the latest estimated calls on the corporate transformation fund in 2021/22 be reviewed and noted. (Section 3.55, Table 2 and Appendix 3 of the report)
- d) That the 2021/22 capital expenditure forecast of £122.546m be noted, and that slippage of £63.395m to future financial years be agreed, and that there is a significant risk of further slippage over the remainder of the financial year be noted. (Section 5, Table 3 and Appendix 4 of the report)

Reasons for decision – to ensure the financial resilience of the council

Other options considered - none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted - none

861 SOCIAL HOUSING DECARBONISATION FUND

RESOLVED:

- a) That should the council's bid for funds for energy measures to 32 street properties to the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund be successful, that the council enter into the necessary Memorandum of Agreement with the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to access this funding.

- b) That the council should enter into a MoU with BEIS to accept the funding available, should the council's bid, submitted on behalf of Peabody Housing, for energy works to four buildings (totalling 66 dwellings) they own in Islington, be successful. That the council will enter into a related MoU with Peabody Trust to pass the funding and responsibility for delivery to Peabody Trust and any funding payback requirements stipulated by BEIS.

Reasons for decision – to support the council's ambitions to improve the energy efficiency and reduce carbon in some of the most challenging street property homes

Other options considered - none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted - none

862 PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR - RESPONSE TO THE HOUSING SCRUTINY COMMITTEE'S REVIEW

RESOLVED:

- a) That the Executive responses to the recommendations of the Scrutiny Committee be agreed as set out in section 4 of the report.
- b) That officers report on progress to the Housing Scrutiny Committee in 12 months' time be agreed.

Reasons for decision – to respond to the Housing Scrutiny Committee

Other options considered - none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted - none

863 CIRCULAR ECONOMY ACTION PLAN

RESOLVED:

That the Circular Economy Action Plan be agreed as set out at Appendix 1 to the report.

Reasons for decision – to set out how Islington can start to move towards a circular economy as part of its objective of becoming net zero carbon by 2030

Other options considered - none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted - none

864 **NEW SECTION 75 ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTEGRATED COMMUNITY EQUIPMENT SERVICE (ICES) BUDGET**

RESOLVED:

- a) That the reconfiguration of the pooled budget be agreed as detailed in the report.
- b) That the establishment a new partnership agreement, under section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006, with Whittington Health and the North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group (NCL CCG), to formalise the new pooled budget arrangement, be approved.

Reasons for decision – to ensure that the budget more closely reflects spending

Other options considered - none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted - none

865 **PROCUREMENT STRATEGY FOR CONSULTANT APPOINTMENT TO THE FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE & RESIDENTIAL PROJECT**

RESOLVED:

- a) That the design team procurement strategy for the Finsbury Leisure Centre scheme be approved as outlined in the report.
- b) That the risk mitigation strategy for design and construction phases of the scheme be noted.
- c) That the intention to seek early construction sector advice including the option of a Pre Contract Services Agreement, to provide additional cost and delivery risk mitigation, be noted.
- d) That proposed governance arrangements, including dedicated member engagement, be noted.
- e) That authority to award the contract be delegated to the Corporate Director of Community Wealth Building following consultation with the Executive Member for Finance & Performance and the Executive Member for Housing and Development.

Reasons for decision – to provide the appropriate level of professional services consultancy design advice and documentation to support the appointment of a construction partner and the ultimate delivery of the scheme

Other options considered - none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted - none

**866 LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (LIP) 3-YEAR PROGRAMME
SUBMISSION FOR 2022/23 TO 2024/25**

RESOLVED:

- a) That the proposed programmes for the Local Implementation Plan Delivery Plan 2022/23 to 2024/25 (Appendix 1 of the report), the Cycle Improvement Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25 (Appendix 2 of the report) and the Bus Priority Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25 (Appendix 3 of the report) be agreed.
- b) That authority be delegated to the Corporate Director of Environment, following consultation with the Executive Member for Environment and Transport, to make any necessary changes to the Local Implementation Plan Delivery Plan 2022/23 to 2024/25, the Cycle Improvement Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25, and the Bus Priority Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25.

Reasons for decision – to take advantage of grants available to deliver projects that are focused on the council's objectives and priorities

Other options considered - none

Conflicts of interest / dispensations granted - none

MEETING CLOSED AT 7.25 pm

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Resources Directorate
 Newington Barrow Way, London, N7 7EP

Report of: Executive Member for Finance & Performance

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Executive	10 February 2022	All
Delete as appropriate	Exempt	Non-Exempt

Budget Proposals 2022/23, Medium-Term Financial Strategy and Business Rates Relief Schemes

1. Synopsis

- 1.1. The principal purpose of this report is for the Executive to agree proposals in respect of the council's 2022/23 budget and level of council tax and the latest assumed medium-term financial position, for onward recommendation to Full Council. Related to the budget, the design of the discretionary COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund scheme and the adoption of the Retail Relief Scheme regarding business rates are also presented for approval in this report.
- 1.2. The COVID-19 crisis has had a massive impact on the council's work, and how it supports and delivers its services to residents and local people. Demand for services has risen sharply. The pandemic has also created opportunities for the council to work with communities, partner organisations and businesses to build back differently and realise our collective ambitions for the future.
- 1.3. The 2022/23 budget outlines how the council will continue to invest in innovative improvements to support these efforts. It also continues to safeguard investment in the services and support which people value and rely on.
- 1.4. Alongside this, the council is having to make new, ongoing savings of £3.530m in 2022/23, in addition to those previously agreed, with local government funding failing to keep up with rising costs and demand for council services.

- 1.5. The pandemic is expected to have a significant lasting impact on the council's budget. The sales, fees and charges income compensation scheme has now ended, and the government has indicated that there will be no additional COVID-19 funding for local authorities in 2022/23. This reinforces the need to have sufficient coverage in the council's base budget and reserves for hardening and emerging budget risks over the medium term and beyond.
- 1.6. The government has assumed in its local government funding calculations that, in 2022/23, the council will increase core council tax by the maximum amount (1.99%) and will apply a further 1% Adult Social Care (ASC) precept. This is reflected in the 2022/23 budget proposals. Subject to review as part of future budget setting cycles, the medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) also assumes core council tax increases of 1.99% in 2023/24 and 2024/25.
- 1.7. For the average (Band D) property, the total 2.99% increase in the basic Islington council tax (excluding the GLA precept) equates to an increase of around 73 pence per week for full council tax payers. Despite the proposed increase in council tax, working aged council tax support recipients living in a Band D property will pay around 82 pence per week less in 2022/23 due to the enhancement of the council tax support scheme.
- 1.8. The Mayor of London has published his draft consolidated budget, capital spending plan and provisional council tax precept for 2022/23 for consultation. The proposed precept on Band D council taxpayers in the 32 London Boroughs is £395.59 - a £31.93 or 8.8% increase compared to this year. Combined with the proposed 2.99% increase in Islington council tax, this would equate to a total increase of 4.27% for Islington council tax payers.
- 1.9. The Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee reviewed the budget proposals on 20 January 2022 and its comments have been taken into account in finalising the budget proposals and proposed level of council tax.
- 1.10. The council also invited comments from business rates payers and representative of business rates payers in Islington on the draft 2022/23 budget proposals. The consultation period ran from 6 January 2022 to 26 January 2022. No comments were received.
- 1.11. The contents of the report are summarised below:
 - **Section 2** sets out the recommendations.
 - **Section 3** summarises the assumptions within the General Fund MTFS and sets out the 2022/23 net revenue budget, fees and charges and estimated reserves.
 - **Section 4** covers the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and includes HRA rents, service charges and other fees and charges.
 - **Section 5** summarises the 2022/23 to 2024/25 capital programme and funding, and the latest indicative long-term programme up until 2031/32. The Capital Strategy, Treasury Management Strategy, Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement and Investment Strategy are included as appendices.
 - **Section 6** includes the detailed, statutory council tax calculations and matters relating to retained business rates.

- **Section 7** details the matters to formally consider in setting the final budget, namely the comments of the Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer, a cumulative Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) of the budget proposals and budget consultation requirements. It also includes the Annual Pay Policy Statement 2022/23.

2. Recommendations

The General Fund Budget 2022/23 and MTFS (Section 3)

- 2.1. To agree and recommend to Full Council the latest MTFS and balanced 2022/23 budget, including the underlying principles and assumptions. (**Paragraphs 3.1-3.38, Table 1 and Appendix A**)
- 2.2. To agree and recommend to Full Council the proposed 2022/23 net budgets by directorate. (**Paragraph 3.3, Table 2 and Appendix A**)
- 2.3. To note that the annual budget for the London Councils Grant Committee was reported to the Voluntary and Community Sector Committee on 25 January 2022 for information. (**Paragraph 3.22-3.23**)
- 2.4. To agree to delegate authority to the Corporate Director of Resources to revise external funding estimates prior to the final version of this report for Full Council on 3 March 2022, should this be necessary. (**Paragraphs 3.20 and 3.25**)
- 2.5. To agree and recommend to Full Council the 2022/23 savings and note that individual savings may be subject to individual consultation before they can be implemented. (**Paragraphs 3.39-3.43, Table 5, and Appendix B**)
- 2.6. To note the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) settlement for 2022/23 and related funding assumptions. (**Paragraphs 3.44-3.51**)
- 2.7. To agree the fees and charges policy and the General Fund fees and charges for 2022/23 (**Paragraphs 3.52-3.59 and Appendix C**)
- 2.8. To agree and recommend to Full Council the policy on General Fund contingency and reserves and agree the movements to/from earmarked reserves assumed as part of the 2022/23 revenue budget. (**Paragraphs 3.60-3.69, Table 6 and Table 7**)
- 2.9. To agree and recommend to Full Council that the Section 151 Officer is delegated responsibility for any technical adjustments required for the 2022/23 budget (in line with the council's Financial Regulations).
- 2.10. To agree and recommend to Full Council that centrally held gross demographic growth be allocated to service budgets only when the need materialises and as approved by the Section 151 Officer (**Paragraph 3.14**)

The HRA Budget and MTFS (Section 4)

- 2.11. To agree and recommend to Full Council, the balanced HRA 2022/23 budget and note the latest estimates over the three-year MTFS period. (**Paragraphs 4.1-4.3, Table 8 and Appendix D1**)
- 2.12. To note the HRA rents and to agree, following minor revisions to the version agreed by the Executive on 13 January 2022, the other HRA fees and charges for 2022/23. (**Paragraphs 4.4-4.29, Tables 9-11 and Appendix D2**)

- 2.13. To agree the introduction of a points-based apportionment method from April 2022 to revise the way in which Housing Leaseholder Service Charges are calculated. (**Paragraph 4.9, and Appendix D3**)
- 2.14. To note that the HRA 30-year business plan will be updated to reflect the impact of the latest rent setting proposals as well as other agreed increases in expenditure not previously anticipated. (**Paragraph 4.2**)

Capital Investment and Treasury and Investment Management (Section 5)

- 2.15. To agree and recommend to Full Council, the proposed 2022/23 to 2024/25 capital programme and note the indicative long-term capital programme for 2025/26 to 2031/32. (**Paragraphs 5.3, Table 12 and Appendix E1**)
- 2.16. To note the estimated funding of the 2022/23 to 2024/25 capital programme and to delegate authority 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. (**Paragraph 5.10 and Table 13**)
- 2.17. To agree and recommend to Full Council the Capital Strategy, Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement, Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy. (**Paragraph 5.12 and Appendices E2-E5**)

Council Tax and Retained Business Rates (Section 6)

- 2.18. To note the 2021/22 council tax and business rates forecasts and budgetary impact over the medium term. (**Paragraph 6.1-6.3**)
- 2.19. To agree and recommend to Full Council the calculations required for the determination of the 2022/23 council tax requirement and the level of council tax as detailed in **Section 6** and summarised below.
 1. The 2022/23 council tax requirement of **£105,425,628.21** (**Paragraph 6.8 and Table 15**)
 2. The relevant basic amount of Islington Band D council tax of £1,314.65, a 2.99% increase compared to 2021/22 (comprising 1% specifically for expenditure on adult social care and 1.99% for all expenditure), and this is not 'excessive'. (**Paragraph 6.9 and Table 16**)
 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 £1,314.65. (**Paragraph 6.11 and Table 17**)
 4. The amount of 2021/22 council tax (excluding the GLA precept) for each valuation band over each of the council's areas. (**Paragraph 6.13 and Table 18 and Table 19**)
 5. The total amount of 2021/22 council tax (including the GLA precept) for each valuation band over each of the council's areas. (**Paragraph 6.15 and Table 21 and Table 22**)
- 2.20. To note the council's estimated retained business rates funding in 2022/23, as per the 2022/23 NNDR1 return estimate. (**Paragraph 6.17 and Table 23**)
- 2.21. To note the council's forecast NNDR surplus/(deficit) in 2022/23. (**Paragraph 6.18 and Table 24**)
- 2.22. To agree the recommended design of the discretionary COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund scheme for 2022/23 and retrospective approval of the 2021/22 scheme. (**Appendix F**)

- 2.23. To agree the adoption of the Retail Relief Scheme for 2022/23 and retrospective approval of the 2021/22 scheme. (**Appendix G**)

Matter to Consider in Setting the Budget (Section 7)

- 2.24. 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. (**Paragraphs 7.1-7.7**)
- 2.25. To note the initial assessment of compliance against the CIPFA Financial Management Code and that this will be re-visited at least annually as part of the budget process, with any actions or recommendations implemented on an ongoing basis. (**Paragraph 7.5 and Appendix H**).
- 2.26. To note the Monitoring Officer comments. (**Paragraphs 7.8-7.12**)
- 2.27. To note the Equality Impact Assessment (**Paragraphs 7.13-7.15 and Appendix I**) and to take fully account of it in approving the overall budget and related proposals.
- 2.28. To note that the council invited business rate payers or representatives of business rate payers in Islington to comment on the draft 2022/23 budget proposals, as required under Section 65 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, and that no responses were received. (**Paragraphs 7.16-7.18**)
- 2.29. To agree and recommend to Full Council the Annual Pay Policy Statement 2022/23. (**Paragraph 7.19 and Appendix J**)

3. General Fund MTFS and 2022/22 Revenue Budget

Summary of MTFS 2022/23 to 2024/25

- 3.1. The latest assumed budget position in 2022/23 and over the medium term is summarised in **Table 1** and detailed at **Appendix A**. There was an estimated gross budget gap of £11.538m in 2022/23 (balanced in full by the proposals in this report) and £56.025m over the medium term (with a remaining estimated three-year gap of £38.997m after the proposals and underlying assumptions in this report).

Table 1 – Summary Budget Gap 2022/23 to 2024/25

	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Total £m
Pay and pension inflation	9.830	8.850	4.860	23.540
Non-pay/contract inflation	5.879	4.350	4.350	14.579
Demographic growth	3.057	3.038	5.000	11.095
Corporate Items/Base budget adjustments	0.071	1.525	5.776	7.372
Investment growth	2.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
Government funding	(9.299)	6.738	0.000	(2.561)
Gross Budget Gap	11.538	24.501	19.986	56.025
Previously agreed savings	(3.246)	(0.540)	0.000	(3.786)
New savings proposals	(3.530)	(0.459)	0.000	(3.989)
Retained business rates income	(1.509)	1.509	0.000	0.000
Council tax income	(3.253)	(3.000)	(3.000)	(9.253)
Net Budget Gap	(0.000)	22.011	16.986	38.997

- 3.2. The proposed 2022/23 budget adheres to the following key principles.
- Compliance with the CIPFA Financial Management Code – this report includes a self-assessment of the council against the Code.
 - Setting a balanced budget for the year ahead and working up robust estimates and funding scenarios over a three-year period, as well as longer-term horizon scanning.
 - Fully budgeting for ongoing budget pressures, and not applying one-off funding to bridge ongoing funding gaps.
 - Reflecting the ongoing revenue cost of the capital programme (both the cost of interest and prudently setting aside enough to repay debt principal) in the revenue budget, in particular considering the potential for interest rates to increase in the future.
 - Not assuming additional funding from central government until it is confirmed and developing exit plans for specific funding streams ending at short notice.
 - Increasing the level of council tax in line with the government's expectations in local government finance settlements to avoid an ongoing shortfall in the base budget.
 - Setting a sufficient contingency budget for in-year budget risks and using available one-off funding to strengthen financial resilience in reserves for hardening and emerging budget risks over the medium term.
 - Maintaining a balance in the Core Funding Reserve to mitigate against a potential fall in retained business rates income.

Net Revenue Budget 2022/23

- 3.3. **Table 2** summarises the proposed 2022/23 net revenue budget by directorate (cash-limited budgets). A breakdown of the movement between the 2021/22 and 2022/23 budget is shown at **Appendix A**.

Table 2 – Net Revenue Budget 2022/23

	2022/23 Net Budget £m
Adult Social Services	56.768
Chief Executive's Directorate	1.228
Children's Services	85.021
Community Wealth Building	16.295
Environment	5.385
Fairer Together	7.201
Homes & Neighbourhoods	6.354
Public Health (net nil as wholly grant funded)	0.000
Resources Directorate and Central Costs	49.483
Net Cost of Services	227.735
Contingency	5.000
Transfer to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(16.052)
Unringfenced Grants	(8.279)
Net Budget Requirement	208.404
Settlement Funding Assessment	(110.601)
Business Rates Growth/Section 31 Grant	(15.138)
Collection Fund Deficit	22.761
Council Tax Requirement	105.426

Economic Forecasts

- 3.4. The Office for Budget Responsibility's (OBR) latest economic forecasts, published alongside the Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021, showed an improvement compared to the previous forecasts in March 2021. The successful vaccine rollout and consumers' and businesses' adaptability to public health restrictions has allowed faster than expected recovery. However, domestic and international markets have suffered from supply constraints, exacerbated by changes following the UK Exit from the EU.
- 3.5. The economy is expected to grow by 6.5% in 2021 (2.4% higher than forecast in March 2021). Future year growth is forecast at 6.0% in 2022, 2.1% in 2023 and 1.3% in 2024.
- 3.6. Inflation (Consumer Price Index, CPI) was forecast to reach 4.4% in the second quarter of 2022 (2.6% higher than forecast in March 2021) and return to the government's 2% target in 2024. However, CPI has since surged to 5.4% in December 2021 (up from 5.1% in November 2021) and is forecast to peak at around 6% in April 2022.
- 3.7. The economy is expected to regain its pre-pandemic size by around the end of 2021 (previously mid 2022). Economic scarring from the pandemic is forecast at 2% (down from 3% in the March 2021 forecast).

- 3.8. Unemployment is now predicted to peak at 5.25% (1.25% less than forecast in March 2021). Vacancies have reached a record high of 1.1 million. However, the share of unemployed people who are classified as long-term unemployed has continued to rise and is now at a five-year high at almost 30% of the unemployed.
- 3.9. Lower borrowing over the forecast period means that public sector net debt is now forecast to peak below 100% of GDP at 98.2% this year.

Key Revenue Cost Pressures

- 3.10. The MTFS assumes a 2.0% per annum pay award in 2021/22 and over the medium term. As the 2021/22 budget assumed a pay freeze (in line with government expectations at the time), the 2022/23 budget must make provision for both the 2021/22 and 2022/23 pay awards. Every 1% increase in pay equates to approximately £1.75m for the General Fund. It is possible that pay settlements could be higher than 2% with inflation now forecast to peak at 6% (and potentially higher) in 2022 and to be above the government's 2% target for most of the MTFS period.
- 3.11. As a result of the recently announced Health and Social Care reforms, there will be a 1.25% increase in employer National Insurance Contributions (NICs) from April 2022. This equates to a pressure of approximately £2m per annum on the council's General Fund employee costs of at least £2m per annum. There will be a further related pressure on ring-fenced areas of the council's budget such as the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) as well as on the council's contracts.
- 3.12. Employer pension contributions are expected to be broadly unchanged in 2022/23 based on the 2019 triennial pension fund valuation, with a stepped increase in costs expected in 2023/24 following the 2022 valuation. In addition, the MTFS includes £1m per annum additional provision from 2022/23 and over the medium term towards the historical pension fund deficit.
- 3.13. The MTFS provides for contract and non-pay inflation that cannot be managed within existing budgets. This includes the significant impact on adult social care contracts of the National Living Wage (from £8.91 to £9.50 per hour), London Living Wage (from £10.85 to £11.05 per hour) and National Insurance (1.25% increase) increases. It also includes provision for the potential impact of rising energy costs.
- 3.14. A further, significant cost pressure for the council is the increasing quantum and complexity of demand for council services. Based on latest estimates, the MTFS assumes demographic budget growth of £3.057m in 2022/23 and £11.095m over the medium term. This is the net growth requirement after planned management actions to mitigate cost increases. There is considerable uncertainty around these estimates due to the unknown lasting impact of the pandemic on demand. It is recommended that gross demographic growth is held centrally and allocated to service budgets in-year only when a more evidence-based assessment is available and has been approved by the Section 151 Officer.
- 3.15. The number of residents requiring adult social care has risen over the past number of years. This demand is driven by:
- An ageing population with people living longer with multiple of complex needs requiring social care.

- Increased prevalence of learning disabilities or physical or mental illness among working-age adults over recent years.
 - The COVID-19 pandemic and related hospital discharge schemes have exacerbated this demand.
- 3.16. The demographic growth for Adult Social Services is split into the following client groups:
- Memory, Cognition, and Physical Support – It is estimated that approximately 8% of Islington’s population is aged over 65. Between 2017 and 2027 the Islington population aged over 65 is projected to rise by 27%.
 - Mental Health, Learning Disabilities and Physical Disabilities - People are living longer but are developing long-term conditions earlier in life. There are also a growing number of frail older family carers. Planning is necessary to meet the needs of an increasing number of people with profound and multiple disabilities and manage the resulting pressure on resources.
- 3.17. The demographic growth for Children’s Services relates to the following service areas:
- Demand pressures in relation to Children’s Social Care – Bed night activity increased by 10% during 2020/21. While it has partially subsided in the first half on 2021/22, underlying demand and cost pressures remain particularly in residential provision, independent living and fostering. Alongside this we are seeing increased numbers of care leavers as increasing numbers of children in care reach 18 years of age.
 - Increased provision of home to school transport as the numbers of pupils with special educational needs and disabilities continues to increase.
 - An increase in provision of school uniform grants and post-16 bursaries because of the eligibility for free school meals increasing during the pandemic.
- 3.18. The 2022/23 recurrent budget includes £2m for investment in Member priorities. This is summarised below.
- Expansion of the Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS) (£0.676m) by increasing working-aged support from the current 91.5% to 95%, as agreed by Full Council on 9 December 2021.
 - Revenue cost of capital (£0.650m) associated with the new £10m capital investment pot to support key community priorities across the borough (see **Section 5**).
 - Enhanced Childcare Bursary Scheme (£0.120m) to extend the childcare bursary scheme to support an additional estimated 300 parents per annum.
 - Local Community Infrastructure Levy Top Ups (£0.050m) – The council currently operates a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) top-up scheme whereby those wards with negligible development, and therefore very low to zero local share CIL funding, receive a top-up of £0.030m per annum to support local infrastructure projects. The top-up value has not been increased for several years to reflect increasing costs, and it is proposed to increase the top-up to £0.075m per annum to allow all wards to deliver impactful projects and better meet local needs and priorities. Recurrent budget growth of £0.050m will be required each year going forward and reflects the estimated cost of this change in terms of reduced strategic share CIL funding and increased revenue cost of borrowing to fund the capital programme.

- Remaining amount of £0.554m to be allocated by the Executive during the financial year in accordance with the council's financial regulations.
- 3.19. The council is committed to paying levies to various external organisations, estimated to total £16.821m in 2022/23. The most significant levies are the council's contribution to Transport for London (TfL) for the cost of concessionary fares (London Freedom Pass) and the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) levy towards the disposal of household waste in partnership with six other north London boroughs.
- 3.20. The latest estimated levies for 2022/23 are shown in **Table 3**. It is recommended that authority is delegated to the Corporate Director of Resources (Section 151 Officer) to revise levies assumptions, if necessary, following confirmation from levying bodies in February 2021.

Table 3 – Levies 2022/23

	2021/22 Budget £m	2022/23 Estimate £m	Increase/ (Decrease) £m
Concessionary Fares	9.932	7.471	(2.461)
NLWA Household Levy	6.195	6.908	0.713
London Pensions Fund Authority	1.185	1.209	0.024
Inner North London Coroner's Court	0.360	0.367	0.007
Traffic and Control Liaison Committee	0.254	0.290	0.036
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	0.194	0.198	0.004
Environment Agency (Thames Region)	0.190	0.194	0.004
London Boroughs Grants Scheme	0.180	0.184	0.004
Total	18.490	16.821	(1.669)

- 3.21. The overall decrease in the levies budgets is due to the further significant decrease in concessionary fares due to reduced passenger numbers on Transport for London (TfL) services since the start of the pandemic. The budget is forecast to return to its pre-pandemic level by 2024/25.
- 3.22. The London Boroughs Grants Committee contributes towards the funding of many London-wide organisations providing a wide range of services. These services are accessible by Islington residents and contribute towards the council's priorities including tackling homelessness, dealing with violence against women and girls and support people with no recourse to public funds.
- 3.23. The London Councils Grants Committee considered proposals for expenditure in 2022/23 at its meeting on 24 November 2021. The London Councils Leaders' Committee considered a budget at its meeting on 7 December 2021 and the following recommendation is now made for constituent councils (including Islington) to agree an overall level of expenditure of £6,668,000 comprising:
- Payments to Commissions - £6,173,000
 - Administrative Expenditure - £435,000
 - London Funders Membership Fees - £60,000
 - Borough contributions - £6,668,000 (Islington contribution £183,779)

3.24. In order to help protect much-needed reserves, the 2022/23 base budget and MTFS additionally provides £1.5m per annum budget for corporate transformation projects.

Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2022/23

3.25. The provisional local government finance settlement for 2022/23 was announced on 16 December 2021. The final settlement is due to be announced early February 2022. It is recommended that authority is delegated to the Corporate Director of Resources (Section 151 Officer) to revise external funding assumptions following the Final Local Government Finance Settlement and prior to the final version of this report for Full Council on 3 March 2022.

3.26. Based on the government's methodology, Islington's Core Spending Power (CSP) will increase by 6.57% in 2022/23 in cash terms, slightly less than the national average increase of 6.88%. This represents a real-term increase in resources of approximately 4%. Within this, it is assumed that the council will raise council tax by the maximum amount (1.99% referendum limit and 1% ASC precept).

3.27. Despite an increase in local government funding in 2022/23, this falls considerably short of rectifying government funding cuts to councils over the past decade. This is illustrated by the chart below. The chart shows the percentage change in core government spending (excluding COVID-19) by government department from 2009/10 to 2021/22. Local Government (within the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities, previously named MHCLG) has been the most severely affected area with real-term funding cuts of around 60% since 2009/10.

Figure 5.4. Percentage change in departmental 'core' (non-virus) resource budgets, 2009–10 to 2021–22

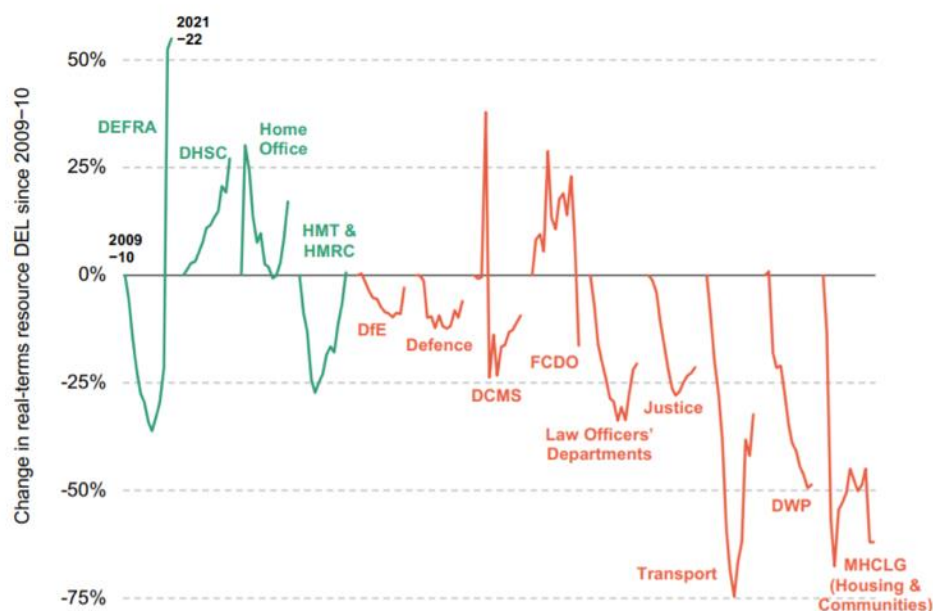


Chart referenced from: IFS Green Budget 2021 (<https://ifs.org.uk/uploads/IFS-Green-Budget-2021-.pdf>)

3.28. It was announced in the settlement that local government funding reform work is due to restart in spring 2022. This means that the Fair Funding Review (which Islington stood potentially to lose out from under a redistribution of local government funding) and

business rates baseline reset are likely to be under consideration again, for possible implementation from 2023/24. This is a significant uncertainty in the MTFS going forward.

Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA)

- 3.29. Islington's SFA is made up of a Baseline Funding Level (BFL) under the partial (30%) business rates retention system (comprising a business rates baseline and a 'top-up' grant) and Revenue Support Grant (RSG). This is summarised in **Table 4** below.

Table 4 – Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA)

	2021/22	2022/23	Increase/ (Decrease)
Business Rates Baseline	82.456	82.456	0.000
Top-Up Grant	2.798	2.798	0.000
Baseline Funding Level	85.254	85.254	0.000
Revenue Support Grant	24.590	25.347	0.757
Settlement Funding Assessment	109.844	110.601	0.757

- 3.30. The BFL will be the same as in 2021/22 due to the previously announced freezing of business rates in 2022/23. The council will receive offsetting grant funding to compensate for the impact of the business rates freeze on its retained rates income.
- 3.31. In 2022/23, RSG will increase in line with the September 2020 to September 2021 change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI, 3.1%). The government also intends to roll into the RSG two small New Burdens grants (the Electoral Registration Grant and the Financial Transparency of Local Authority Maintained Schools Grant).

Services Grant 2022/23

- 3.32. Islington will receive £5.877m from the new, one-off 2022/23 Services Grant. As well as other immediate pressure in the sector, this is intended to fund the 1.25% increase in employer National Insurance Contributions (Health and Social Care Levy) in 2022/23.
- 3.33. The settlement makes clear that this grant is one-off in nature and that it will be excluded from potential transitional protections put in place to support local authorities when the assessment of council's needs and resources is updated. Pending further clarity, it is assumed in the MTFS that the council will not continue to receive this additional funding in 2023/24 and 2024/25.

Social Care Funding

- 3.34. The council will receive social care grant funding of £29.060m in 2022/23, comprising £14.502m Improved Better Care Fund and £14.558m Social Care Grant. This is an increase of £3.781m compared to 2021/22.
- 3.35. In addition, the council will receive £0.868m in 2022/23 from the £162m Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund (Social Care Reforms). The purpose of this grant (funded from the Health and Social Care Levy) is to support local authorities prepare markets for reform and move to paying providers a fair cost of care. There is a significant risk for local authorities that the overall quantum and distribution of funding for ASC reforms will be insufficient to meet the additional costs of implementing the reforms.

New Homes Bonus (NHB)

- 3.36. There will be a rollover of the 2021/22 policy on NHB for a new round of payments in 2022/23. These payments will not attract new legacy commitments. This equates to additional, one-off funding of £0.212m for Islington.

Lower Tier Services Grant

- 3.37. This was a new grant in 2021/22, the function of which appears to be to reduce the range of increases in Core Spending Power, largely by 'levelling up' those with the lowest taxbase, and to provide a 'floor' increase for every authority. Islington will receive £0.971m from the Local Tier Service Grant in 2022/23, an increase of £0.049m.

Other Grants

- 3.38. A number of other specific grants, including the ring-fenced Public Health grant and the former Independent Living Fund recipient grant, sit outside the main local government finance settlement and for which 2022/23 allocations have not yet been announced. The MTFS assumes that any changes in these specific grants compared to 2020/21 will have a neutral impact within the related service area.

Revenue Savings

- 3.39. The 2022/23 revenue budget assumes the delivery of savings totalling £6.776m in 2022/23 (**Appendix B**) of which £3.530m are new savings proposals for agreement in this report and £3.246m are previously agreed from prior year budget setting processes. This is summarised by type of saving in **Table 5**.

Table 5 – 2022/23 Budget Savings

Type	New Savings £m	Previously Agreed £m	Total £m
Efficiency	1.350	1.035	2.385
Funding Substitution	0.500	0.000	0.500
Income	1.356	0.432	1.788
Service Reconfiguration	0.324	1.779	2.103
Total	3.530	3.246	6.776

- 3.40. It should be noted that individual savings may be subject to specific consultation before they can be implemented. In the event that any savings do not proceed as planned following consultation, any in-year pressure would need to be funded from the corporate contingency budget and the ongoing implications considered as part of the next budget process.
- 3.41. The proposed savings include the generation of additional property income of £0.840m in 2022/23. However, it should be noted that there is a significant in-year (2021/22) budget pressure on the existing property income budget. This suggests a high degree of risk around the delivery of the 2022/23 saving and a possible call on the contingency budget. This will be kept under close review and factored into future MTFS updates.
- 3.42. Updates on the delivery of the 2022/23 budget savings will be provided as part of the 2022/23 budget monitoring process.

- 3.43. The estimated future year implications of 2022/23 savings proposals in 2023/24 and 2024/25 are fully taken into account in the remaining medium-term budget gap in **Table 1**. These will be reviewed ahead of their inclusion in future year budget proposals.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Funding

- 3.44. An additional £4.7bn is being provided by 2024/25 for the core schools budget in England compared to 2019/20. This is broadly equivalent to a cash increase of over £1,500 per-pupil by 2024/25, restoring schools' per-pupil funding to 2010 levels in real terms. However, this effectively means that there has been no real-terms growth in per-pupil funding in a decade.
- 3.45. The DSG is split into four spending blocks: the Schools Block which funds mainstream schools via the schools funding formula; the Central Schools Services Block to fund services provided by the Council to all mainstream schools; the High Needs Block that funds provision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities; and the Early Years Block that funds statutory entitlements to early education and childcare.

Schools Block

- 3.46. In Islington the funding in the Schools Block is set to increase by £2.775m following an increase in per-pupil funding for primary and secondary schools of 2.86% and 2.59% respectively. However, as allocations at local authority level are on a per-pupil basis, the council would have received a further £1.211m if pupil numbers had been unchanged in 2021/22 (the basis of 2022/23 funding allocations) instead of declining. The increase in funding is sufficient to provide all schools with an increase in funding of at least 2% per pupil against pupil-led factors in the schools funding formula (the maximum allowable by the DfE).
- 3.47. In addition, supplementary funding is being provided for schools in 2022/23 to meet costs in relation to the Health and Social care Levy and wider costs. The provisional allocation for mainstream schools in Islington is £4m. This funding will be transferred into the DSG from 2023/24.

Central Schools Services Block

- 3.48. Islington will receive a further reduction of £106k (20%) in 2022/23 in the historic duties element of Central Schools Services Block funding for services provided to mainstream schools. This follows a 20% reduction in 2020/21 (£167k) and 2021/22 (£131k), in line with the Department for Education's (DfE) plans to phase out this funding for local authorities by 2026/27. Funding for ongoing duties is reducing by £18k (1.7%) due to declining pupil numbers and a 0.7% reduction in the per-pupil funding rate for local authorities.

High Needs Block

- 3.49. Funding for the High Needs Block is set to increase by £2.823m (7.5%) but is subject to confirmation by the government in the summer term, in line with previous years. In addition, supplementary high-needs funding is being provided to meet costs in relation to the Health and Social care Levy and wider costs. The provisional allocation for Islington is £1.5m. This funding is expected to be transferred into the DSG in 2022/23, a year earlier than for the Schools Block.

Early Years Block

- 3.50. Funding in the Early Years Block to fund statutory entitlements to early education and childcare is provisionally set to reduce by £1.555m (7.7%) in 2022/23 but will be adjusted in the summer term in line with the 2022 spring term early years census. Provisional allocations are based on the 2021 spring term headcount which was artificially suppressed due to the pandemic. In the normal course of events, we would expect some recovery in the data compared to 2021, and therefore a positive in-year funding adjustment. However, the Omicron variant is likely to have an adverse impact on recovery, therefore this remains a significant budget risk for the council and early years providers. Specific provisional funding adjustments within the Early Years Block are:
- The hourly funding rate for statutory entitlements to free early education and childcare for 2-year-olds is increasing by 3.2%, but the gain in funding has been offset by the reduced headcount.
 - The Early Years Pupil Premium and The Disability Access Fund are increasing by £0.073m and £0.013m respectively, however this funding is passported directly to providers with eligible children.
- 3.51. In addition to the DSG, supplementary grant funding has been announced for schools in relation to the Health and Social Care Levy and to meet other cost pressures. The council has been notified of an indicative allocation of £4m for primary and secondary schools and £1.5m for high needs, including special schools. This funding is outside of the DSG for 2022/23 but is expected to be rolled into the DSG from 2023/24.

Fees and Charges

- 3.52. Some fees and charges are prescribed by statute and are not within the council's power to vary locally; others are discretionary and set as part of the annual budget setting process.
- 3.53. In setting the fees and charges policy, consideration is given to the current level of inflation in the economy as well as the level of inflation expected to prevail over the forthcoming financial year.
- 3.54. The most widely used measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Inflation is currently at its highest level in over a decade (December CPI – 5.4%). The spike in inflation is expected to be relatively short lived and forecast to return to the 2% target over the medium term.
- 3.55. Due to the unstable and short-term nature of the current rate of inflation, it is proposed that discretionary fees and charges are uplifted by 2.0% in 2022/23 (the government's official target rate) unless a variation is agreed.
- 3.56. Possible reasons for variation from the standard uplift include separate council policy, cost recovery, price elasticity of demand, benchmarking with alternative providers, and rounding for efficiency of collection.
- 3.57. Based on the policy, the General Fund discretionary fees and charges for 2022/23 are set out at **Appendix C1-4**.
- 3.58. Any increase in fees and charges income that has not already been included separately as part of the budget savings proposals will be fully factored into the overall budget planning

assumptions for the relevant services to cover corresponding inflation in costs incurred by the council.

- 3.59. This policy also applies to HRA fees and charges, except for HRA rents that will be increased in line with the government rent standard (September CPI 3.1% + 1%). HRA fees and charges are considered in the **Section 4** of this report.

General Fund Contingency, Reserves and Balances

- 3.60. A fundamental element of the robustness of the council's annual budget and MTFs is the level of contingency budget, earmarked reserves and General Fund balance, as determined by the Section 151 Officer.
- 3.61. Even prior to the COVID-19 crisis, the 2020/21 budget report had noted the need for the council to strengthen its financial resilience for budget risks over the medium term.
- 3.62. In recent years external auditors have highlighted the comparatively low levels of the council's non-schools reserves and emphasised the importance of maintaining sufficient reserves. Furthermore, the significant expenditure pressures and income shortfalls incurred as a result of COVID-19 have highlighted the underlying level of risk in the council's budget.
- 3.63. The 2022/23 budget includes an ongoing corporate contingency budget of £5m per annum, unchanged from the 2021/22 budget. The contingency budget is available as a last resort for in-year contingency pressures that cannot be funded from compensating underspends elsewhere and subject to approval in line with the council's Financial Regulations. Directorates agree cash limited budget allocations and take responsibility for delivering a balanced budget unless a business case presenting an exceptional circumstance for contingency funding is agreed.
- 3.64. Islington's current General Fund balance (£16.7m, excluding balances held on behalf of schools) equates to just over one week of gross expenditure. It is proposed that any underspend on the General Fund and contingency budget at the end of each financial year is used to increase the General Fund balance (excluding schools balances) from the current level towards a target level of £40m over the medium to longer term. The £40m target level of General Fund balance (excluding schools balances) would be achievable by delivering a balanced budget over the next 5 years and transferring the unused contingency budget to general reserves. It is the view of the Section 151 Officer that this is a reasonable proxy, subject to annual review, for the level of unquantifiable risk in the council's budget, and therefore the target balance needed to deal with economic shocks and insulate the council from potential reactionary cuts to key services in the short term.
- 3.65. The government's financial assistance towards COVID-19 pressures has created complexities for reporting and for reserves comparisons between authorities and financial years. This is due to timing differences between when funding is received and when it is applied against budget pressures. The most significant impact is in respect of Section 31 grant compensation for COVID-19 business rates reliefs, where the grant income was received in 2020/21 (transferred to reserves) but the associated budget pressures will not come through until 2021/22 (drawn down from reserves) due to accounting regulations. This is the reason for the forecast decrease in the Core Funding reserve in 2021/22.
- 3.66. The estimated level of General Fund, reflecting current known movements, over the three-year MTFs period is shown in **Table 6** followed by a brief description of each reserve. This

reflects known reserves movements and assumes that the estimated budget gap for 2023/24 and 2024/25 will be fully closed without drawing down on reserves.

- 3.67. The 2021/22 budget established a £4m per annum recurrent transfer to earmarked reserves as part of the council's efforts to strengthen financial resilience for hardening and emerging budget risks. It is prudently assumed that this £4m annual budgeted transfer to earmarked reserves will be offset fully by drawdowns against reserves commitments. However, the medium-term strategy will be to fund pressures within the annual base budget where possible, in which case the budgeted transfer to reserves may help towards further strengthening the overall reserves position.
- 3.68. The proposed 2022/23 budget includes a further one-off £4m transfer to earmarked reserves to provide additional financial resilience for the additional potential budgetary impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that is not reflected in base budgets.
- 3.69. It is expected that additional movements to/from reserves will be brought forward for agreement once there is greater clarity on their timing and amount. This includes reserves movements related to the finalisation of the 2021/22 financial outturn after the end of the current financial year.

Table 6 – Estimated General Fund Reserves

	31.3.21 Actual £m	31.3.22 Estimate £m	31.3.23 Estimate £m	31.3.24 Estimate £m	31.3.25 Estimate £m
Earmarked Reserves					
BSF PFI	5.762	6.405	6.935	7.439	7.929
Budget Risk and Insurance	25.425	27.697	23.697	23.697	23.697
Budget Strategy	21.111	21.111	21.111	21.111	21.111
Business Continuity	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
Care Experience	16.000	16.000	20.000	20.000	20.000
Cemeteries	2.107	2.107	2.107	2.107	2.107
CIL	8.434	8.434	8.434	8.434	8.434
Core Funding	41.465	39.677	16.916	15.337	15.337
COVID-19	0.000	0.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Levies	0.000	2.726	2.844	2.844	2.844
Net Zero Carbon	2.548	2.548	2.548	2.548	2.548
Public Health	1.353	1.353	1.353	1.353	1.353
Social Care	5.985	5.985	5.985	5.985	5.985
Street Markets	0.260	0.260	0.260	0.260	0.260
Total	140.450	144.303	126.190	125.115	125.605
General Fund Balance					
Non Schools	16.664	16.664	16.664	16.664	16.664
Schools*	10.109	5.081	5.000	1.000	1.000
Total	26.773	21.745	21.664	17.664	17.664

- Building Schools for the Future (BSF) PFI Smoothing reserve – The annual costs of PFI schemes fluctuate over the lifecycle of the schemes. This reserve helps to smooth the budgetary impact of PFI costs across financial years.

- Budget Risk and Insurance reserve – to mitigate budget and insurance risks, the impact of delayed savings delivery and other timing differences and one-off expenditure commitments that span more than one financial year.
- Budget Strategy reserve – This reserve provides one-off funding linked to the delivery of the MTFs (e.g., transformation projects, revenue costs of capital projects, redundancy costs). It supplements the £1.5m annual budget for corporate transformation projects.
- Business Continuity - mitigates the risk of disruption to key council services and systems, including cyber security risks.
- Care Experience – provides for the potential direct and indirect costs of the non-recent child abuse (NRCA) support payment scheme. There is an additional £4m transfer to the reserve in 2022/23 in order to provide for the potential costs of the NRCA support scheme.
- Cemeteries reserve – The council operates a shared cemeteries service with the London Borough of Camden, and any surplus at the end of each financial year is carried forward through this reserve.
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) reserve – balance of CIL funding available for infrastructure investment in future financial years.
- Core Funding – This reserve comprises the one-off financial gain from the former London Business Rates Pool and other one-off Collection Fund surpluses, and up-front government grant received in 2020/21 to fund 2020/21 Collection Fund losses that will come out of future year budgets (due to Collection Fund accounting timing differences). The remaining balance has been set aside for risks around taxation income and government funding streams. The individual forecast movements to/(from) the Core Funding reserve are detailed in **Table 7**.

Table 7 – Movements to/(from) Core Funding Reserve

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m
Council Tax			
2019/20 Surplus/(Deficit)	0.589	0.000	0.000
2020/21 (Deficit) Spreading	(0.478)	(0.478)	(0.478)
2021/22 Surplus	0.000	1.566	0.000
Business Rates			
2019/20 Surplus/(Deficit)	1.192	0.000	0.000
2020/21 Surplus/(Deficit)	(22.838)	3.199	0.000
2020/21 (Deficit) Spreading	(1.101)	(1.101)	(1.101)
2021/22 Surplus/(Deficit)	0.000	(25.947)	0.000
Unbudgeted Section 31 Grant	20.848	0.000	0.000
Total Movements	(1.788)	(22.761)	(1.579)

- COVID-19 – The proposed 2022/23 budget includes a £4m one-off transfer to earmarked reserves to provide additional financial resilience against the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the council's budget.

- Levies – mitigates future unexpected increases in levies (e.g., due to fluctuation in borough waste tonnages that are used to calculate the NLWA levy).
- Net Zero Carbon – supports the delivery of the council's Net Zero Carbon programme.
- Public Health – balance of ring-fenced public health grant funding carried forward to spend in future financial years.
- Social Care – mitigates significant uncertainty in social care demographic growth estimates, over and above the general, corporate demographic funding pot.
- Street Markets – The council operates three street markets at Chapel Market, Whitecross Street and Exmouth Market. Under laws governing the operation of these markets, any surplus at the end of each financial year is carried forward through this reserve for the future costs of operating the markets.

4. Housing Revenue Account

- 4.1. The HRA is a ring-fenced account covering the cost of managing and maintaining council-owned housing stock, servicing both existing debt taken on as part of self-financing and new debt taken on to support the delivery of the new build programme, the funding of which comes primarily from rents and tenants' and leaseholders' service charges.
- 4.2. The HRA has a 30-year business plan that is currently balanced over the short to medium term. Work is currently underway to update the business plan to reflect the impact of the latest rent setting proposals as well as other agreed increases in expenditure not previously anticipated (e.g., the increase in employer national insurance). The outcome of this will determine the longer-term outlook and provide a basis for considering options for balancing the HRA in the longer term (if required) and meeting future investment need in relation to fire safety & net zero carbon priorities.
- 4.3. The proposed HRA budget for 2022/23 and latest estimates for the medium term, including HRA reserves estimates, is set out at **Appendix D1**. The movement between the approved 2021/22 budget and the proposed 2022/23 budget is summarised in **Table 8**.

Table 8 – Summary of HRA Budget Changes 2021/22 to 2022/23

	£m
Expenditure	
Staffing (estimated pay awards 2021/22 + 2022/23 & employers NI increase)	3.5
Net Reduction arising from PFI2 stock returning to council management	(22.2)
Reduction in the temporary use of revenue contributions to fund capital expenditure	(26.2)
Increase in borrowing costs to fund capital expenditure	3.1
Increase in the cost of communal gas and electricity	2.2
Increase in the use of Temporary Accommodation arising primarily in response to domestic violence & disrepair	1.0
Budget growth	0.7
Contractual inflationary increases	1.2
Increase in tenants building Insurance costs	0.9
Increase in depreciation (contribution to the Major Repairs Reserve)	0.7
Increase in contingency to cover one-off pressures	1.7
Increase in the contribution to HRA reserves	8.6
Total Expenditure Reduction	(24.8)
Income	
Rent	(7.9)
Loss of PFI2 credits arising from PFI2 stock returning to council management	16.7
Tenant service charges	(1.0)
Heating charges (tenants & leaseholders)	(0.6)
Other income net reductions	0.4
Leaseholder service charges – re-aligning the budget to more closely align with actual costs & recovery	(1.4)
Reduction in contribution from HRA reserves	18.6
Total Income Reduction	24.8

Rental Income and Other HRA Fees and Charges

- 4.4. The Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 required local authorities to reduce the rents, in respect of all properties (excluding PFI managed properties) held in the HRA, by 1% each year for 4 consecutive years between 2016/17 and 2019/20.
- 4.5. In February 2019 the government issued a policy statement on rents for social housing effective from April 2020.
- 4.6. Compliance with this policy is effectively mandatory, as the government has included local authority social housing within the remit of the Social Housing Regulator (previously the Regulator's remit was limited to private registered providers of social housing i.e. housing associations). The Regulator is required by direction from the DLUHC to have regard to the government's policy statement referred to above. As such, the Regulator's rent standard, first published in May 2019 and updated in December 2020, reflects the government's policy statement.

- 4.7. The 2022/23 rents set out below have been calculated in accordance with the rent standard and the government's 'limit on annual rent increases 2022/23 (from April 2022)' issued in November 2021.
- 4.8. The Social Housing Regulator has advised that all properties that are currently or that were previously managed under a private finance initiative (PFI) arrangement are exempt from the rent standard.
- 4.9. The calculation of leaseholder service charges has been revised from a bedroom weighting method to a points-based method, as previously agreed by the Executive and detailed at **Appendix D3**.

Islington Council Managed General Needs Non-New Build Properties

- 4.10. **Table 9** sets out the average rent in 2022/23 for existing tenancies. The maximum 2022/23 permitted rent is the prior year 2021/22 actual rent plus CPI 3.1% (September 2021) plus 1%.
- 4.11. However, if the maximum rent exceeds the lower of the 2022/23 national rent cap or the 2022/23 national target rent then 2022/23 rent will be the higher of A or B:
 A. The lower of 2022/23 national target rent or the 2022/23 national rent cap, or
 B. 2021/22 actual rent plus CPI 3.1% (September 2021) plus 0%.
- 4.12. All the Islington Council general needs properties will be subject to the maximum rent increase in 2022/23 of 4.1% (i.e., CPI 3.1% at September 2021 + 1%) as their maximum rent in 2022/23 does not exceed the lower of the 2022/23 national target rent or the 2022/23 national rent cap.
- 4.13. 1% (217) of the Islington Council general needs properties have a national target rent greater than the national rent cap.

Table 9 – Existing Tenancies Average Weekly Rent 2022/23

Average Weekly Rent 2021/22	£112.91
Increase (£)	£4.63
Increase (%)	4.10%
Average Weekly Rent 2022/23	£117.54

- 4.14. General needs properties will be re-let at the lower of the 2022/23 national rent cap or the 2022/23 national target rent. As 99% of Islington Council general needs properties have a national target rent below the national rent cap, it is likely that re-lets will be at national target rent.
- 4.15. In accordance with the rent standard, 2022/23 national target rents will reflect an increase of CPI 3.1% (September 2021) plus 1% and the 2022/23 national rent caps will reflect an increase of CPI 3.1% (September 2021) plus 1.5%.
- 4.16. **Table 10** sets out the likely average rent in 2022/23 for re-let properties.

Table 10 – Re-Let Properties Likely Average Weekly Rent 2022/23

Average Weekly National Target Rent 2021/22	£118.27
Increase (£)	£4.85
Increase (%)	4.10%
Average Weekly National Target Rent 2022/23	£123.12

Islington Council Managed General Needs New Build Properties

- 4.17. 2022/23 new build existing tenants' rents will reflect an increase of CPI 3.1% (September 2021) plus 1%.
- 4.18. 2022/23 re-let and first-let new build rents will, like the LBI managed general needs stock, be based on the lower of the 2022/23 national rent cap or the 2022/23 national target rent.
- 4.19. 50% of existing new build national target rents are greater than the national rent cap, hence these re-let rents will be set at the national rent cap.

Islington Council Managed Property Acquisitions used for Temporary Accommodation (including reception centres and general needs properties)

- 4.20. Existing tenancies and re-let rents in 2022/23 will be set on the same basis as general needs properties referred to above, with the exception that for reception centres the plus 5% flexibility has been applied to the national target rent calculation.
- 4.21. LBI Managed Property Acquisitions - purchased using right to buy 141 receipts.
- 4.22. Existing Tenancies – 2022/23 rents will be set at the lower of:
 - A. The 2021/22 rent plus CPI 3.1% (September 2021) plus 1%, or
 - B. The lower of the relevant 2022/23 local housing allowance rate or 80% of the relevant market rent.
- 4.23. Re-lets and first-lets in 2022/23 will be set at the lower of:
 - A. The relevant 2022/23 local housing allowance rate, or
 - B. 80% of the relevant market rent

Islington Council Managed Property Acquisitions (purchased Using GLA grant)

- 4.24. Existing Tenancies – 2022/23 rents will be set at the lower of:
 - A. The 2021/22 rent plus CPI 3.1% (September 2021) plus 1%, or
 - B. The relevant 2022/23 local housing allowance rate.
- 4.25. Re-lets and first-lets in 2022/23 will be set at the relevant 2022/23 local housing allowance rate.

Properties Managed and Properties Previously (Until April 2022) Managed under a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Contract by Partners for Islington

- 4.26. The existing tenants' 2022/23 rents will reflect an increase of CPI 3.1% (September 2021) plus 1% in respect of; properties that continue to be managed by Partners for Islington under the PFI (1) contract and properties returning to council management from 4th April 2022, that were previously managed by Partners for Islington under the PFI (2) contract.
- 4.27. Re-Lets will be based on the outgoing tenants' rent as set out above.
- 4.28. **Table 11** sets out the average rent in 2022/23 for existing tenancies & likely average rent in 2022/23 for re-lets for current PFI (1) properties and ex PFI (2) properties.

Table 11 – Existing Tenancies + Re-Lets – PFI (1) current contract and PFI (2) returning to council management - Average Weekly Rent 2022/23

Average Weekly Rent 2021/22	£159.47
Increase (£)	£6.54
Increase (%)	4.10%
Average Weekly Rent 2022/23	£166.01

Other HRA Fees and Charges

4.29. All other HRA fees and charges are set out at **Appendix D2**. These will increase by 2% in line with the council's policy set out in this report, except for the following charges:

- Caretaking/Cleaning and Estate Services

Caretaking and Estate Service Charges will increase by 79p per week this is primarily due to the significant forecast increase in energy prices affecting the charge in respect of communal electricity.

- Digital TV Maintenance

Charges have increased by 1p per week in 2022/23 to reflect the cost of the provision of this service.

- Heating and Hot Water

Gas prices are forecast to increase by around 55% in 2022/23. The Tenants' gas reserve has been used to absorb some of this increase and limit the increase in charges to tenants to +25%.

- Concierge Service Charges

These have increased by 4.54% to reflect the phasing in of the recovery of the full costs related to the provision of this service.

- Estate Parking for Non HRA Rent and Service Charge payers

Charges in respect of facilities used for vehicles i.e., Garages, parking spaces and car cages have increased by 10% in 2022/23 for non-HRA residents.

- Diesel Surcharge (Off Street)

This charge has increased by £3 per year or 2.4% in 2022/23 to align with the on-street parking surcharge.

5. Capital Programme

5.1. The council has a Corporate Asset Strategy that aims to take a strategic, long-term approach to managing and enhancing our community asset base.

5.2. The proposed capital programme continues the work over the past two years to implement this strategy by:

- Providing significant investment to support key council priorities on affordable housing and net zero carbon.
- Expanding the non-housing capital programme to support much-needed modernisation and enhancement of a wide range of community assets, including an additional one-off £10m capital investment.

- Forecasting indicative capital investment needs over a longer time frame.
- 5.3. The proposed 2022/23 to 2024/25 capital programme as well as indicative estimates for 2025/26 to 2031/32 are summarised by council priority in **Table 12** and detailed at **Appendix E1**. This is estimated to deliver up to £1.7bn of capital investment in the borough over the next 10 years.
- 5.4. The capital expenditure profiles by financial year are based on latest best estimates by budget holders and project managers. In recent years, however, there has been significant in-year reprofiling of the capital programme to later financial years. This has been due to various internal and external factors such as significant uncertainty around timescales at the point of adding schemes to the programme, capacity constraints, COVID-19 restrictions and the global supply chain.
- 5.5. Despite plans to increase project manager capacity going forward, a central reprofiling assumption of 25% has been made against the total capital programme. The purpose of this is to highlight the expectation of further reprofiling in future updates of the capital programme.

Table 12 – Capital Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25 and Indicative Programme 2025/26 to 2031/32

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2022/23 to 2024/25 Total	2025/26 to 2031/32 (Indicative)	Total 10 Year Programme
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Corporate Landlord Service	19.521	16.523	17.747	56.091	40.365	96.456
Environment	25.481	27.147	20.804	73.432	89.500	162.932
Homes & Neighbourhoods	168.607	168.632	147.049	484.288	988.032	1,472.320
Total Capital Programme	213.609	212.302	185.600	613.811	1,117.897	1,729.408
25% Central Reprofiling Adjustment	(53.402)	(53.075)	(46.400)	(153.453)	(279.474)	(432.352)
Adjusted Capital Programme	160.207	159.227	139.200	460.358	838.423	1,297.056

- 5.6. The capital programme over the next three years will support the council's objectives by providing funding for the following projects:

Decent and Genuinely Affordable Homes for All:

- Housing New Build Programme – the continuation of our major programme of investment in new social housing in Islington.
- Housing major works and improvements programme - ongoing investment in council homes and estates, including cyclical improvements, mechanical and electrical works, fire safety and energy efficiency improvements.

- New investment to support the redevelopment of Finsbury Leisure Centre, including over 100 new genuinely affordable homes.

Children and Young People:

- Improving our early years, schools, youth and play provision.

A Safer Borough for All:

- Upgrade to the council's core CCTV network and investment in CCTV-enabled vehicles to increase coverage for hot spots.

A Greener and Cleaner Islington:

- Continuing investment to support the council's Net Zero Carbon strategy.
- Vehicle electrification charging infrastructure and replacement of vehicles.
- People Friendly Streets and School Streets – borough-wide programmes to reduce car trips and improve neighbourhoods for walking, cycling and living.
- Investment in the borough's parks, open spaces and leisure facilities.

5.7. In addition to these programmes, the capital programme will support the effective management of Islington's infrastructure and estate. This includes:

- Structural maintenance of the highways infrastructure including carriageways, footways and drainage.
- Compliance and modernisation improvements to deal with urgent property compliance issues.
- Use of Community Infrastructure Levy and S106 payments to make targeted investment across the borough spending decisions led and managed by local ward councillors.

5.8. The capital programme also includes a new £10m investment pot to support key community priorities across the borough. Officers will work with members to agree how the pot is used, which may include:

- Tackling urgent maintenance and improvement backlogs;
- Providing top-up funding to ensure that in-flight schemes are completed or accelerated.
- Delivering new schemes.

5.9. Further work will be required to allocate this additional capital investment pot and plan delivery timescales. Once this work has been completed, the proposed revised capital programme will be set out in a report to Full Council during 2022/23. In the meantime, the £10m additional capital budget is currently profiled equally between 2023/24 and 2024/25 given the lead time on delivering new schemes on top of the existing capital programme.

5.10. The estimated funding of the 2022/23 to 2024/25 capital programme is summarised in **Table 13**. At the end of each financial year, the Section 151 Officer will apply resources to finance capital expenditure in the most cost-effective way for the council.

Table 13 – Estimated Funding of Capital Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25

	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	Total £m
General Fund				
Capital Grant	3.701	5.400	5.650	14.751
S106/CIL	6.919	7.094	0.104	14.117
Capital Receipts	16.139	15.558	0.573	32.270
General Fund Borrowing	40.475	49.725	68.113	158.313
Total General Fund	67.234	77.777	74.440	219.451
HRA				
Capital Grant	5.725	0.000	0.000	5.725
S106/CIL	3.143	0.500	0.500	4.143
Capital Receipts	39.681	61.003	42.323	143.007
Revenue Contributions	5.694	8.669	16.506	30.869
HRA Reserves	32.357	33.159	28.232	93.748
HRA Borrowing	59.776	31.194	23.599	114.569
Total HRA	146.376	134.525	111.160	392.061
Total Capital Programme	213.610	212.302	185.600	611.512

5.11. It should be noted that the projected capital receipts financing is intrinsically linked with the housing new build capital programme, and that there is uncertainty around the timing and value of these receipts. To mitigate these risks the council maintains a regular review of the property market and has been prudent in its financial assumptions. Timing delays can largely be managed through the use of HRA reserves. In the event of a decrease in projected capital receipts, the new build programme would need to be re-assessed in line with the overall available funding.

5.12. The Capital Strategy that underpins the capital programme, and Treasury Management Strategy, MRP Statement and Investment Strategy are available at **Appendix E2-5**.

6. Council Tax and Retained Business Rates

Council Tax Forecast 2021/22

6.1. The latest 2021/22 Collection Fund forecast for council tax, which is subject to change between now and the end of the financial year, is a £0.795m surplus. This comprises a £1.839m COVID-19 related deficit brought forward from 2020/21 and a £2.634m in-year surplus.

6.2. The forecast in-year Collection Fund surplus of £2.634m is due to:

- Lower than budgeted council tax support costs of £5.327m – This is due to council tax support caseload stabilising and not increasing to the extent estimated at 2021/22 budget setting.

Partially offset by:

- An adverse net movement of £2.551m in the wider taxbase position – largely attributable to increased student exemptions and single person discounts.
- £0.142m payment to the council's General Fund and the GLA in relation to the forecast Collection Fund surplus as part of 2021/22 budget setting in January 2021.

- 6.3. The distribution of the forecast Collection Fund surplus in the 2022/23 budget is outlined in **Table 14**. This is based on prescribed accounting requirements, including the three-year phasing of 2020/21 Exceptional (COVID-19) Deficits.

Table 14 - Distribution of Forecast 2021/22 Council Tax (Surplus)/Deficit

	Islington £m	GLA £m	Total £m
Total Forecast Surplus			0.795
Add back 1/3 2020/21 Exceptional Balance (2023/24 element due to three-year phasing)			0.608
Total Surplus to be distributed in 2022/23			1.403
1/3 of 2020/21 Exceptional Balance (2022/23 element due to three-year phasing)	0.478	0.130	0.608
Remainder of Surplus	1.566	0.446	2.012
Total Surplus in 2022/23 Budget	1.088	0.316	1.403

Council tax Base 2022/23

- 6.4. On 31 January 2022, the Audit Committee agreed a Band D equivalent council taxbase for 2022/23 of 80,177.9 properties for the council's whole area and 44.3 properties for the Lloyd Square Garden Committee area.
- 6.5. There is a headline council taxbase increase of 3.14% in 2022/23, recouping the majority of the 4.29% reduction experienced in 2021/22. The reasons for this increase are two-fold. Council tax support caseload has stabilised since the sharp increase at the start of the pandemic and has not increased to the extent estimated at 2021/22 budget setting. Also, council tax collection has marginally improved since the last financial year, albeit still below the pre-pandemic level.
- 6.6. The budgeted collection rate for 2022/23 is estimated at 97% (an increase of 0.5% from the 2021/22 rate of 96.5%). This is the percentage of 2022/23 council tax bills that the council is budgeting to receive over time, including in subsequent financial years. The 97% estimate is a judgment based on an incremental improvement in collection in the current financial year compared to 2020/21. However, council tax collection remains below the pre-pandemic level when the budgeted collection rate was 98%.
- 6.7. However, underlying this position, there is a 0.59% decrease in the council taxbase before changes in council tax support and collection losses are taken into account. This is predominantly due to a significant increase in student exemptions (with many students returning to student accommodation in the 2021/22 academic year) and growth in single person discounts over the past year. This will be monitored closely as part of 2022/23 budget monitoring in order to inform future year taxbase projections in the council's MTFS.

Level of Council Tax 2022/23

- 6.8. Sections 31A and 31B of the amended Local Government Finance Act (LGFA) 1992 require the council to calculate its gross expenditure, gross income and council tax requirement. For these purposes, HRA expenditure and income is included even though it has no effect on council tax, and the gross expenditure figure includes special expenses relating to part only of the of the council's area. The detailed estimates to split the council's net budget between gross expenditure and gross income are currently being finalised and will be set out in **Table 15** in the final version of this report to Full Council on 3 March 2022. This exercise has no impact on the substantive budget proposals.

Table 15 – Section 31A (Amended LGFA 1992) Calculation 2022/23

	£
Aggregate of the amounts which the council estimates for items set out in Section 31A (2) (a) to (f) of the LGFA 1992 (A)	TBC
Aggregate of the amounts which the council estimates for items set out in Section 31A (3) (a) to (d) of the LGFA 1992 (B)	TBC
Calculation of the council tax requirement under Section 31A (4), being the amount by which the sum aggregated at (A) above exceeds aggregate at (B) above	£105,425,628.21

- 6.9. The calculation of the relevant (average) 2022/23 council tax per Band D property is set out in **Table 16**.

Table 16 – Section 31B (amended LGFA) Calculation 2022/23

Council Tax Requirement	£105,425,628.21
Council Tax Base	80,177.9
2022/23 Relevant Basic Band D Council Tax	£1,314.65
Increase Compared to 2021/22	2.99%

- 6.10. Each billing authority and precepting authority must determine whether its relevant basic amount of council tax for a financial year is excessive. If an authority's relevant basic amount of council tax is excessive, a referendum must be held in relation to that amount. For 2022/23, the relevant basic amount of council tax for Islington would be excessive if it is 3% or more greater than 2021/22 (comprising 1% specifically for expenditure on adult social care, and 2% for all expenditure). Therefore, the proposed 2.99% increase in the relevant basic amount of Band D Islington council tax, which comprises 1% specifically for expenditure on adult social care and 1.99% for all expenditure, is not excessive.
- 6.11. Additional council tax calculations are required where special items relate to part only of the council's area (for Islington, the Lloyd Square Garden Committee special expense). The calculation of the 2022/23 basic amount of council tax for dwellings in Islington to which no special item relates (i.e., outside the Lloyd Square Garden Committee area) is shown in **Table 17**.

Table 17 – 2022/23 Basic Council Tax for All Other Parts of the Council's Area

Council Tax Requirement (Including special expenses)	£105,425,628.21
Less Lloyd Square Garden Committee special expense	(19,868.21)
Council Tax Requirement (Excluding special expense)	£105,405,760.00
Council Tax Base	80,177.9
2022/23 Basic and D Council Tax for All Other Parts of the Council's Area	£1,314.65
Increase Compared to 2021/22	2.99%

- 6.12. The Lloyd Square Garden Committee has agreed a special expense of £19,868.21 for 2022/23 (an increase of 5% since 2021/22). When this is divided by the Lloyd Square Garden Committee Band D tax base (44.2), it gives a charge of £448.49 per Band D property for 2022/23. This will be charged to Lloyd Square Garden area dwellings in addition to the basic Islington Band D council tax of £1,314.65 for all other parts of the council's area.
- 6.13. The 2022/23 basic amount of Islington council tax for each valuation band for the Lloyd Square area (**Table 18**) and all other parts of the council's area (**Table 19**) are shown below. These amounts are calculated by multiplying the Band D council tax amount per property by the proportions set out in Section 5(1) of the LGFA 1992.

Table 18 – Lloyd Square Garden Area Basic Islington Council Tax 2022/23

Valuation Band	Lloyd Square Garden Area 2021/22 (£)	Lloyd Square Garden Area 2022/23 (£)	Lloyd Square Garden Area Increase (£)
A	285.40	298.99	13.59
B	332.97	348.83	15.86
C	380.53	398.66	18.13
D	428.10	448.49	20.39
E	523.23	548.15	24.92
F	618.37	647.82	29.45
G	713.50	747.48	33.98
H	856.20	896.98	40.78

Table 19 – All Other Parts of the Council's Area Basic Islington Council Tax 2022/23

Valuation Band	All Other Parts of the Council's Area 2021/22 (£)	All Other Parts of the Council's Area 2022/23 (£)	All Other Parts of the Council's Area Increase (£)
A	£850.99	876.43	£25.44
B	£992.82	1,022.51	£29.69
C	£1,134.65	1,168.58	£33.93
D	£1,276.48	1,314.65	£38.17
E	£1,560.14	1,606.79	£46.65
F	£1,843.80	1,898.94	£55.14
G	£2,127.47	2,191.08	£63.61
H	£2,552.96	2,629.30	£76.34

6.14. The proposed 2022/23 GLA precept for each valuation band is shown in **Table 20**.

Table 20 – GLA Precept

Valuation Band	GLA Precept 2021/22 (£)	GLA Precept 2022/23 (£)	Increase (£)
A	£242.44	£263.73	£21.29
B	£282.85	£307.68	£24.83
C	£323.25	£351.64	£28.39
D	£363.66	£395.59	£31.93
E	£444.47	£483.50	£39.03
F	£525.29	£571.41	£46.12
G	£606.10	£659.32	£53.22
H	£727.32	£791.18	£63.86

6.15. The 2022/23 total amount of Islington council tax (including GLA precept) for each valuation band for the Lloyd Square area (**Table 21**) and all other parts of the council's area (**Table 22**).

Table 21 – Total Islington and GLA Council Tax for the Lloyd Square Garden Area 2022/23

Valuation Band	Lloyd Square Garden Area 2021/22 (£)	Lloyd Square Garden Area 2022/23 (£)	Lloyd Square Garden Area Increase (£)
A	1,378.83	1,439.15	£60.32
B	1,608.64	1,679.02	£70.38
C	1,838.43	1,918.88	£80.45
D	2,068.24	2,158.73	£90.49
E	2,527.84	2,638.44	£110.60
F	2,987.46	3,118.17	£130.71
G	3,447.07	3,597.88	£150.81
H	4,136.48	4,317.46	£180.98

Table 22 – Total Islington and GLA Council Tax for All Other Parts of the Council's Area 2022/23

Valuation Band	All Other Parts of the Council's Area 2021/22 (£)	All Other Parts of the Council's Area 2022/23 (£)	All Other Parts of the Council's Area Increase (£)
A	£1,093.43	1,140.16	£46.73
B	£1,275.67	1,330.19	£54.52
C	£1,457.90	1,520.22	£62.32
D	£1,640.14	1,710.24	£70.10
E	£2,004.61	2,090.29	£85.68
F	£2,369.09	2,470.35	£101.26
G	£2,733.57	2,850.40	£116.83
H	£3,280.28	3,420.48	£140.20

Retained Business Rates

- 6.16. Under the existing business rates retention system, the council retains 30% of business rates income in the borough and receives Section 31 grant to compensate for the impact of government policy (e.g., new reliefs, freezing of business rates) on its retained business rates income.
- 6.17. The council's NNDR1 return (detailed business rates estimate) for 2022/23 has now been submitted following the 31 January 2022 statutory submission deadline. The financial implications of this return are fully incorporated in the proposed 2022/23 budget. **Table 23** summarise the NNDR1 return estimate in terms of the council's total retained business rates income.

Table 23 – Estimated Business Rates Income 2022/23

	£
Gross Business Rates	357,513,839
Small Business Rate Relief (net of additional yield from small business supplement)	(209,278)
Charitable Occupation	(25,966,295)
Unoccupied Property	(16,867,146)
Discretionary Reliefs	(1,198,719)
Discretionary Reliefs Funded by S31 Grant	(41,755,599)
Net Business Rates Payable	271,516,802
Estimated Bad Debts and Appeals	(24,948,655)
Net Business Rates Less Reliefs and Losses	246,568,147
Cost of Collection	(727,168)
Amount Retained for Renewable Energy Schemes	(79,268)
NDR Income – Total	245,761,711
NDR Income – Islington (30% share)	73,728,513
Plus: Section 31 Grant	23,545,737
Total Retained Income – Islington	97,274,250

6.18. The 2022/23 NNDR1 return also includes a forecast 2021/22 surplus/(deficit) on business rates income to be incorporated in the 2022/23 budget. This is summarised in **Table 24**. The 2022/23 budgetary impact of the council's share of this deficit will be fully offset by a transfer from the Core Funding reserve that has been earmarked for this purpose.

Table 24 – Forecast NNDR Surplus/(Deficit)

	Total £	Islington 30% Share £
Net 2021/22 Business Rates Income	221,626,761	66,488,028
Allowance for Non-Collection	(6,648,805)	(1,994,642)
Appeals Refunds and Provisions	(3,607,643)	(1,082,293)
Budgeted Demand based on 2021/22 Agreed Budget	(297,036,585)	(89,110,976)
Other Charges (e.g., cost of collection)	(823,073)	(246,922)
Total 2021/22 Surplus/(Deficit)	(86,489,345)	(25,946,805)*
Opening 2020/21 Surplus/(Deficit)	(73,993,217)	(22,197,965)
2021/22 Contribution towards Prior Year Deficit	77,314,613	23,194,384
Adjustment for Three-Year Phasing of 2020/21 Exceptional Balance (2023/24 Element)	3,671,089	1,101,327
Total Surplus/(Deficit) in 2022/23 Budget	(79,496,860)	(23,849,058)

**This 2021/22 Deficit of £25.947m (Islington share) is largely offset by £20.848m of forecast unbudgeted Section 31 grant receivable in 2021/22 to compensate for the impact of government reliefs. The overall forecast position on 2021/22 business rates, net of this timing difference, is therefore an underlying deficit of £5.099m.*

- 6.19. On 25 March 2021 the government announced a new COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF). CARF scheme guidance was published by the government on 15 December 2021 and £17,161,221 was allocated to Islington Council. The CARF scheme is intended to support those businesses affected by the pandemic but that, to date, have been ineligible for existing support linked to business rates. The council is responsible for designing the discretionary CARF scheme that will operate in its area and the proposed approach is set out at **Appendix F**.
- 6.20. In the 2018 Budget, the government introduced a new relief scheme for retail properties and these 'retail relief' schemes have existed, albeit with some variations, since the 2019/20 financial year. **Appendix G** addresses the need to formally adopt the government's scheme variations for the financial years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023.

7. Matters to Consider in Setting the Budget

Comments of the Section 151 Officer

- 7.1. This section contains the Section 151 Officer's comments on the robustness of the estimates included in the budget and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves, as required under Section 25(1) of the Local Government Act 2003. Section 25(2) of the same Act requires the authority to have regard to this report of the Section 151 Officer when making decisions about the budget and the level of council tax.
- 7.2. Developing the budget estimates for a given financial year is an ongoing, iterative process within the medium-term financial planning cycle. This is a council-wide process involving all spending departments whereby estimates are work up, challenged and refined as further information becomes available. It takes into account the most recently available budget monitoring information and the latest assumptions for the forthcoming financial year. In particular, the proposed savings have been reviewed and signed off as deliverable by key stakeholders across the organisation. The thoroughness of this process is a key source of assurance in determining that overall estimates in the budget (including contingency) are robust and that financial reserves, whilst needing to be further strengthened, are adequate.
- 7.3. During the 2021/22 financial year the council's Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee considered numerous reports and testimony in relation to the council's financial position as a result of COVID-19. This additional scrutiny gave the committee opportunity to consider lots of different evidence and viewpoints to better understand the decisions that have been made whilst also gaining a wider appreciation of the environment in which the council is operating. This additional level of scrutiny provides the Corporate Director of Resources with further assurance on the robustness of the 2022/23 budget estimates.

- 7.4. An initial compliance analysis against the CIPFA Financial Management Code has been undertaken as part of the 2022/23 budget assurance work. The CIPFA Financial Management Code applies a principle-based approach. It does not prescribe the financial management processes that local authorities should adopt. Instead, the CIPFA Financial Management Code requires that a local authority demonstrates that its processes satisfy the principles of good financial management for an authority of its size, responsibilities and circumstances. Each local authority should demonstrate that the requirements of the CIPFA Financial Management Code are being satisfied. Demonstrating this compliance with the CIPFA Financial Management Code is a collective responsibility of elected members, the Section 151 Officer and professional colleagues in the leadership team.
- 7.5. The initial compliance analysis is included at **Appendix H** and shows that the council achieves a high level of compliance against the vast majority of the CIPFA Financial Management Code statements of standard (or best) practice. Where there is only a medium level of compliance, actions are suggested that would take the council to high level. The compliance analysis should be seen as an organic piece of work, re-visited at least annually as part of the budget process, with any actions or recommendations implemented on an ongoing basis.
- 7.6. The medium-term local government funding outlook continues to be highly uncertain. The 2022/23 local government finance settlement is the fourth consecutive one-year settlement. It is largely a rollover of the 2021/22 settlement with additional, one-off funding to address immediate funding issues in the sector. In addition, there are potential government funding reforms on the horizon that could have a significant impact on funding levels, although there would be transitional protections.
- 7.7. The robustness of all assumptions, including delivery of savings, will next be reviewed in early spring 2022 in order to shape the new medium-term budget setting process from 2023/24 and estimated additional savings requirement. Given the unprecedented uncertainty and the lead-time in identifying and delivering savings, it is crucial that assumptions remain prudent in line with the MTFS principles set out in this report.

Comments of the Monitoring Officer

- 7.8. This report set out the basis upon which a recommendation will be made for the adoption of a lawful budget and the basis for the level of the council tax for 2022/23. It also outlines the council's current and anticipated financial circumstances, including matters relating to the General Fund budget and MTFS, the HRA, the capital programme and borrowing and expenditure control.
- 7.9. The setting of the budget and council tax by Members involves their consideration of choices. No genuine and reasonable options should be dismissed out-of-hand and Members must bear in mind their fiduciary duty to the council taxpayers of Islington.
- 7.10. Members must have adequate evidence on which to base their decisions on the level quality at which services should be provided. Where a service is provided pursuant to a statutory duty, it would not be lawful to fail to discharge it properly or abandon it, and where there is discretion as to how it is to be discharged, that discretion should be exercised reasonably.

- 7.11. The report sets out the relevant considerations for Members to consider during their deliberations and Members are reminded of the need to ignore irrelevant considerations. Members have a duty to seek to ensure that the council acts lawfully. They are under an obligation to produce a balanced budget and must not knowingly budget for a deficit. Members must not come to a decision which no reasonable authority could come to; balancing the nature, quality and level of services which they consider should be provided against the costs of providing such services
- 7.12. Under the constitutional arrangements, the setting of the council budget is a matter for the council, having considered recommendations made by the Executive. Before the final recommendations are made to the council, the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee must have been given the opportunity to scrutinise these proposals and the Executive should take into account its comments when making those recommendations.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 7.13. 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.
- 7.14. After more than a decade of significant budget savings, it is difficult to make new savings without any impact on residents. There will inevitably be some impact on particular groups, including those with protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act. The council is not legally obligated to reject savings with negative impacts on any particular groups but must consider carefully and with rigour the impact of its proposals on the Public Sector Equality Duty, take a reasonable and proportionate view about the overall impact on particular groups and seek to mitigate negative impacts where possible.
- 7.15. The cumulative EQIA assessment of the budget proposals is set out at **Appendix I**. It is supplemented at a departmental level by detailed EQIAs of major proposals. These demonstrate that the council has met its duties under the Equality Act 2010 and has taken account of its duties under the Child Poverty Act 2010.

Budget Consultation

- 7.16. Section 65 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires the council to consult persons or bodies representative of business ratepayers about expenditure proposals.
- 7.17. The council must make available the information described in the Non-Domestic Ratepayers (Consultation) Regulations 1992/3171, including:
- Details of proposals for expenditure in the financial year to which the consultation relates.
 - Estimates of expenditure in the preceding financing year.
 - Particulars of significant changes in the level of proposed expenditure between the two years.

7.18. The council invited comments from business rates payers and representatives of business rates payers in Islington on the draft 2022/23 budget proposals. The consultation period ran for 21 days from 6 January 2022 to 26 January 2022. No responses were received.

Annual Pay Policy Statement

7.19. Section 38 of the Localism Act 2011 requires local authorities to publish an annual 'Pay Policy Statement', setting out their policies in respect of chief officer remuneration and other specified matters. Regard must be had to guidance to be published by the Secretary of State in preparing the statement, which must be approved by Full Council. The council is then constrained by its pay policy statement when making determinations on chief officer pay, although the statement may be amended at any time by a further resolution of Full Council. The council's Annual Pay Policy Statement for 2022/23 is provided at **Appendix J**.

Appendices

Appendix A – General Fund Medium-Term Financial Strategy 2022/23 to 2024/25

Appendix B – General Fund Proposed Savings 2022/23

Appendix C1-4 – General Fund Fees and Charges 2022/23

Appendix D1 – HRA MTFS 2022/23 to 2024/25

Appendix D2 – HRA Fees and Charges 2022/23

Appendix D3 – Leaseholder Service Charges Proposal

Appendix E1 – Capital Programme 2022/23 to 2024/25 (and indicative 2025/26 to 2031/32)

Appendix E2 – Capital Strategy 2022/23

Appendix E3 – Investment Strategy 2022/23

Appendix E4 – Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement 2022/23

Appendix E5 – Treasury Management Strategy 2022/23

Appendix F – COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund 2021/22

Appendix G – Expanded Retail Discount 2021/22 and Retail Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme 2022/23

Appendix H – Initial Assessment of Compliance against CIPFA FM Code

Appendix I – Budget Cumulative Equality Impact Assessment 2022/23

Appendix J – Annual Pay Policy Statement 2022/23

Background papers: None

Signed by:



2 February 2022

Executive Member for Finance and Performance

Date

Responsible Officers:

Dave Hodgkinson, Corporate Director of Resources (Section 151 Officer)

Paul Clarke, Director of Finance

Report Authors:

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Legal Implications:

Peter Fehler, Director of Law and Governance (Monitoring Officer)

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Appendix A: Medium-Term Financial Strategy 2022/23 to 2024/25

	2021/22	2022/23					2023/24				2024/25			
	Budget	Virements	Inflation / Growth	Adjustments	Savings	Budget	Inflation / Growth	Adjustments	Savings	Estimate	Inflation / Growth	Adjustments	Savings	Estimate
	£m		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Adult Social Services	60.147	2.636	(0.455)	(4.107)	(1.453)	56.768	(2.562)		(0.050)	54.156	(0.650)			53.506
Chief Executive's Directorate	1.277	(0.071)	0.022	0.000	0.000	1.228				1.228				1.228
Children's Services	81.600	1.465	0.261	2.012	(0.317)	85.021		0.381	(0.019)	85.383				85.383
Community Wealth Building	0.000	18.302	0.273	(0.900)	(1.380)	16.295			(0.075)	16.220				16.220
Environment	10.475	(4.390)	0.934	0.542	(2.176)	5.385		0.113	(0.655)	4.843		(0.102)		4.741
Fairer Together	0.000	6.838	0.074	0.389	(0.100)	7.201				7.201				7.201
Homes & Neighbourhoods	9.027	(2.348)	0.300	(0.025)	(0.600)	6.354	(0.050)		(0.200)	6.104				6.104
Public Health (net nil as wholly grant funded)	0.000	0.433	0.000	(0.183)	(0.250)	0.000				0.000				0.000
Resources Directorate	41.474	(14.742)	0.425	1.675	(0.500)	28.332		0.247		28.579				28.579
Central Costs (e.g. levies)	8.177	(8.123)	19.487	1.610	0.000	21.151	23.752	0.000	0.000	44.903	20.738	0.000	0.000	65.641
NET COST OF SERVICES	212.177	0.000	21.321	1.013	(6.776)	227.735	21.140	0.741	(0.999)	248.617	20.088	(0.102)	0.000	268.603
Contingency	5.000					5.000				5.000				5.000
COVID-19 Contingency	5.500			(5.500)		0.000				0.000				0.000
Transfer to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(15.047)			(1.005)		(16.052)		17.064		1.012		1.579		2.591
Transfer to/(from) General Balances	0.000					0.000				0.000				0.000
New Homes Bonus Grant	(2.448)			1.587		(0.861)		0.861		0.000				0.000
Local Council Tax Support Grant	(3.600)			3.600		0.000				0.000				0.000
Local Tier Service Grant	(0.922)			(0.049)		(0.971)				(0.971)				(0.971)
2022/23 Services Grant	0.000			(5.877)		(5.877)		5.877		0.000				0.000
Council Tax Administration Grant	(0.570)					(0.570)				(0.570)				(0.570)
NET BUDGET REQUIREMENT	200.090	0.000	21.321	(6.231)	(6.776)	208.404	21.140	24.543	(0.999)	253.088	20.088	1.477	0.000	274.653
Revenue Support Grant	(24.594)			(0.753)		(25.347)				(25.347)				(25.347)
Business Rates Baseline	(82.456)					(82.456)				(82.456)				(82.456)
(Top-up)/Tariff	(2.798)					(2.798)				(2.798)				(2.798)
SETTLEMENT FUNDING ASSESSMENT	(109.848)	0.000	0.000	(0.753)	0.000	(110.601)	0.000	0.000	0.000	(110.601)	0.000	0.000	0.000	(110.601)
Additional business rates related income	(13.629)			(1.509)		(15.138)		1.509		(13.629)				(13.629)
Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit:														
- Business Rates	22.747			1.102		23.849		(22.748)		1.101		(1.101)		0.000
- Council Tax	(0.111)			(0.977)		(1.088)		1.566		0.478		(0.478)		0.000
COUNCIL TAX REQUIREMENT	99.249	0.000	21.321	(8.368)	(6.776)	105.426	21.140	4.870	(0.999)	130.437	20.088	(0.102)	0.000	150.423

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Appendix B: General Fund Proposed Savings 2022/23

Directorate	New or Continuation of Previously Agreed Saving?	Summary Description	2022/23 £m
Adult Social Services	New	Negotiate increased joint funded Physical Disability care packages	0.175
Adult Social Services	New	Increase the take-up of Shared Lives	0.100
Children's Services	New	Review management structure in Learning and Culture to deliver a saving equivalent to a vacant post	0.080
Children's Services	New	Reduce council contributions to Islington Safeguarding Children's Partnership (ISCP)	0.025
Children's Services	New	Reduced commissioning to roles that are not providing good value and/or where alternative provision exists	0.108
Children's Services	New	Restructure within Targeted Youth Support	0.026
Community Wealth Building	New	Additional procurement savings using existing delivery approach	0.250
Community Wealth Building	New	Corporate Landlord Services: Deliver resourcing and purchasing efficiencies through the consolidation and rationalisation of services	0.190
Environment	New	Greenspace and Street Environment Operations: Changes to how operational services are delivered, including moving Greenspaces operations to an area based model aligned to the village model introduced previously	0.200
Environment	New	Additional income in the Highways and Streetworks team based on current over-achievement of income target	0.200
Environment	New	Bunhill Heat & Power Network: Income generated from the sale of heat and electricity	0.061
Environment	New	Reduce bulk overtime and agency usage for weekend shifts in Street Operational Services, including the creation of 35 hour weeks to include weekend working	0.055
Environment	New	Review of measures to reduce vehicle emissions and improve air quality	0.134
Environment	New	Introduce new emissions charging to electronic parking vouchers by implementing a surcharge on petrol and diesel vehicles	0.686
Environment	New	Enforcement of environmental and highways offences	0.100
Environment	New	Operational changes to in-house compliance service, Street trading and evening / night time ASB services	0.070
Environment	New	Revise approach to Commercial Waste Services by withdrawing provision of commercial waste services outside of the borough	0.070
Homes & Neighbourhoods	New	Replacement of core council budget with additional Homeless Prevention Grant available to the service	0.500
Resources	New	Reduce bad/impaired debt through improvements to systems and processes	0.500
		Subtotal New	3.530
Adults Social Services	Continuation	Recommissioning of the 'low support' Housing Related Support services, moving towards a model of enhanced housing management	0.048
Adults Social Services	Continuation	Review and reduce the floating support service	0.053
Adults Social Services	Continuation	Review charging policy with a view to maximise income	0.027

Appendix B: General Fund Proposed Savings 2022/23

Directorate	New or Continuation of Previously Agreed Saving?	Summary Description	2022/23 £m
Adults Social Services	Continuation	Package of savings through recommissioning of services	0.350
Adults Social Services	Continuation	In-house services transformation	0.700
Children's Services	Continuation	Investment in the House Project as a permanent service in Islington	0.078
Community Wealth Building	Continuation	Reduce the % of planning officer posts filled by agency staff	0.100
Community Wealth Building	Continuation	Savings resulting from a new property strategy, increasing income, more co-locating with partners and reducing the council's office footprint	0.840
Environment	Continuation	Capture illegal parking suspensions	0.030
Environment	Continuation	Street Works, Highways & Energy	0.100
Environment	Continuation	Create single team to support licensing, street trading, land charges, naming and numbering with automation through new back office system	0.060
Environment	Continuation	Divisional Development (Greenspace)	0.035
Environment	Continuation	Removal of parking machines over next 2 years	0.000
Environment	Continuation	Income generation from roll out of School Streets phase 2	0.375
Fairer Together	Continuation	VCS Partnership Grant Programme	0.100
Homes & Neighborhoods	Continuation	Temporary Accommodation	0.100
Public Health	Continuation	Health Visiting Transformation	0.100
Public Health	Continuation	Re-model substance misuse prescribing service	0.150
		Subtotal Continuation of Previously Agreed	3.246
		Total New and Continuation of Previously Agreed	6.776

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Where VAT is applicable, all fees and charges noted are VAT exclusive, except where otherwise stated.

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: License for Approved Premises		Annual	1,550.00	1,580.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Licensed Venue External to Town Hall		Monday-Thursdays (9am-5pm)	620.00	630.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Licensed Venue External to Town Hall		Friday (9am - 5pm)		670.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Licensed Venue External to Town Hall		Saturday (9am - 5pm)	700.00	715.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Licensed Venue External to Town Hall		Sunday (9am - 5pm)	800.00	815.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Licensed Venue External to Town Hall		Bank Holiday (9am - 5pm)	800.00	815.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Licensed Venue External to Town Hall		Out of Hours (5-10pm) Monday to Saturday	800.00	815.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Licensed Venue External to Town Hall		Out of Hours (5-10pm) Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve & New Years Eve	900.00	915.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Monday - Thursday (9am - 5pm)		410.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Friday (9am - 5pm)		460.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Richmond Room (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Saturday (9am - 5pm)	500.00	510.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Richmond Room (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Sunday (9am - 5pm)		610.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Richmond Room (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Monday to Saturday		710.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Richmond Room (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve & New Years Eve		810.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Richmond Room (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Wedding Reception (1 hour booking for 'First Toast')	Monday - Thursday (9am - 5pm)		150.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Richmond Room (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Wedding Reception (1 hour booking for 'First Toast')	Friday (9am - 6pm)		200.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Richmond Room (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Wedding Reception (1 hour booking for 'First Toast')	Saturday (9am - 7pm)		250.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Richmond Room (Committee Room 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Wedding Reception (1 hour booking for 'First Toast')	Sunday (9am - 5pm)		350.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Mayor's Parlour	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Monday - Thursday (9am - 5pm)	400.00	410.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Mayor's Parlour	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Friday (9am - 5pm)		510.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Mayor's Parlour	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Saturday (9am - 5pm)	600.00	610.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Mayor's Parlour	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Sunday (9am - 5pm)	700.00	710.00	1%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Mayor's Parlour	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Monday to Saturday		810.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Mayor's Parlour	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve & New Years Eve		910.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Room 99	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Monday - Thursday (9am - 5pm)	190.00	195.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Room 99	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Friday (9am - 5pm)	240.00	245.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Room 99	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Saturday (9am - 5pm)	290.00	295.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Room 99	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Monday to Saturday		395.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Room 99	Marriage or Partnership Ceremony	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve & New Years Eve		495.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Council Chamber	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Monday - Thursday (9am - 5pm)	500.00	510.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Council Chamber	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Friday (9am - 5pm)		610.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Council Chamber	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Saturday (9am - 5pm)	700.00	715.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Council Chamber	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Sunday (9am - 5pm)	800.00	815.00	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Council Chamber	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Monday to Saturday		885.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Council Chamber	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve & New Years Eve		985.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Ceremony Suites (R01 & R04)	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Monday - Thursday (9am - 5pm)		250.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Ceremony Suites (R01 & R04)	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Friday (9am - 5pm)		300.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Ceremony Suites (R01 & R04)	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Saturday (9am - 5pm)		350.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Ceremony Suites (R01 & R04)	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Sunday (9am - 5pm)		450.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Ceremony Suites (R01 & R04)	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Monday to Saturday		500.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Ceremony Suites (R01 & R04)	Marriage, Civil Partnership, Renewal of vows or Naming Ceremonies	Out of Hours (5-10pm) Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve & New Years Eve		550.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Ceremony Suites (R01 & R04)	Preparation Room before ceremony (booking period 45 minutes)	Monday - Saturday		125.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Ceremony Suites (R01 & R04)	Preparation Room before ceremony (booking period 45 minutes)	Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve & New Years Eve		195.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Council Chamber, RM99, Mayors Parlour and Committee Room 1 - 6	Exclusive hire of Town Hall for wedding ceremony (3 hours) Basic	Sunday (9am - 6pm)		1,900.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Council Chamber, RM99, Mayors Parlour and Committee Room 1 - 6	Exclusive hire of Town Hall for wedding ceremony (3 hours) Premium	Sunday (9am - 6pm)		2,900.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Council Chamber, RM99, Mayors Parlour and Committee Room 1 - 6	Exclusive hire of Town Hall for wedding ceremony (3 hours) Out of Hours	Sunday / Bank Holiday / Christmas Eve & New Years Eve (6pm - 10pm)		3,900.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Births, deaths, marriages and civil partnership certificates	Family History search (pre 1980)	Based on 1 hour search		10.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Births, deaths, marriages and civil partnership certificates	Family History search (pre 1969)	Based on 2 hour search		25.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Private in person Citizenship Ceremony (Mon - Fri)		Per adult	125.00	125.00	0%	Benchmarking with alternative providers

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Private in person Citizenship Ceremony (Mon - Fri)		Per family	185.00	185.00	0%	Benchmarking with alternative providers
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Private in person Citizenship Ceremony (Sat)		Per adult	155.00	155.00	0%	Benchmarking with alternative providers
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Private in person Citizenship Ceremony (Sat)		Per family	230.00	230.00	0%	Benchmarking with alternative providers
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Private in person Citizenship Ceremony (Mon-Fri)		Per adult		150.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Private in person Citizenship Ceremony (Mon-Fri)		Per family		200.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Private Virtual Citizenship Ceremony (Sat)		Per adult		175.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Private Virtual Citizenship Ceremony (Sat)		Per family		250.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Deaths, Marriages: Proof of life stamping		Per adult	10.00	10.00	0%	Cost Recovery
Environment	Public Protection	Document Certification Service		Per adult		10.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Priority Services: Marriages & Civil Partnership Notices	Monday to Friday (after 5pm) and Saturdays (9am-5pm)	Per adult		10.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Public Protection	Birth, Death, Marriages and Civil Partnership: Merchandise	Baby book, teddy bear, family history tree, ceremony folder, confetti etc	Per item		50% mark up	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Community Wealth Building	Corporate Landlord	Assembly Hall - Commercial: Wedding celebration package		Any day	6,500.00	6,650.00	2%	
Community Wealth Building	Corporate Landlord	Assembly Hall - Commercial: Wedding dry hire package			3,700.00	3,775.00	2%	
Community Wealth Building	Corporate Landlord	Assembly Hall - Commercial: Live event hire for downstairs standing only			1,550.00	1,600.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Community Wealth Building	Corporate Landlord	Assembly Hall - Commercial: Live event hire for full venue			1,750.00	1,800.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Community Wealth Building	Corporate Landlord	Assembly Hall - Commercial: Venue Levy	Fee added to ticket price bought at Islington Assembly Hall via all ticket agents		1.00	1.00	0%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Community Wealth Building	Corporate Landlord	Assembly Hall - Non-Commercial: Community and Charity			To be negotiated	To be negotiated	NA	NA
Children's Services	Early Years Meals	Meal charges during holiday childcare provision		Per day	2.00	2.20	10%	Cost Recovery
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 1 (Up to £24,999)	Per Week	203.62	207.70	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)	Per Week	215.47	219.78	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)	Per Week	234.48	239.17	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)	Per Week	259.84	265.04	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)	Per Week	291.53	297.36	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)	Per Week	329.55	336.14	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)	Per Week	342.47	349.32	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)	Per Week	402.72	410.77	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)	Per Week	425.84	434.35	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)	Per Week	433.69	442.36	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Band 11 (above £120,000)	Per Week	458.29	467.45	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - Under 2s	Out of Borough/Marketed	Per Week	483.17	492.83	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 1 (Up to £24,999)	Per Week	199.40	203.39	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)	Per Week	211.25	215.47	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)	Per Week	229.89	234.49	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)	Per Week	254.75	259.84	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)	Per Week	285.81	291.53	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)	Per Week	323.09	329.55	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)	Per Week	335.76	342.47	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)	Per Week	366.10	373.42	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)	Per Week	387.12	394.86	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)	Per Week	394.25	402.14	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Band 11 (above £120,000)	Per Week	416.62	424.95	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time & Holidays - 2 to 3s	Out of Borough/Marketed	Per Week	439.23	448.02	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 1 (Up to £24,999)	Per Week	139.74	142.53	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)	Per Week	147.88	150.83	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)	Per Week	160.92	164.14	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)	Per Week	178.32	181.89	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)	Per Week	200.07	204.07	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)	Per Week	226.16	230.68	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)	Per Week	235.03	239.73	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)	Per Week	256.27	261.40	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)	Per Week	270.98	276.40	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)	Per Week	275.98	281.50	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Band 11 (above £120,000)	Per Week	291.63	297.47	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 15 hrs free	Out of Borough/Marketed	Per Week	307.47	313.62	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 1 (Up to £24,999)	Per Week	79.86	81.45	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)	Per Week	84.51	86.20	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)	Per Week	91.96	93.80	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)	Per Week	101.90	103.94	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)	Per Week	114.32	116.61	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)	Per Week	129.23	131.82	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)	Per Week	134.30	136.99	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)	Per Week	146.45	149.37	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)	Per Week	154.85	157.95	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)	Per Week	157.71	160.86	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Band 11 (above £120,000)	Per Week	166.65	169.99	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Term Time - 3 & 4s - Entitled to 30 hrs free	Out of Borough/Marketed	Per Week	175.70	179.21	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 1 (Up to £24,999)	Per Week	159.70	162.89	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 2 (£25,000 - £30,999)	Per Week	169.00	172.38	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 3 (£31,000 - £39,999)	Per Week	183.91	187.59	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 4 (£40,000 - £49,999)	Per Week	203.80	207.87	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 5 (£50,000 - £59,999)	Per Week	228.65	233.22	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 6 (£60,000 - £69,999)	Per Week	258.48	263.65	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 7 (£70,000 - £79,999)	Per Week	268.61	273.98	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 8 (£80,000 - £89,999)	Per Week	292.88	298.74	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 9 (£90,000 - £99,999)	Per Week	309.69	315.88	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 10 (£100,000 - £120,000)	Per Week	315.40	321.71	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Band 11 (above £120,000)	Per Week	333.29	339.96	2%	
Children's Services	Children's & Community Centres	Holidays - 3 & 4s	Out of Borough/Marketed	Per Week	351.38	358.41	2%	
Children's Services	Library & Heritage Services	PC Printing		Per sheet	15p b/w 50p colour	15p b/w 50p colour	NA	NA
Children's Services	Library & Heritage Services	Genealogical Research		Per 30 minutes	15.00	15.30	2%	
Children's Services	Library & Heritage Services	Photocopying		Per sheet	15p A4 b/w; 20p A3 b/w; 50p A4 colour; £1 A3 colour	15p A4 b/w; 20p A3 b/w; 50p A4 colour; £1 A3 colour	NA	NA
Children's Services	Library & Heritage Services	Hall Lettings			£29 - £175 per hour	£29 - £175 per hour	NA	NA
Children's Services	Library & Heritage Services	Charges for Lost Items			Original purchase price	Original purchase price	NA	NA
Children's Services	Library & Heritage Services	Local History and Re-Sale Material Sales			Charge based on item being purchased and finish required	Charge based on item being purchased and finish required	NA	NA
Fairer Together	Telecare	Monitoring Service		Per week	3.83	3.91	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Full Service		Per week	7.66	7.81	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Peabody Trust	Alleyn House	Annual	6,435.00	6,563.70	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Peabody Trust	Lampson House	Annual	4,680.00	4,773.60	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Peabody Trust	Darwin Court	Annual	11,349.00	11,575.98	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Peabody Trust	Davey Court	Annual	6,201.00	6,325.02	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Fairer Together	Telecare	Peabody Trust	Lomond House	Annual	6,903.00	7,041.06	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Peabody Trust	Walston and Founders House	Annual	5,850.00	5,967.00	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Peabody Trust	Elwood Court	Annual	7,137.00	7,279.74	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Islington & Shoreditch		Annual	4,870.32	4,967.73	2%	
Fairer Together	Telecare	Barnsbury Housing		Annual	3,933.03	4,011.69	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	RTB Lease Print (on grant of right to buy lease)			92.00	94.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Sealing fee (RTBs)			15.50	16.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Certificate of Compliance			260.00	265.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Release of Charge (DS1)			125.00	130.00	4%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Release of Restriction (RX1)			125.00	130.00	4%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Variation of Restrictions			310.00	315.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Memorandum of Staircasing			260.00	265.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Postponement of Charge			260.00	265.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Combined Standard Deeds of Variation & Licences to Alter			715.00	730.00	2%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Combined Other Deeds of Variation & Licences to Alter	e.g. loft space; works; change of lease plans		915.00	930.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Separate Deed of Variation			470.00	480.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Separate Licence to Alter			470.00	480.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Letter of Consent			370.00	380.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Deed of Covenant			100.00	102.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	RTB Supplemental Lease			680.00	695.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Lease Extension			1,050.00	1,000.00	-5%	Benchmarking with alternative providers
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Freehold Enfranchisement (statutory or voluntary sales))			1,050.00	1,070.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Residential	Freehold Enfranchisement with Leaseback			1,380.00	1,410.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Commercial	Grant of new commercial lease		Minimum Charge	1,050.00	1,080.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Resources	Law & Governance - Commercial	All licences and deeds	Assignment, alterations, rectification, subletting etc.	Minimum Charge	870.00	890.00	2%	
Resources	Law & Governance - Commercial	Notice of Charge/assignment			65.00	70.00	8%	Benchmarking with alternative providers
Resources	Law & Governance - Commercial	Notice to Complete			260.00	265.00	2%	
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Meals in Day Care Centres			3.10	3.10	0%	Separate council policy
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Deferred Payments		Set up fee	1,620.00	1,652.40	2%	
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Deferred Payments		Annual	574.00	585.48	2%	
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Deferred Payments	Complex case	Per hour	137.00	140.00	2%	
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Deputyship		Annual management fee	Various fixed rates	Various fixed rates	NA	NA
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Protection of Property		Admin Fee	394.00	402.00	2%	
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Protection of Property		Per Hour	29.60	30.20	2%	
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Protection of Property - Pets	Dog	Per Week	17.75	18.10	2%	
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Protection of Property - Pets	Cat	Per Week	11.75	12.00	2%	
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Community care charges			Individually assessed charge under Government regulations.	Individually assessed charge under Government regulations.	NA	NA

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Adult Social Services	Adult Social Services	Residential care charges			Individually assessed charge under Government regulations.	Individually assessed charge under Government regulations.	NA	NA
Homes & Neighbourhoods	Housing Needs & Strategy	Furniture Storage			156.00	159.12	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Public Protection Officer		Per Hour	75.00	76.50	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Charges for carrying out works in default following service of Notices		Per Case	Greatest of £250.00 or 30% of cost of works	Greatest of £250.00 or 30% of cost of works	NA	NA
Environment	Public Protection	Land Charges LA Searches	LLC1		27.00	27.54	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Land Charges LA Searches	Con29R		107.00	109.14	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Land Charges LA Searches	Enhanced Personal search		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Public Protection	Land Charges LA Searches	Information search		58.00	59.16	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Land Charges LA Searches	Personal inspection of the Local Land Charges Register under EIR		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Public Protection	Land Charges LA Searches	Part 2 (Con29O) questions		12.00	12.24	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Land Charges LA Searches	Part 3 (your own) questions		25.00	25.50	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Land Charges LA Searches	Right of Light Registration		81.00	82.62	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Land Search Enquiry		Per Reply Letter	71.00	72.42	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Land Search Enquiry		Per Copy of Consent	1.00	1.02	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	Animal welfare service	Dog Recovery		32.15	32.79	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	Animal welfare service	Animal Rehoming		56.75	57.89	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	Animal welfare service	Animal Boarding		12.85	13.11	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	Animal welfare service	Register of Seized Dogs		4.50	4.59	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Animal Boarding Establishments	Licence	378.00	385.56	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Animal Boarding Establishments	Renewal	378.00	385.56	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Breeding Dogs	Licence	312.00	318.24	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Breeding Dogs	Renewal	312.00	318.24	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976	Dangerous Wild Animals	Licence	378.00	385.56	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976	Dangerous Wild Animals	Renewal	378.00	385.56	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Performing Animals	Registration	59.00	60.18	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Performing Animals	Copy Certificate	22.50	22.95	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Pet Animals	Licence	378.00	385.56	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Pet Animals	Renewal	378.00	385.56	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Riding Establishments	Licence	534.00	544.68	2%	
Environment	Animal Services	The Animal Welfare (licensing of activities involving animals) (England) Regulations 2018	Riding Establishments	Renewal	534.00	544.68	2%	
Environment	Pest Control	Pest Control	Contracted pest control treatments	Per Hour	191.00	194.82	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	Notices Served and Orders - Housing Act 2004			658.00	671.16	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	Selective Licensing		5-Year	500.00	510.00	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	Selective Licensing	Accredited Landlord	5-Year	425.00	433.50	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	Selective Licensing	Additional for Assisted Application or Fast Track Application	5-Year	167.00	170.34	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	HMO Licensing		5-Year	288.00	293.76	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	HMO Licensing	Accredited Landlord	5-Year	245.00	249.90	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	HMO Licensing	Additional for Assisted Application or Fast Track Application	5-Year	352.00	359.04	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	HMO Licensing	Large Student Accommodation Block	5-Year	33.00	33.66	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	HMO Licensing - S257		5-Year	703.00	717.06	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	HMO Licensing - S257	Accredited Landlord	5-Year	597.00	608.94	2%	
Environment	Residential Environmental Health	HMO Licensing - S257	Additional for Assisted Application or Fast Track Application	5-Year	181.00	184.62	2%	
Environment	Commercial Environmental Health	Food Hygiene Re-rating		Per Hour	75.00	76.50	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Commercial Environmental Health	EH & TS Regulatory Services and Activities (including PAP)	Business and Primary Authority advice, general officer hourly rate for regulatory services and activities	Per Hour	76.50	78.03	2%	
Environment	Property Record Viewing	Solicitor's Enquiry	24 Hour Response	Per Property	137.00	139.74	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Mail Forwarding Business Registration	London Local Authorities Act 2007 (S75)		155.00	158.10	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Weights and Measures Inspector Testing Services	Testing, Reverification and Verification Services	Per hour, 9am-5pm Monday - Friday (1hr minimum charge)	100.00	102.00	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	GLC General (Powers) Act 1984	Sale of Goods by Competitive Bidding		257.00	262.14	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Scrap Metal Dealer - Site Licence	3 Years	570.00	581.40	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Scrap Metal Dealer renewal		570.00	581.40	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Scrap Metal Dealer variation		286.00	291.72	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Scrap Metal Collector		343.00	349.86	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Scrap Metal Collector renewal		343.00	349.86	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Scrap Metal Collector variation		274.00	279.48	2%	
Environment	Trading Standards & Street Trading	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013	Duplicates for either Processing Fee - New Application - All bands		6.50	6.63	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	Tables and Chairs	Processing Fee - Renewal - All bands		805.00	821.10	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	Tables and Chairs	Band A	Per Sq Metre	106.00	108.12	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	Tables and Chairs	Band B	Per Sq Metre	71.50	72.93	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	Tables and Chairs	Band C	Per Sq Metre	43.00	43.86	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	A Boards, Tables and Chairs	Band A	Per A board added to existing Tables and Chair licence	308.00	314.16	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	A Boards, Tables and Chairs	Band B	Per A board added to existing Tables and Chair licence	221.50	225.93	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	A Boards, Tables and Chairs	Band C	Per A board added to existing Tables and Chair licence	90.00	91.80	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	A Board Only	Band A	Per A board only	430.00	438.60	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	A Board Only	Band B	Per A board only	308.00	314.16	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	A Board Only	Band C	Per A board only	131.50	134.13	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	Other Fees	Non-refundable charge in cases of early determination of refusal of application		153.00	156.06	2%	
Environment	Tables, Chairs, Advertising Boards	Other Fees	Variation fee (additional A Boards or licensee/premise name change)		71.50	72.93	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Bingo Club License Fees	New Application		2,076.00	2,117.52	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Bingo Club License Fees	Annual Fee		1,061.00	1,082.22	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Bingo Club License Fees	Variation		1,460.00	1,489.20	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Bingo Club License Fees	Transfer		194.00	197.88	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Bingo Club License Fees	Re-instatement		194.00	197.88	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Bingo Club License Fees	Provisional Statement		2,080.00	2,121.60	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Bingo Club License Fees	New Application from Provisional Statement holder		194.00	197.88	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Betting Premises License Fees	Excluding Tracks - Re-instatement		194.00	197.88	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Betting Premises License Fees	Excluding Tracks - New Application from Provisional Statement holder		194.00	197.88	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Betting Premises License Fees	Excluding Tracks - Application for Provisional Statement		2,076.00	2,117.52	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Betting Premises License Fees	Tracks - New Application		2,076.00	2,117.52	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Betting Premises License Fees	Tracks - Transfer		444.00	452.88	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Betting Premises License Fees	Tracks - Re-instatement		444.00	452.88	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Betting Premises License Fees	Tracks - Provisional Statement		2,076.00	2,117.52	2%	
Environment	Gambling Act 2005	Betting Premises License Fees	Tracks - New Application from provisional statement holder		444.00	452.88	2%	
Environment	CCTV Enquiries	Request from Solicitors, Lawyers, Courts	DVD Single Camera footage		105.00	107.10	2%	
Environment	CCTV Enquiries	Request from Solicitors, Lawyers, Courts	DVD Multiple camera footage		130.50	133.11	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Research Fee	Admin Time	Per Hour	57.00	58.14	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Duty Planning Officer Slot		81.00	82.62	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Householder application (changes to a single house or flat)		292.00	297.84	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Householder application with site visit		474.00	483.48	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Householder follow up meeting		189.00	192.78	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Listed building consent		434.00	442.68	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Listed building consent with site visit		623.00	635.46	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Listed Building consent follow up meeting		216.00	220.32	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Small scale minor application with site visit		1,208.00	1,232.16	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Small scale minor follow up meeting		694.00	707.88	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Larger scale minor development (4-6 residential units, or 500-999 sq.m commercial) - 4a category		1,926.00	1,964.52	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Large scale minor follow up meeting (4-6) 4a		1,197.00	1,220.94	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Larger scale minor development (7-9 residential units, or 500-999 sq.m commercial) - 4b category		2,310.00	2,356.20	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Large scale minor follow up meeting (7-9) 4b		1,440.00	1,468.80	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	(5a) Major application: 10-20 residential units or 1000 to 1999sqm		8,335.00	8,501.70	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	(5a) Major Applications follow up meeting		2,480.00	2,529.60	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	(5b) Major application >21 residential units <40 units or >2000sqm < 5000sqm commercial floorspace		10,935.00	11,153.70	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	(5b) Major application per extra meeting		5,470.00	5,579.40	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Planning Performance Agreement - (5a) Major application - Set up Fee only, extra charges for delivering an agreed programme		8,295.00	8,460.90	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Planning Performance Agreement - Major application (excluding 5a)		Bespoke	Bespoke	NA	NA
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Meeting charge to Discuss Non-Material Amendments to Major Development (s96a)		To be negotiated	To be negotiated	NA	NA
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Planning Performance Agreement (conditions)		Bespoke	Bespoke	NA	NA
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Planning Performance Agreement (s73) - for Major Developments		Bespoke	Bespoke	NA	NA
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Extensions of time - minor 4a		1,255.00	1,280.10	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Extensions of time - minor 4b		1,676.00	1,709.52	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Extension of times Majors (5a)		8,335.00	8,501.70	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Extension of times Majors (5b)		10,935.00	11,153.70	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Design review panel		4,430.00	4,518.60	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Design Review Panel (Second/Third Meeting)		3,400.00	3,468.00	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Officer research/ correspondence per hour		144.00	146.88	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Express Enforcement correspondence		658.00	671.16	2%	
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Refund for returned invalid application		20% of application fee	20% of application fee	NA	NA
Environment	Planning & Development	Pre-Application & Other Advice	Streetbook Surgeries		1,660.00	1,693.20	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Property Record Viewing, Photocopying	Enquiry Charge - all information readily available on back-office/land charges or statutory register	Per Property	112.50	114.75	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Property Record Viewing, Photocopying	Enquiry Charge - additional research required		112.50	114.75	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Property Record Viewing, Photocopying	Additional page/drawing		1.00	1.02	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Property Record Viewing, Photocopying	Each single copy of microfiche		11.50	11.73	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Property Record Viewing, Photocopying	Solicitor's enquiry (48 hour response)		306.00	312.12	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Temporary Structure	Renewal - Professional/Technical Time	Per Hour	112.50	114.75	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Temporary Structure	Renewal - Administrative Time	Per Hour	112.50	114.75	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Temporary Structure	Renewal - Demolition Notice	Standard Application	561.00	572.22	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Temporary Structure	Renewal - Demolition Notice	Complex Application	1,009.80	1,030.00	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Temporary Structure	New - Minimum Charge		350.00	357.00	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Dangerous Structure	Standard Charge on Issue of Notice		330.00	336.60	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Dangerous Structure	Site visits and Dealing with Matters	Per Hour	440.00	448.80	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Miscellaneous Charges	Refunds & Cancellations		115.00	117.30	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Miscellaneous Charges	Service Not Stated		On application	On application	NA	NA
Environment	Public Protection	Street Naming or Numbering: New Site	1-9 units		215.00	219.30	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Street Naming or Numbering: New Site	10-20 units		280.00	285.60	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Public Protection	Street Naming or Numbering: New Site	For each additional unit over 20		40.00	40.80	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Street Naming or Numbering: New Site	Naming a new street (including access ways, mews, cul-de-sacs)		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Public Protection	Street Naming or Numbering: Existing Site	Renaming a street		465.00	474.30	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Street Naming or Numbering: Existing Site	Naming or re-naming of a property		269.00	274.38	2%	
Environment	Public Protection	Street Naming or Numbering: Existing Site	Renumbering of a property		269.00	274.38	2%	
Environment	Building Control	Street Naming or Numbering: Existing Site	Postcode enquiries		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Building Control	Street Naming or Numbering: Existing Site	Resubmission with new proposals if original application refused and within 1 month of refusal		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Enquiry from Solicitor, Developer, Business	Level 1 - Highway search - provide plan		52.00	53.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Enquiry from Solicitor, Developer, Business	Level 2 - Highway search plan & written response to 1 question		100.00	102.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Enquiry from Solicitor, Developer, Business	Level 3 - Highway Search plan and written response provided up to 5 questions		190.00	194.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Enquiry from Solicitor, Developer, Business	Level 4 -Highway search plans and written response to 6+ questions		250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Section 50 Opening of Highway	Up to 3 Days	410.00	420.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Section 50 Opening of Highway	4-10 Days	875.00	895.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Section 50 Opening of Highway	Over 10 Days	2,300.00	2,350.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Section 50 Opening of Highway - Non excavation		350.00	360.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Section 50 Opening of Highway - Extension fee Footway Works		250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Section 50 Opening of Highway-Extension fee Carriageway Works		500.00	510.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Temporary Crossover permission - Standard Vehicle		900.00	920.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Temporary Crossover permission - Heavy Duty Vehicle over 5 tonnes in weight		2,500.00	2,550.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Extension fees Temporary Crossovers - Standard Vehicle		250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Extension fees Temporary Crossovers - Heavy Duty Vehicle Over 5 tonne in weight		400.00	410.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Permissions Highways Act 1980	Site Inspection fee for valid complaints or unauthorised overstay		250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Skips	Highways Management/ Coordination		100.00	102.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Highways License	Highways Occupation Licence		625.00	640.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Highways License	Highways pre-works advice for highway activities and construction management	Per Hour	65.00	67.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Highways License	Short hold traffic arrangements assessment and permission		155.00	160.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Highways License	Temporary Structure Agreement (TSA) for Filming Activities		65.00	67.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Materials License Fee	Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		425.00	435.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Materials License Fee	£751-<£1500 Level 2 Fee		625.00	640.00	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Materials License Fee	£1501<£3000 Level 3 Fee		1,000.00	1,020.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Materials License Fee	£3001<£6000 Level 4 Fee		1,200.00	1,225.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Materials License Fee	£6001< Level 5 Fee		40% of deposit	40% of deposit	NA	NA
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold License Fee	Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		425.00	435.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold License Fee	£751<£1500 Level 2 Fee		625.00	640.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold License Fee	£1501<£3000 Level 3 Fee		1,000.00	1,020.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold License Fee	£3001<£6000 Level 4 Fee		1,200.00	1,225.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold License Fee	£6001< Level 5 Fee		40% of deposit	40% of deposit	NA	NA
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold Gantry License Fee	Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		850.00	870.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold Gantry License Fee	£751<£1500 Level 2 Fee		1,300.00	1,330.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold Gantry License Fee	£1501<£3000 Level 3 Fee		1,700.00	1,735.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold Gantry License Fee	£3001<£6000 Level 4 Fee		1,800.00	1,840.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Scaffold Gantry License Fee	£6001< Level 5 Fee		40% of deposit	40% of deposit	NA	NA
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		425.00	435.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	£751<£1500 Level 2 Fee		625.00	640.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	£1501<£3000 Level 3 Fee		1,000.00	1,020.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	£3001<£6000 Level 4 Fee		1,200.00	1,225.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	£6001< Level 5 Fee		40% of deposit	40% of deposit	NA	NA
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 1		250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 2		350.00	360.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 3		450.00	460.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 4		550.00	560.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	Extension fees for Material, Scaffolding & Hoarding, Gantry Level 5		650.00	670.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hoarding License Fee	Site Inspection fee for valid complaints or unauthorised overstay		250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Construction Site Service Area	Deposit value <£750 Level 1 Fee		450.00	460.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Construction Site Service Area	£751<£1500 Level 2 Fee		650.00	670.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Construction Site Service Area	£1501<£3000 Level 3 Fee		1,000.00	1,020.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Construction Site Service Area	£3001<£6000 Level 4 Fee		1,200.00	1,225.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Construction Site Service Area	£6001< Level 5 Fee		40% of deposit	40% of deposit	NA	NA
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Crane Operation Licenses	Oversailing the highway		950.00	970.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Crane Operation Licenses	Operation on the highway		450.00	460.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Crane Operation Licenses	Overhang licence section 177 Highways Act 1980		450.00	460.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Containers	Management fee		220.00	225.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Containers	Weekly storage fee on the highway		230.00	235.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Legal Notices & Works Road Traffic Act 1984	Temporary Traffic Restriction Orders/Notices (incl statutory press notices) under section 14(1) for max of 3 months or Emergency works 14(2)		3,775.00	3,850.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Legal Notices & Works Road Traffic Act 1984	Extension to section 14 closure per month		575.00	590.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Legal Notices & Works Road Traffics Act 1984	Temporary Traffic Restriction Orders/Notices (incl statutory press notices) under section 16A Commercial Street Parties		3,775.00	3,850.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Legal Notices & Works Road Traffics Act 1984	Permanent traffic orders under all sections of the highways, traffic regulation and road traffic acts		2,525.00	2,575.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Legal Notices & Works Road Traffics Act 1984	Temporary Traffic Restriction Orders/Notices (Less than 24 hours) for filming activities under section 16a/2		1,000.00	1,020.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Planter Application Fee	Planter application for assessment and Permission	1 - 5 years	102.40	104.45	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Planter Licenence fee	Planter licence fee to occupy Public Highways	1 year	116.00	118.32	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Rental fee for Planter Container	Planter Container to rent and fill soil	1- 5 year (300x690x600)	770.00	785.40	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Rental fee for Planter Container	Planter Container to rent and fill soil	1- 5 year (600x990x600)	900.00	918.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Rental fee for Planter Container	Planter Container to rent and fill soil	1- 5 year (1300x1300x800)	1,000.00	1,020.00	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hedge, tree and Foilage overhang inspection and admin	Hedge, Tree and Foliage - Management and assesment Fee		260.00	265.20	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Hedge, tree and Foilage overhang assesment fee for actual works	Hedge, tree and foliage pruning and removal of waste	Per Hour	85.00	86.70	2%	
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Rechargeable Works	Professional fees for works: Site Visits/Estimates /Works management		30% of works cost	30% of works cost	NA	NA
Environment	Environmental Services - Highways	Rechargeable Works	Emergency call out works: Vehicle and response team		715.00	729.30	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Sacks	Per 50	89.90	91.70	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Rec Sacks	Per 50	70.50	71.91	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Bulk	Per item (minimum charge £50)	23.80	24.28	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Paladin	Per lift	16.30	16.63	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Paladin	Annual hire	130.20	132.80	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Wheelie Bin 240 litre	Per lift	7.50	7.65	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Wheelie Bin 240 litre (Rec)	Per lift	6.70	6.83	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Wheelie Bin 330/360 litre	Per lift	9.30	9.49	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Wheelie Bin 330/360 litre (Rec)	Per lift	6.70	6.83	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 550/660 litre	Per lift	13.00	13.26	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 550/660 litre (Rec)	Per lift	8.00	8.16	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 550/660 litre	Annual hire	141.00	143.82	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 770 litre	Per lift	14.10	14.38	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 770 litre	Annual hire	162.70	165.95	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 1100 litre	Per lift	17.40	17.75	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 1100 litre	Annual hire	10.00	10.20	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 1280 litre	Per lift	195.20	199.10	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 1280 litre	Annual hire	18.40	18.77	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Skips Light Waste (8 yarder)	Per lift	217.00	221.34	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Skips Building Material (8 yarder)	Per lift	304.00	310.08	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Special Collections (Minimum Charge)	One off	369.00	376.38	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Waste Management	Confidential Waste Collection	One off	86.80	88.54	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	240 litre		57.50	58.65	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	360 litre		104.10	106.18	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	660 litre		412.00	420.24	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Commercial Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	770 litre		434.00	442.68	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	1100 litre		466.00	475.32	2%	
Environment	Commercial Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	1280 litre		477.00	486.54	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Sacks	Per 50	44.40	45.29	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Paladin hire	Per lift	8.80	8.98	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Paladin hire	Annual hire	130.20	132.80	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Wheelie Bin 240 litre	Per lift	4.40	4.49	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Wheelie Bin 330/360 litre	Per lift	6.60	6.73	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 550/660 litre	Per lift	7.10	7.24	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 550/660 litre	Annual hire	141.00	143.82	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 770/800 litre	Per lift	8.20	8.36	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 770/800 litre	Annual hire	162.70	165.95	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 1100 litre	Per lift	8.80	8.98	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 1100 litre	Annual hire	195.20	199.10	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 1280 litre	Per lift	10.00	10.20	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Eurobin 1280 litre	Annual hire	216.90	221.24	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Skips Light Waste (8 yarder)	Per lift	216.90	221.24	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Skips Light Waste (12 yarder) perm	Per lift	227.80	232.36	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Special Collections (Minimum Charge)	One off	104.10	106.18	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Waste Management	Confidential Waste Collection	One off	70.50	71.91	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	240 litre		57.50	58.65	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	360 litre		104.10	106.18	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	660 litre		412.00	420.24	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	770 litre		434.00	442.68	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	1100 litre		466.00	475.32	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	1280 litre		477.00	486.54	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	Duty of Care Document Charge	Quarterly	17.40	17.75	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	Duty of Care Document Charge	Semi-Annually	34.70	35.39	2%	
Environment	Charity/Educational Establishment Waste	Purchase of Eurobins	Duty of Care Document Charge	Annual	68.30	69.67	2%	
Environment	Clinical Waste	Removal of Bagged Clinical Waste	Min charge per visit	Up to (and Including) 7 Bags	38.00	38.76	2%	
Environment	Clinical Waste	Removal of Bagged Clinical Waste	Each additional bag over 7 collected	Per Bag	6.00	6.12	2%	
Environment	Clinical Waste	Sharps	Min charge per visit	Up to (and Including) 5 Boxes	38.00	38.76	2%	
Environment	Clinical Waste	Removal of Bagged Clinical Waste	Each additional box over 5 collected	Per Bag	6.00	6.12	2%	
Environment	Bulky Waste	Removal of Bulky Waste	Bulky Waste	Per item (minimum charge £31.50)	10.50	10.71	2%	
Environment	Bulky Waste	Removal of Bulky Waste	Reusable bulky waste	Per item (minimum charge £15.90)	5.30	5.41	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Blue Badges	Blue Badge processing		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Parking Permits	Blue Badges	Associated residents permit for Blue Badge holders		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Parking Permits	Blue Badges	Blue Badge replacement for lost 1st one in 3 years		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Parking Permits	Blue Badges	Blue Badge replacement for stolen 1st one in 3 years		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Parking Permits	Blue Badges	Blue Badge replacement for lost subsequent ones in 3 years		10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	All Diesel Vehicles	Surcharge in Addition to Standard Permit	1 month permit	10.50	11.55	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	All Diesel Vehicles	Surcharge in Addition to Standard Permit	3 month permit	31.50	34.65	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	All Diesel Vehicles	Surcharge in Addition to Standard Permit	6 month permit	63.00	69.30	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	All Diesel Vehicles	Surcharge in Addition to Standard Permit	12 month permit	126.00	138.60	10%	Separate council policy

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Zero emission - electric vehicles	1 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Zero emission - electric vehicles	3 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Zero emission - electric vehicles	6 month permit	12.50	14.00	12%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Zero emission - electric vehicles	12 month permit	25.00	28.00	12%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band A (up to 100g/km)	1 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band A (up to 100g/km)	3 month permit	10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band A (up to 100g/km)	6 month permit	15.00	16.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band A (up to 100g/km)	12 month permit	30.00	33.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band B (101-110g/km)	1 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band B (101-110g/km)	3 month permit	10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band B (101-110g/km)	6 month permit	17.50	19.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band B (101-110g/km)	12 month permit	35.00	38.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band C (111-120g/km)	1 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band C (111-120g/km)	3 month permit	12.50	13.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band C (111-120g/km)	6 month permit	20.00	22.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band C (111-120g/km)	12 month permit	40.00	44.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band D (121-130g/km)	1 month permit	10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band D (121-130g/km)	3 month permit	25.00	27.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band D (121-130g/km)	6 month permit	47.50	52.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band D (121-130g/km)	12 month permit	95.00	104.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band E (131-140g/km)	1 month permit	12.50	13.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band E (131-140g/km)	3 month permit	30.00	33.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band E (131-140g/km)	6 month permit	57.50	63.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band E (131-140g/km)	12 month permit	115.00	126.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band F (141-150g/km)	1 month permit	15.00	16.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band F (141-150g/km)	3 month permit	35.00	38.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band F (141-150g/km)	6 month permit	62.50	68.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band F (141-150g/km)	12 month permit	125.00	137.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band G (151-165g/km)	1 month permit	17.50	19.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band G (151-165g/km)	3 month permit	40.00	44.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band G (151-165g/km)	6 month permit	75.00	82.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band G (151-165g/km)	12 month permit	150.00	165.00	10%	Separate council policy

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band H (166-175g/km)	1 month permit	20.00	22.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band H (166-175g/km)	3 month permit	45.00	49.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band H (166-175g/km)	6 month permit	87.50	96.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band H (166-175g/km)	12 month permit	175.00	192.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band I (176-185g/km)	1 month permit	22.50	24.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band I (176-185g/km)	3 month permit	60.00	66.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band I (176-185g/km)	6 month permit	100.00	110.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band I (176-185g/km)	12 month permit	200.00	220.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band J (186-200g/km)	1 month permit	25.00	27.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band J (186-200g/km)	3 month permit	70.00	77.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band J (186-200g/km)	6 month permit	127.50	140.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band J (186-200g/km)	12 month permit	255.00	280.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band K (201- 225g/km)	1 month permit	27.50	30.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band K (201- 225g/km)	3 month permit	75.00	82.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band K (201- 225g/km)	6 month permit	147.50	162.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band K (201- 225g/km)	12 month permit	295.00	324.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band L (226-255g/km)	1 month permit	40.00	44.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band L (226-255g/km)	3 month permit	110.00	121.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band L (226-255g/km)	6 month permit	207.50	228.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band L (226-255g/km)	12 month permit	415.00	456.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band M (256g/km and above)	1 month permit	45.00	49.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band M (256g/km and above)	3 month permit	135.00	148.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band M (256g/km and above)	6 month permit	267.50	294.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Based on CO2 Emission)	Band M (256g/km and above)	12 month permit	535.00	588.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Electric vehicles - zero emissions	1 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Electric vehicles - zero emissions	3 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Electric vehicles - zero emissions	6 month permit	12.50	13.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Electric vehicles - zero emissions	12 month permit	25.00	27.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band A	1 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band A	3 month permit	10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band A	6 month permit	15.00	16.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band A	12 month permit	30.00	33.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band B (1-900cc)	1 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band B (1-900cc)	3 month permit	10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band B (1-900cc)	6 month permit	17.50	19.25	10%	Separate council policy

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band B (1-900cc)	12 month permit	35.00	38.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band C (901-1100cc)	1 month permit	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band C (901-1100cc)	3 month permit	12.50	13.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band C (901-1100cc)	6 month permit	20.00	22.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band C (901-1100cc)	12 month permit	40.00	44.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band D (1101-1200cc)	1 month permit	10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band D (1101-1200cc)	3 month permit	25.00	27.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band D (1101-1200cc)	6 month permit	47.50	52.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band D (1101-1200cc)	12 month permit	95.00	104.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band E (1201-1300cc)	1 month permit	12.50	13.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band E (1201-1300cc)	3 month permit	30.00	33.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band E (1201-1300cc)	6 month permit	57.50	63.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band E (1201-1300cc)	12 month permit	115.00	126.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band F (1301-1399cc)	1 month permit	15.00	16.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band F (1301-1399cc)	3 month permit	35.00	38.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band F (1301-1399cc)	6 month permit	62.50	68.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band F (1301-1399cc)	12 month permit	125.00	137.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band G (1400-1500cc)	1 month permit	17.50	19.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band G (1400-1500cc)	3 month permit	40.00	44.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band G (1400-1500cc)	6 month permit	75.00	82.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band G (1400-1500cc)	12 month permit	150.00	165.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band H (1501-1650cc)	1 month permit	20.00	22.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band H (1501-1650cc)	3 month permit	45.00	49.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band H (1501-1650cc)	6 month permit	87.50	96.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band H (1501-1650cc)	12 month permit	175.00	192.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band I (1651-1850cc)	1 month permit	22.50	24.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band I (1651-1850cc)	3 month permit	60.00	66.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band I (1651-1850cc)	6 month permit	100.00	110.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band I (1651-1850cc)	12 month permit	200.00	220.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band J (1851-2100cc)	1 month permit	25.00	27.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band J (1851-2100cc)	3 month permit	70.00	77.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band J (1851-2100cc)	6 month permit	127.50	140.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band J (1851-2100cc)	12 month permit	255.00	280.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band K (2101-2500cc)	1 month permit	27.50	30.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band K (2101-2500cc)	3 month permit	75.00	82.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band K (2101-2500cc)	6 month permit	147.50	162.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band K (2101-2500cc)	12 month permit	295.00	324.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band L (2501-2750cc)	1 month permit	40.00	44.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band L (2501-2750cc)	3 month permit	110.00	121.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band L (2501-2750cc)	6 month permit	207.50	228.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band L (2501-2750cc)	12 month permit	415.00	456.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band M (2751cc and above)	1 month permit	45.00	49.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band M (2751cc and above)	3 month permit	135.00	148.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band M (2751cc and above)	6 month permit	267.50	294.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit (Pre-2001 Vehicles)	Band M (2751cc and above)	12 month permit	535.00	588.50	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Motorcycle Parking Permit	Solo Motorcycle	1 month permit	7.50	7.65	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Motorcycle Parking Permit	Solo Motorcycle	3 month permit	15.00	15.30	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Motorcycle Parking Permit	Solo Motorcycle	6 month permit	30.00	30.60	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Motorcycle Parking Permit	Solo Motorcycle	12 month permit	60.00	61.20	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Motorcycle Parking Permit	Residents match day permit - valid only during match or event days		0.00	0.00	0%	NA
Environment	Parking Permits	Motorcycle Parking Permit	Hire Car permit (linked to hire car vouchers)		16.10	16.42	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Motorcycle Parking Permit	Residents permit - black taxi concession - one band lower than the norm		Various	Various	NA	NA

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Electric Vehicles	Per Complete Month	2.00	2.20	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band A	Per Complete Month	2.50	2.75	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band B	Per Complete Month	2.75	3.03	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band C	Per Complete Month	3.25	3.58	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band D	Per Complete Month	7.50	8.25	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band E	Per Complete Month	9.25	10.18	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band F	Per Complete Month	10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band G	Per Complete Month	12.00	13.20	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band H	Per Complete Month	14.00	15.40	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band I	Per Complete Month	16.25	17.88	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band J	Per Complete Month	21.00	23.10	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band K	Per Complete Month	24.00	26.40	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band L	Per Complete Month	34.00	37.40	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Band M	Per Complete Month	44.00	48.40	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Admin fee - refund handling charge	Per Complete Month	26.50	29.15	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Residents Parking Permit Refunds for Unused Permits	Diesel vehicle surcharge refund - 1 month	Per Complete Month	10.00	11.00	10%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	Half hour vouchers	Book of 20	12.65	12.90	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	3-hour vouchers	Book of 10	34.70	35.40	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	All day voucher		16.00	16.40	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	Half hour vouchers (concessionary)		6.35	6.50	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	3-hour vouchers (concessionary)		17.35	17.70	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	All day voucher (concessionary)		8.00	8.20	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitor voucher charges (per half hour)		0.50	0.60	20%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitor voucher charges (concessionary - per half hour session)		0.25	0.30	20%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitor vouchers - all day		14.50	14.80	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitor vouchers - Diesel vehicle fuel surcharge - per half hour			0.25	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitor vouchers - Diesel vehicle fuel surcharge - all day			5.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitor vouchers - Petrol vehicle fuel surcharge - per half hour			0.10	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitor vouchers - Petrol vehicle fuel surcharge - per half hour			2.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitor vouchers - all day (concessionary)		7.25	7.40	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	E-visitors - evenings (C & K zones only)		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	Hire car permit holder vouchers - half hour	Book of 20	9.90	10.10	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	Hire car permit holder vouchers - 3 hour	Book of 10	28.80	29.40	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	1-hour business voucher	Book of 10	13.90	14.20	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	New parents vouchers - 40 hours free		0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Environment	Parking Permits	Visitor Parking Vouchers	1-hour business visitor vouchers	Book of 20	60.00	61.20	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Business Visitor Parking Vouchers	Business visitor Half hour vouchers	Book of 20	14.90	15.20	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Business Visitor Parking Vouchers	Business visitor All day voucher		33.35	34.10	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Doctors parking permit	Annual	281.50	287.15	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	(New Doctors parking place installation - includes 1 permit)		3,185.00	3,248.70	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Essential Services Permit (formerly Teacher Permit)	Annual	398.00	406.00	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Business permit (under 150kg/m2 or up to 1600cc)	Annual	794.00	810.00	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Business permit (under 150kg/m2 or up to 1600cc) 2nd permit	Annual	1,060.00	1,081.20	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Business permit (over 151kg/m2 or over 1600cc)	Annual	1,320.00	1,346.40	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Business permit (over 151kg/m2 or over 1600cc) 2nd permit	Annual	1,570.00	1,601.40	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Business permit - electric		614.00	626.30	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Business permit - linked to vouchers scheme	Annual	20.80	21.25	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Match day and event day trader permits	Annual	728.00	742.60	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park	Per Day	28.90	29.50	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park	Per Week	115.00	117.50	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park	Per Month	448.00	457.00	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park - Diesel fuel surcharge	Per Day		5.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park - Diesel fuel surcharge	Per Week		25.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park - Diesel fuel surcharge	Per Month		100.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park - Petrol vehicle fuel surcharge	Per Day		2.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park - Petrol vehicle fuel surcharge	Per Week		10.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Permission to Park - Petrol vehicle fuel surcharge	Per Month		40.00	NA	New Charge for 2022/23
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Universal all-zone permit (1-25 fleet vehicles)	Annual	4,360.00	4,447.20	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Universal all-zone permit (26-50 fleet vehicles)	Annual	2,910.00	2,968.20	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Universal all-zone permit (50+ fleet vehicles)	Annual	1,490.00	1,519.80	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Universal all-zone permit (non-fleet)	Per Month	382.50	390.15	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Universal permit - discounted fee for electric vehicles		3,148.00	3,211.00	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Universal permit - discounted fee for registered charities		3,148.00	3,211.00	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Car club permit		270.00	275.40	2%	
Environment	Parking Permits	Other Permits	Trader's Permit		27.70	28.25	2%	
Environment	Parking	Parking Suspensions	Permission to place a licensed skip in a parking place - no dedicated suspension		66.50	67.90	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Parking	Parking Suspensions	Suspension admin charge (non residents)	First Day	218.00	222.40	2%	
Environment	Parking	Parking Suspensions	Suspension admin charge (residents)	First Day	104.50	106.60	2%	
Environment	Parking	Parking Suspensions	Suspension admin charge (all applicants)	Per Subsequence Day	33.25	33.95	2%	
Environment	Parking	Parking Suspensions	Film work waiver	Per Day	63.50	64.80	2%	
Environment	Parking	Parking Suspensions	Yellow line essential parking waiver	Per Day	65.50	66.90	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 1	Per Hour	1.25	1.30	4%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 2	Per Hour	1.85	1.90	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 3	Per Hour	2.05	2.10	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 4	Per Hour	2.45	2.50	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 5	Per Hour	3.05	3.15	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 6	Per Hour	3.70	3.80	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 7	Per Hour	4.10	4.20	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 8	Per Hour	4.95	5.05	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 9	Per Hour	5.15	5.25	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 10	Per Hour	5.55	5.70	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Minimum made order - Band 11	Per Hour	6.20	6.35	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Diesel vehicle surcharge	Per Hour	5.00	5.10	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Electric vehicle nominal fee	Transaction fee	0.20	0.20	2%	
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Petrol vehicle surcharge 1-185g/km CO2	Per Hour	1.00	1.05	5%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Petrol vehicle surcharge 186-225p/km CO2	Per Hour	2.00	2.10	5%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking	Pay & Display Tariffs	Petrol vehicle surcharge 226g/km and over CO2	Per Hour	3.00	3.15	5%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parking	Abandoned Vehicle Disposal	Motor Vehicle from Private Land		217.00	221.50	2%	
Environment	Parking	Abandoned Vehicle Disposal	Motorcycle/PTW from Private Land		163.00	166.30	2%	
Environment	Parking	Cycle Hangars	Annual rental of secure covered parking space		110.00	112.20	2%	
Environment	Parking	Cycle Hangars	Refundable Key deposit		26.50	27.10	2%	
Environment	Parking	Cycle Hangars	Daily charges for external bus hire clients	Per Half Day	76.50	78.10	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Tennis	Highbury Fields and Tufnell Park	Adult standard	11.00	11.22	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Tennis	Highbury Fields and Tufnell Park	Adult BETTER (any)	9.45	9.64	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Tennis	Highbury Fields and Tufnell Park	Child Standard	5.00	5.10	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Tennis	Highbury Fields and Tufnell Park	Child BETTER (any)	3.95	4.03	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Barnard Park - Redgra	No changing rooms - 1 hour	0.00	0.00	NA	Other
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Highbury Fields - Astro turf - 1 hour session	Full rate - full pitch	82.00	83.64	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Highbury Fields - Astro turf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - full pitch	70.00	71.40	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Highbury Fields - Astro turf - 1 hour session	Child rate - full pitch	40.00	40.80	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Highbury Fields - Astro turf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - full pitch	33.70	34.37	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Paradise Park - Astro turf - 1 hour session	Full rate - full pitch	47.30	48.25	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Paradise Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - full pitch	41.00	41.82	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Paradise Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - full pitch	27.85	28.41	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Paradise Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - full pitch	22.75	23.21	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - full pitch	93.50	95.37	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - half pitch	46.75	47.69	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - full pitch	81.00	82.62	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - half pitch	40.50	41.31	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - full pitch	55.70	56.81	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - half pitch	27.85	28.41	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - full pitch	45.00	45.90	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Rosemary Gardens - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - half pitch	22.50	22.95	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Full rate - per 11 a side pitch	102.50	104.55	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per 11 a side pitch	91.00	92.82	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child rate - per 11 a side pitch	61.50	62.73	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - per 11 a side pitch	50.70	51.71	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Full rate - per 9 a side pitch	84.00	85.68	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per 9 a side pitch	72.80	74.26	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child rate - per 9 a side pitch	50.50	51.51	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - per 9 a side pitch	41.40	42.23	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Full rate - per 7 a side pitch	65.20	66.50	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per 7 a side pitch	57.00	58.14	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child rate - per 7 a side pitch	39.20	39.98	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Tufnell Park - Grass - 2 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - per 7 a side pitch	32.35	33.00	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - full pitch	102.50	104.55	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Full rate - 3rd of pitch	46.20	47.12	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - full pitch	90.65	92.46	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - 3rd of a pitch	41.00	41.82	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - full pitch	61.10	62.32	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child rate - 3rd of a pitch	27.35	27.90	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Whittington Park - Astroturf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - full pitch	47.50	48.45	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Parks - Sports	Football	Whittington Park - Astro turf - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - 3rd of a pitch	21.75	22.19	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Touch Rugby	Paradise Park - Grass - 1 hour session	Full rate - per pitch	58.15	59.31	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Touch Rugby	Paradise Park - Grass - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per pitch	48.45	49.42	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Touch Rugby	Paradise Park - Grass - 1 hour session	Child rate - per pitch	34.20	34.88	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Touch Rugby	Paradise Park - Grass - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School - per pitch	28.05	28.61	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Cricket	Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to dusk	Full rate	104.55	106.64	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Cricket	Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to dusk	BETTER Card / Clubmark	88.75	90.53	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Cricket	Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to dusk	Child rate	44.40	45.29	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Cricket	Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to dusk	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark / School	44.40	45.29	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Cricket	Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to 5pm or 5pm to dusk	Full rate	77.00	78.54	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Cricket	Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to 5pm or 5pm to dusk	IZZ Card / Clubmark	65.30	66.61	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Cricket	Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to 5pm or 5pm to dusk	Child rate	32.65	33.30	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Cricket	Wray Crescent - Grass - 1pm to 5pm or 5pm to dusk	Child IZZ Card / Clubmark / School	32.65	33.30	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Bowls	Finsbury Square	Per Person, Per Hour	7.40	7.55	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Netball	Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	Full rate - per court	38.25	39.02	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Netball	Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	BETTER Card / Clubmark - per court	32.65	33.30	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Netball	Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	Child rate - per court	22.95	23.41	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Netball	Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	Child BETTER Card / Clubmark - per court	19.40	19.79	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Netball	Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	School - whole tarmac area per hour - 8.0am to 4.00pm - Term time only	25.50	26.01	2%	
Environment	Parks - Sports	Netball	Highbury Fields - Tarmac - 1 hour session	Community sports development - whole tarmac area per hour - Saturday 9.00am -1.00pm	25.50	26.01	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Building hire	To Individuals & non-profit organisations	Per hour	33.15	33.81	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Building hire	To Individuals & non-profit organisations	Per day (8 hours)	229.50	234.09	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Building hire	To Individuals & non-profit organisations	Weddings & similar - per day (8 hours)	510.00	520.20	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Equipment Charges	Slide projector		22.00	22.44	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Equipment Charges	Flip chart - per pad		8.50	8.67	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Equipment Charges	Digital Projector and Laptop		44.50	45.39	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Equipment Charges	Plasma Screen		17.50	17.85	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Tuition charges for schools	Islington Council schools	1 hour	63.00	64.26	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Tuition charges for schools	Islington Council schools	1.5 hour	74.00	75.48	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Tuition charges for schools	Private & Out of Borough Schools	1 hour	94.00	95.88	2%	
Environment	Ecology Centre	Tuition charges for schools	Private & Out of Borough Schools	1.5 hour	141.00	143.82	2%	
Environment	Allotments	Large Plot	Nominal 60m2		96.00	98.00	2%	
Environment	Allotments	Large Plot	Concession Nominal 60m3		48.00	49.00	2%	
Environment	Allotments	Medium Plot	Nominal 40m2		64.00	66.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Allotments	Medium Plot	Concession Nominal 40m3		32.00	33.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Allotments	Small Plot	Nominal 20m2		32.00	33.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Allotments	Small Plot	Concession Nominal 20m3		16.00	16.50	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parks - Events	Application Fee	Community Event		41.67	41.67	0%	Separate council policy
Environment	Parks - Events	Application Fee	1 day events for up to 500 people without licensable activities		105.00	110.00	5%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parks - Events	Application Fee	Events longer than 1 day, for more than 500 people or with licensable activities		360.00	370.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	No more than 50 people (over the course of the whole event)	Half Day	590.00	610.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	No more than 50 people (over the course of the whole event)	Full Day	845.00	865.00	2%	
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	51 to 500 people (over the course of the whole event)	Half Day	895.00	915.00	2%	
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	51 to 500 people (over the course of the whole event)	Full Day	1,380.00	1,450.00	5%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	501 to 1,000 people (over the course of the whole event)	Half Day	1,380.00	1,450.00	5%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	501 to 1,000 people (over the course of the whole event)	Full Day	1,740.00	1,800.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	1,001 to 2,500 people (over the course of the whole event)Full day	Half Day	1,740.00	1,800.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	1,001 to 2,500 people (over the course of the whole event)	Full Day	2,150.00	2,200.00	2%	
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	2,501 to 5,000 people (over the course of the whole event)	Half Day	2,150.00	2,200.00	2%	
Environment	Parks - Events	Site Hire Fee	2,501 to 5,000 people (over the course of the whole event)	Full Day	2,450.00	2,500.00	2%	
Environment	Parks - Events	Cancellation Fee	More than 28 days prior to event		25%	25%	NA	NA
Environment	Parks - Events	Cancellation Fee	15-28 days prior to event		50%	50%	NA	NA
Environment	Parks - Events	Cancellation Fee	7-14 days prior to event		75%	75%	NA	NA
Environment	Parks - Events	Cancellation Fee	Less than 7 days prior to event		100%	100%	NA	NA
Environment	Parks - Events	Overstay Fee		Per Hour	0.20	0.20	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Classic Grave Space	Resident	1,355.00	1,385.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Classic Premium Grave Space	Resident	1,820.00	1,860.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	7'x3' Grave Space	Resident	2,375.00	2,425.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	9'x4' Grave Space	Resident	2,535.00	2,585.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Woodland Burial	Resident	2,295.00	2,345.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Front lawn areas - 7'x3' Grave Space	Resident	3,890.00	3,970.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Front lawn areas - 9'x4' Grave Space	Resident	6,020.00	6,145.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Trent Park- 8'x5' Grave Space	Resident	2,375.00	2,425.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Children's Memorial Garden	Resident	425.00	435.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Individual 16 yrs and over- all cemeteries	Resident	1,160.00	1,185.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Individual under 16 yrs	Resident	500.00	510.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Front lawn areas - Adult	Resident	2,115.00	2,160.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Front lawn areas - under 16 yrs	Resident	920.00	940.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Saturday Burial extra charge	Resident	750.00	765.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Sunday Burial extra charge	Resident	960.00	980.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Saturday burial of ashes extra charge	Resident	155.00	160.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Sunday burial of ashes extra charge	Resident	215.00	220.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Hand Digging Fee	Resident	535.00	545.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Public Grave	Adult	Resident	295.00	300.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Public Grave	Child 3-16 yrs	Resident	105.00	107.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Public Grave	Baby to 3 yrs	Resident	65.00	66.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Grave Unit	Purchase of Double vault including 1st Interment & 60 year lease	Resident	7,210.00	7,355.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Grave Unit	Purchase of Double front lawn vault inc 1st Interment & 60 year lease	Resident	9,830.00	10,030.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Mausolea	Purchase of VLA single unit and Interment (inc burial rights) all rows	Resident	6,260.00	6,260.00	NA	NA
Environment	Burials	Mausolea	Purchase of HRC single unit and Interment (inc burial rights) all rows	Resident	11,000.00	11,220.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Mausolea	Interment Fees	Resident	895.00	915.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Classic Grave Space 6.6 x2.6	Resident	2,030.00	2,070.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	7'x3' Grave Space	Resident	3,565.00	3,640.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	9'x4' Grave Space	Resident	3,800.00	3,890.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Woodland Burial	Resident	3,445.00	3,515.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Front lawn areas - 7x3 Grave Space	Resident	5,840.00	5,960.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Front lawn areas - 9x4 Grave Space	Resident	9,040.00	9,220.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Trent Park- Grave Space 8x5???	Resident	2,305.00	2,355.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Children's Memorial Garden	Resident	655.00	670.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Purchase of Double vault including 1st Interment & 60 year lease	Resident	10,820.00	11,040.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Purchase of Double front lawn vault Inc. 1st Interment & 60 yr. lease	Resident	14,750.00	15,045.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Purchase of single unit and Interment (Inc. burial rights)-1st and 3rd row	Resident	9,505.00	9,695.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Purchase of single unit and Interment (Inc. burial rights)-2nd row	Resident	10,665.00	10,880.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Renewal Of Grave Lease	Weekday extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	Resident	110.00	112.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Renewal Of Grave Lease	Weekend extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	Resident	150.00	153.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Renewal Of Grave Lease	Admin fee for 2 interment in niche at columbarium	Resident	25.00	25.50	2%	
Environment	Burials	Exhumation	First coffin - admin fee	Resident	505.00	515.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Exhumation	Second coffin - admin fee	Resident	210.00	215.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Exhumation	Ashes Exumation Fee First Interment	Resident	250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Exhumation	Additional Ashes Exumation Fee	Resident	150.00	153.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Lawn style memorial up to 7'x3'	Resident	235.00	240.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Traditional style memorial up to 7'x3'	Resident	355.00	365.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Memorial Plaques	Resident	60.00	62.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Ash Plot Memorial	Resident	60.00	62.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Memorial base	Resident	130.00	132.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Old section Grave Spaces (Traditional)	Resident	330.00	335.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Private Earthen Graves Lawn sections	Resident	230.00	235.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Common Graves	Resident	70.00	72.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Additional Memorial Work	Resident	80.00	82.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Annual clean	Resident	30.00	31.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Ash Plot	Resident	150.00	153.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Burial of ashes - 16 yrs old and over	Resident	90.00	92.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Burial of ashes - under 16 years	Resident	Free	Free	NA	NA
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Scattering ashes from elsewhere (large casket)	Resident	75.00	77.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Transfer Fee	Resident	50.00	52.00	4%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal 7*3	Resident	345.00	355.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal 7*3 Permit	Resident	325.00	332.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal headstone only	Resident	225.00	230.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal Headstone only Permit	Resident	235.00	240.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal 9*4 and over	Resident	Quote	Quote	NA	NA
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal 9*4 and over Permit	Resident	325.00	332.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Certificate of Burial	Resident	30.00	31.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Burial Record Search for up to 3	Resident	45.00	46.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Database Record Search	Resident	15.00	16.00	7%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Extending standard grave to allow for extra large coffin	Resident	70.00	72.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Individual 16 years and over	Resident	655.00	670.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Individual under 16 years	Resident	35.00	36.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Early Morning Cremation	Resident	325.00	332.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Double funeral service	Resident	780.00	795.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Evenings and Saturday Cremation	Resident	810.00	827.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Sunday Cremation	Resident	990.00	1,010.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Weekday extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	Resident	110.00	113.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Weekend extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	Resident	155.00	160.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Direct Cremation	Resident	250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Contract Cremation	Resident	130.00	133.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Use of Organist	Resident	70.00	72.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Live Webcast	Resident	30.00	30.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Live Webcast & Re-Watch again within 28 days	Resident	45.00	45.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Webcast DVD/BluRay	Resident	50.00	50.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Webcast CD	Resident	45.00	45.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Webcast Additional DVD/BluRay (each)	Resident	35.00	35.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Single Photo (continuously displayed throughout service)	Resident	12.00	12.00	NA	NA

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Simple slideshow (Max 25 photos-played once during service)	Resident	40.00	40.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Professional Tribute (Max 25 photos-Set to a music track of choice-Played once during service)	Resident	70.00	70.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Family supplied tribute	Resident	20.00	20.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Removal of Ashes	Holding Ashes on Temporary Deposit	Resident	20.00	20.00	NA	NA
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Large grave	Resident	585.00	596.00	2%	
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Medium grave	Resident	475.00	485.00	2%	
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Small grave	Resident	405.00	415.00	2%	
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Scattering of ashes	Resident	Free	Free	NA	NA
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Burial of ashes with marker	Resident	100.00	102.00	2%	
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Interment Fee Traditional	Resident	1,640.00	1,673.00	2%	
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Memorial Traditional	Resident	355.00	363.00	2%	
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Interment Fee Lawn	Resident	1,640.00	1,672.00	2%	
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Memorial Lawn	Resident	230.00	235.00	2%	
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Turf Lawn	Resident	130.00	133.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Classic Grave Space	Non-Resident	3,130.00	3,195.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Classic Premium Grave Space	Non-Resident	2,830.00	2,890.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	7'x3' Grave Space	Non-Resident	4,170.00	4,255.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	9'x4' Grave Space	Non-Resident	4,685.00	4,780.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Woodland Burial	Non-Resident	3,850.00	3,930.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Front lawn areas - 7'x3' Grave Space	Non-Resident	6,970.00	7,110.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Front lawn areas - 9'x4' Grave Space	Non-Resident	10,860.00	11,080.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Trent Park- 8'x5' Grave Space	Non-Resident	4,850.00	4,950.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Private Grave	Children's Memorial Garden	Non-Resident	910.00	930.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Individual 16 yrs and over- all cemeteries	Non-Resident	2,070.00	2,115.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Individual under 16 yrs	Non-Resident	885.00	905.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Front lawn areas - Adult	Non-Resident	3,900.00	3,980.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Front lawn areas - under 16 yrs	Non-Resident	1,630.00	1,665.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Saturday Burial extra charge	Non-Resident	750.00	765.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Sunday Burial extra charge	Non-Resident	960.00	980.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Saturday burial of ashes extra charge	Non-Resident	155.00	158.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Sunday burial of ashes extra charge	Non-Resident	215.00	220.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Interment Fees	Hand Digging Fee	Non-Resident	535.00	545.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Public Grave	Adult	Non-Resident	465.00	475.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Public Grave	Child 3-16 yrs	Non-Resident	140.00	143.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Public Grave	Baby to 3 yrs	Non-Resident	110.00	112.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Grave Unit	Purchase of Double vault including 1st Interment & 60 year lease	Non-Resident	10,685.00	10,890.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Grave Unit	Purchase of Double front lawn vault inc 1st Interment & 60 year lease	Non-Resident	15,060.00	15,360.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Mausolea	Purchase of VLA single unit and Interment (inc burial rights) all rows	Non-Resident	9,295.00	9,480.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Mausolea	Purchase of HRC single unit and Interment (inc burial rights) all rows	Non-Resident	13,000.00	13,260.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Mausolea	Interment Fees	Non-Resident	895.00	912.00	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Classic Grave Space 6.6 x2.6	Non-Resident	4,685.00	4,780.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	7'x3' Grave Space	Non-Resident	6,250.00	6,375.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	9'X4' Grave Space	Non-Resident	7,040.00	7,180.80	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Woodland Burial	Non-Resident	5,770.00	5,885.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Front lawn areas - 7x3 Grave Space	Non-Resident	10,455.00	10,665.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Front lawn areas - 9x4 Grave Space	Non-Resident	16,295.00	16,620.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Trent Park- Grave Space 8x5???	Non-Resident	4,690.00	4,785.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Children's Memorial Garden	Non-Resident	1,295.00	1,325.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Purchase of Double vault including 1st Interment & 60 year lease	Non-Resident	16,030.00	16,350.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Purchase of Double front lawn vault Inc. 1st Interment & 60 yr. lease	Non-Resident	22,600.00	23,050.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Purchase of single unit and Interment (Inc. burial rights)-1st and 3rd row	Non-Resident	14,030.00	14,310.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Purchase in Reserve	Purchase of single unit and Interment (Inc. burial rights)- 2nd row	Non-Resident	15,585.00	15,900.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Renewal Of Grave Lease	Weekday extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	Non-Resident	110.00	112.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Renewal Of Grave Lease	Weekend extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	Non-Resident	150.00	153.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Renewal Of Grave Lease	Admin fee for 2 interment in niche at columbarium	Non-Resident	25.00	26.00	4%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Exhumation	First coffin - admin fee	Non-Resident	505.00	515.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Exhumation	Second coffin - admin fee	Non-Resident	210.00	215.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Exhumation	Ashes Exumation Fee First Interment	Non-Resident	250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Exhumation	Additional Ashes Exumation Fee	Non-Resident	150.00	153.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Lawn style memorial up to 7'x3'	Non-Resident	235.00	240.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Traditional style memorial up to 7'x3'	Non-Resident	355.00	363.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Memorial Plaques	Non-Resident	60.00	62.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Ash Plot Memorial	Non-Resident	60.00	62.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Remove & Replace Memorial	Memorial base	Non-Resident	260.00	265.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Old section Grave Spaces (Traditional)	Non-Resident	335.00	340.00	1%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Private Earthen Graves Lawn sections	Non-Resident	235.00	240.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Common Graves	Non-Resident	70.00	72.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Additional Memorial Work	Non-Resident	80.00	82.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Annual clean	Non-Resident	30.00	31.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Memorial License Fees	Ash Plot	Non-Resident	150.00	153.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Burial of ashes - 16 yrs old and over	Non-Resident	140.00	143.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Burial of ashes - under 16 years	Non-Resident	Free	Free	NA	NA
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Scattering ashes from elsewhere (large casket)	Non-Resident	75.00	77.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Transfer Fee	Non-Resident	50.00	51.00	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal 7*3	Non-Resident	350.00	357.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal 7*3 Permit	Non-Resident	325.00	332.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal headstone only	Non-Resident	225.00	230.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal Headstone only Permit	Non-Resident	240.00	245.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal 9*4 and over	Non-Resident	Quote	Quote	NA	NA
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Stone Removal 9*4 and over Permit	Non-Resident	325.00	332.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Certificate of Burial	Non-Resident	30.00	31.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Burial Record Search for up to 3	Non-Resident	45.00	46.00	2%	
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Database Record Search	Non-Resident	15.00	15.50	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Burials	Miscellaneous	Extending standard grave to allow for extra large coffin	Non-Resident	135.00	138.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Individual 16 years and over	Non-Resident	655.00	670.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Individual under 16 years	Non-Resident	35.00	36.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Early Morning Cremation	Non-Resident	325.00	332.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Double funeral service	Non-Resident	780.00	795.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Evenings and Saturday Cremation	Non-Resident	810.00	826.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Sunday Cremation	Non-Resident	990.00	1,010.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Weekday extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	Non-Resident	110.00	112.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Weekend extended service time in chapel (extra half hour)	Non-Resident	155.00	160.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Direct Cremation	Non-Resident	250.00	255.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Contract Cremation	Non-Resident	130.00	133.00	2%	
Environment	Cremation	Cremation Services	Use of Organist	Non-Resident	70.00	72.00	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Live Webcast	Non-Resident	30.00	30.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Live Webcast & Re-Watch again within 28 days	Non-Resident	45.00	45.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Webcast DVD/BluRay	Non-Resident	50.00	50.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Webcast CD	Non-Resident	45.00	45.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Webcast Additional DVD/BluRay (each)	Non-Resident	35.00	35.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Single Photo (continuously displayed throughout service)	Non-Resident	12.00	12.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Simple slideshow (Max 25 photos-played once during service)	Non-Resident	40.00	40.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Professional Tribute (Max 25 photos-Set to a music track of choice-Played once during service)	Non-Resident	70.00	70.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Audio-Visual System	Family supplied tribute	Non-Resident	20.00	20.00	NA	NA
Environment	Cremation	Removal of Ashes	Holding Ashes on Temporary Deposit	Non-Resident	20.00	21.00	5%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Large grave	Non-Resident	585.00	596.00	2%	
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Medium grave	Non-Resident	475.00	485.00	2%	
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Small grave	Non-Resident	405.00	415.00	2%	
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Scattering of ashes	Non-Resident	Free	Free	NA	NA
Environment	Pet Cemetery	Pet Cemetery Fees	Burial of ashes with marker	Non-Resident	100.00	102.00	2%	
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Interment Fee Traditional	Non-Resident	2,425.00	2,475.00	2%	
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Memorial Traditional	Non-Resident	340.00	345.00	1%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Interment Fee Lawn	Non-Resident	2,425.00	2,475.00	2%	
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Memorial Lawn	Non-Resident	230.00	235.00	2%	

Appendix C1: Sales, Fees Charges 2022/23

Directorate	Category	Fee/Charge Type	Fee/Charge Detail	Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	Reason for not being uplift by 2%
Environment	Hampstead Cemetery	Hampstead Cemetery	Turf Lawn	Non-Resident	130.00	133.00	2%	
Environment	Cally Clock Tower Heritage Centre	Building hire	To Individuals & non-profit organisations	Per hour (weekdays)	30.60	31.21	2%	
Environment	Cally Clock Tower Heritage Centre	Building hire	To Individuals & non-profit organisations	Per hour (weekends)	51.00	52.02	2%	
Environment	Cally Clock Tower Heritage Centre	Building hire	To Individuals & non-profit organisations	Per day (weekday 8 hours max)	245.00	249.90	2%	
Environment	Cally Clock Tower Heritage Centre	Building hire	To Individuals & non-profit organisations	Per day (weekends 8 hours max)	408.00	416.16	2%	
Environment	Cally Clock Tower Heritage Centre	Equipment Charges	Slide projector		22.00	22.44	2%	
Environment	Cally Clock Tower Heritage Centre	Equipment Charges	Flip chart - per pad		8.50	8.67	2%	
Environment	Cally Clock Tower Heritage Centre	Equipment Charges	Digital Projector and Laptop		44.00	44.88	2%	
Environment	Cally Clock Tower Heritage Centre	Equipment Charges	Plasma Screen		17.50	17.85	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	New Low/Standard Risk Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	442.00	450.00	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	New High Risk Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	780.00	795.00	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	Renewal Low/Standard Risk Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	341.00	347.00	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	Renewal High Risk Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	682.00	695.00	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	Occasional Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	243.00	247.00	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	Variation of Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	227.00	231.00	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	Addition of Simmilar treatment to Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	48.00	49.00	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	Transfer of Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	130.00	132.00	2%	
Environment	LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991, PART II Special Treatments	Special Treatments	Change of Details on Special Treatment Licence	Per Application	16.00	16.50	3%	Rounding for efficiency of collection
Environment	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982 Sex Establishents	Sex Establishments	New SEV application	Per Application	7,845.00	8,000.00	2%	
Environment	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982 Sex Establishents	Sex Establishments	Renewal SEV application	Per Application	2,680.00	2,733.00	2%	
Environment	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982 Sex Establishents	Sex Establishments	Transfer SEV Application	Per Application	200.00	204.00	2%	
Environment	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982 Sex Establishents	Sex Establishments	Variation SEV Appliaction	Per Application	4,106.00	4,188.00	2%	
Environment	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982 Sex Establishents	Sex Establishments	Refund for Refused SEV Application	Per Application	-1,345.00	-1,370.00	2%	

Appendix C2: GLL Activity Prices 2022/23

		Better H&F over 60				Better H&F Adult Con				Better H&F Adult Non Member				Better H&F Adult				Better H&F Jnr Non Mem				Better H&F Junior				Better H&F Jnr Con			
Activities	Fee/ Charge	Description/Unit	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change			
Activities	Badminton	Adult Club/League	£ 5.55	£ 5.65	2%	£ 5.55	£ 5.65	2%	£ 8.35	£ 8.60	3%	£ 5.70	£ 5.85	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.60	£ 4.75	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Badminton	Clinic/Club	£ 7.05	£ 7.20	2%	£ 7.05	£ 7.20	2%	£ 9.20	£ 9.50	3%	£ 7.90	£ 8.15	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.90	£ 6.10	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Badminton	Course x five	£ 49.60	£ 50.60	2%	£ 49.60	£ 50.60	2%	£ 59.00	£ 60.80	3%	£ 51.95	£ 53.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 50.00	£ 51.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Badminton	Court 55 minutes: Off peak	£ 8.10	£ 8.25	2%	£ 9.05	£ 9.25	2%	£ 11.30	£ 11.65	3%	£ 9.50	£ 9.80	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 9.00	£ 9.30	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Badminton	Court 55 minutes: Peak	£ 12.95	£ 13.20	2%	£ 13.05	£ 13.30	2%	£ 16.60	£ 17.10	3%	£ 13.70	£ 14.10	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 13.30	£ 13.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Badminton	Junior Clinic/ Club 2 hrs	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.70	£ 5.85	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 3.25	£ 3.30	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Badminton	Racket hire	£ 2.55	£ 2.60	2%	£ 2.50	£ 2.55	2%	£ 2.65	£ 2.75	4%	£ 2.70	£ 2.80	4%	£ 2.60	£ 2.65	2%	£ 2.60	£ 2.70	4%	£ 2.55	£ 2.60	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Basketball	11hr Basketball	£ 84.45	£ 86.15	2%	£ 84.50	£ 86.20	2%	£ 100.45	£ 103.45	3%	£ 88.65	£ 91.30	3%	£ 97.75	£ 100.70	3%	£ 86.20	£ 88.80	3%	£ 84.55	£ 86.25	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Basketball	2hr open session- Sobell	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.70	£ 5.85	3%	£ 4.50	£ 4.65	3%	£ 3.25	£ 3.30	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Basketball	Basketball at Finsbury	£ 56.25	£ 57.40	2%	£ 56.25	£ 57.40	2%	£ 70.90	£ 73.05	3%	£ 59.00	£ 60.75	3%	£ 68.95	£ 71.00	3%	£ 56.85	£ 58.55	3%	£ 56.30	£ 57.45	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Basketball	Block Booking at Sobell	£ 84.50	£ 86.20	2%	£ 84.45	£ 86.15	2%	£ 100.45	£ 103.45	3%	£ 88.65	£ 91.30	3%	£ 95.80	£ 98.70	3%	£ 85.40	£ 87.85	3%	£ 84.55	£ 86.25	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Classes	Aerobics 55 Mins: Off-peak	£ 2.35	£ 2.40	2%	£ 3.70	£ 3.75	1%	£ 7.95	£ 8.20	3%	£ 6.15	£ 6.35	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Classes	Aerobics 55 Mins: Peak	£ 2.95	£ 3.00	2%	£ 4.99	£ 5.10	2%	£ 9.50	£ 9.80	3%	£ 7.75	£ 8.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Classes	Aerobics 55+ mins: Off-peak	£ 2.85	£ 2.90	2%	£ 4.75	£ 4.85	2%	£ 8.95	£ 9.20	3%	£ 7.75	£ 8.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Classes	Aerobics 55+ mins: Peak	£ 3.05	£ 3.10	2%	£ 4.85	£ 4.95	2%	£ 10.25	£ 10.55	3%	£ 8.60	£ 8.85	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Classes	Mind and Body 1hour+ : Off-peak	£ 2.85	£ 2.90	2%	£ 5.10	£ 5.20	2%	£ 9.75	£ 10.05	3%	£ 8.45	£ 8.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Classes	Mind and Body 1 hour+ : Peak	£ 3.05	£ 3.10	2%	£ 5.60	£ 5.70	2%	£ 11.65	£ 12.00	3%	£ 9.90	£ 10.20	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Classes	Running Club	£ 2.85	£ 2.90	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.80	£ 4.95	3%	£ 3.60	£ 3.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Gym Session	Gym with swim: peak- Inclusive	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.99	£ 5.10	2%	£ 8.50	£ 8.75	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Gym Session	Cally Gym with Swim- Off peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 2.85	£ 2.90	2%	£ 6.30	£ 6.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Gym Session	Cally Gym with Swim- peak	£ 2.85	£ 2.90	2%	£ 3.95	£ 4.00	1%	£ 6.30	£ 6.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Gym Session	Gym with swim: off-peak	£ 2.35	£ 2.40	2%	£ 3.90	£ 3.95	1%	£ 8.50	£ 8.75	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Gym Session	Gym with swim: Peak	£ 2.85	£ 2.90	2%	£ 4.94	£ 5.05	2%	£ 5.35	£ 5.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Gym Session	Non Member day membership Cally	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 11.35	£ 11.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Gym Session	Non Member day membership Highbury	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 11.35	£ 11.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Gym Session	Non Member day membership Other Gym	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 11.35	£ 11.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Ice Rink	After School Session	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.70	£ 5.85	3%	£ 4.50	£ 4.65	3%	£ 3.25	£ 3.30	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Ice Rink	Under 5's	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 1.45	£ 1.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 3.40	£ 3.50	3%	£ 2.30	£ 2.40	4%	£ 1.90	£ 1.90	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Ice Rink	Skate Hire	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 1.45	£ 1.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 1.45	£ 1.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Ice Rink	Skating per session	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.00	£ 4.10	2%	£ 7.15	£ 7.35	3%	£ 4.80	£ 4.95	3%	£ 5.70	£ 5.85	3%	£ 4.50	£ 4.65	3%	£ 3.25	£ 3.30	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Sauna Session	Sauna	£ 2.90	£ 2.95	2%	£ 4.94	£ 5.05	2%	£ 9.50	£ 9.80	3%	£ 7.70	£ 7.95	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Sauna Session	Sauna Partial Service	£ 2.35	£ 2.40	2%	£ 4.99	£ 5.10	2%	£ 7.05	£ 7.25	3%	£ 6.30	£ 6.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming	Aqua Classes 55mins	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0%	£ 3.90	£ 3.95	1%	£ 7.95	£ 8.20	3%	£ 5.90	£ 6.10	3%	£ 4.55	£ 4.70	3%	£ 3.40	£ 3.50	3%	£ 2.55	£ 2.60	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming	Casual/Lane Swim	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0%	£ 2.50	£ 2.55	2%	£ 5.20	£ 5.35	3%	£ 4.30	£ 4.45	3%	£ 2.90	£ 3.00	3%	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming	Over 60's Free Swimming	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming	Swim For A Pound	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 1.00	£ 1.05	5%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming	Aqua Card Monthly DD	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 33.50	£ 34.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming Lessons	Adult Lessons 30mins- Annual (IRB)	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.80	£ 4.90	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.10	£ 6.30	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming Lessons	Adult Lessons 30mins - DD (IRB)	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.90	£ 5.00	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.55	£ 6.75	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming Lessons	Adult lessons 30mins - Peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 2.25	£ 2.30	2%	£ 5.05	£ 5.20	3%	£ 3.65	£ 3.75	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming Lessons	Adult Lesson 30 mins - Off Peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 2.35	£ 2.40	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 2.50	£ 2.60	4%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming Lessons	Adult Lessons 60 mins	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.60	£ 5.70	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.95	£ 6.10	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming Lessons	Junior lesson's 30mins- STD	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.20	£ 5.35	3%	£ 4.00	£ 4.10	2%	£ -	£ -	0%			
Activities	Swimming Lessons	Junior lessons 30min DD	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.80	£										

Appendix C2: GLL Activity Prices 2022/23

Department	Fee/Charge	Description/Unit	Better H&F over 60			Better H&F Adult Con			Better H&F Adult Non Member			Better H&F Adult			Better H&F Jnr Non Mem			Better H&F Junior			Better H&F Jnr Con		
			2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change
Activities	Tennis Courses	Indoor Junior- Green	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 11.15	£ 11.70	5%	£ 9.80	£ 10.30	5%	£ 5.80	£ 5.90	2%
Activities	Tennis Courses	Indoor Junior- orange	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 10.60	£ 11.15	5%	£ 9.35	£ 9.80	5%	£ 5.20	£ 5.30	2%
Activities	Tennis Courses	Indoor Junior- Red	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 10.50	£ 11.05	5%	£ 8.60	£ 9.05	5%	£ 4.70	£ 4.80	2%
Activities	Tennis Courses	Indoor Tots	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.20	£ 4.35	4%	£ 2.85	£ 2.90	2%
Activities	Tennis Courses	Indoor Junior Holiday Camp Over 9s	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 8.05	£ 8.30	3%	£ 6.80	£ 7.00	3%	£ 3.70	£ 3.75	1%
Activities	Tennis Courses	Indoor Junior Holiday Camp Under 9s	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 8.65	£ 8.90	3%	£ 7.30	£ 7.50	3%	£ 4.10	£ 4.20	2%
Activities	Tennis Courses	Outdoor Adult	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 14.20	£ 14.65	3%	£ 12.45	£ 12.80	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Courses	Racquet Hire	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 2.65	£ 2.75	4%	£ 2.70	£ 2.80	4%	£ 1.10	£ 1.10	0%	£ 1.10	£ 1.10	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Courses	Teen Tennis	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 10.90	£ 11.25	3%	£ 9.65	£ 9.95	3%	£ 5.80	£ 5.90	2%
Activities	Tennis Indoor Bookings	Adult Playing with Concession/ Child Off	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 13.70	£ 14.10	3%	£ 13.50	£ 13.90	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Indoor Bookings	Tennis Centre	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.70	£ 6.80	1%	£ 30.00	£ 30.90	3%	£ 26.65	£ 27.45	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Indoor Bookings	Tennis : 7am-6pm + w/e	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 13.30	£ 13.70	3%	£ 10.80	£ 11.10	3%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Indoor Bookings	Tennis: off-peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.40	£ 6.55	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.65	£ 6.85	3%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Indoor Bookings	Tennis: Vacant Court	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.70	£ 5.90	4%	£ 4.60	£ 4.75	3%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Outdoor bookings	Adult playing with Concession/ Child off	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.60	£ 6.80	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Outdoor bookings	Tennis	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 11.10	£ 11.45	3%	£ 9.55	£ 9.85	3%	£ 5.00	£ 5.15	3%	£ 4.00	£ 4.10	2%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Tennis Outdoor bookings	Tennis : 7am-6pm + w/e	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.10	£ 5.25	3%	£ 4.05	£ 4.20	4%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Trampoline	PLC Junior over 60mins	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.00	£ 6.20	3%	£ 4.70	£ 4.85	3%	£ 3.35	£ 3.40	1%
Activities	Trampoline	SLC Juner over 60 mins	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.45	£ 5.60	3%	£ 4.35	£ 4.50	3%	£ 3.20	£ 3.25	2%
Activities	Trampoline	SLC Adult 120min (prev 90)	£ 7.55	£ 7.70	2%	£ 7.40	£ 7.55	2%	£ 9.20	£ 9.50	3%	£ 7.85	£ 8.10	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Trampoline	SLC Adult up to 90min	£ 6.30	£ 6.45	2%	£ 6.30	£ 6.40	2%	£ 7.80	£ 8.05	3%	£ 6.55	£ 6.75	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Trampoline	SLC Squad Adult	£ 7.55	£ 7.70	2%	£ 7.40	£ 7.55	2%	£ 9.20	£ 9.50	3%	£ 7.85	£ 8.10	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Activities	Trampoline	SLC Squad Junior	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.45	£ 5.60	3%	£ 4.40	£ 4.55	3%	£ 3.15	£ 3.20	2%
Activities	Trampoline	Special Needs	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 3.20	£ 3.25	2%	£ 5.55	£ 5.70	3%	£ 4.45	£ 4.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 3.10	£ 3.15	2%
Memberships	Pay and Play Borough Card (Previously Known as Izz Card)	Annual- 60 plus	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.80	£ 6.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Memberships	Pay and Play Borough Card (Previously Known as Izz Card)	Annual- Concession	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 28.95	£ 29.80	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Memberships	Pay and Play Borough Card (Previously Known as Izz Card)	Annual- Junior	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 11.50	£ 11.85	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Memberships	Pay and Play Borough Card (Previously Known as Izz Card)	Annual-Junior Concession	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.75	£ 5.90	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Memberships	Pay and Play Borough Card (Previously Known as Izz Card)	Annual- Regular	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 61.45	£ 63.30	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Archway	Pool: hour	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 342.50	£ 352.80	3%	£ 295.10	£ 303.95	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Archway	Daytime swim: peak (60+)	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Archway	Fun and waves	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.30	£ 6.50	3%	£ 4.55	£ 4.70	3%	£ 3.10	£ 3.20	3%	£ 1.55	£ 1.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Archway	Lane Swimming	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 2.50	£ 2.55	2%	£ 5.45	£ 5.60	3%	£ 4.20	£ 4.35	4%	£ 2.90	£ 3.00	3%	£ 1.55	£ 1.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Cally	Main Pool: 1hr: CAL	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 2.55	£ 2.60	2%	£ 96.80	£ 99.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Cally	Main Pool: 1hr: CAL- Anaconda	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 74.40	£ 76.65	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Cally	Party Pool Hire: additional fee: CAL	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 21.90	£ 22.55	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Cally	Training Pool: 1hr: CAL- Anaconda	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 54.40	£ 56.05	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Cally	Training Pool: 1hr: CAL	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 73.25	£ 75.45	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Cally	Main Pool	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 159.45	£ 164.20	3%	£ 123.90	£ 127.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Cally	Shallow Pool	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 112.20	£ 115.60	3%	£ 88.60	£ 91.25	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Cally	Cally Master/ Premier Swim	£ 2.45	£ 2.50	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.05	£ 6.25	3%	£ 4.10	£ 4.20	2%	£ 2.85	£ 2.95	4%	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0%	£ 1.00	£ 1.00	0%
Centres	Cally	Parent And Toddler	£ 4.10	£ 4.20	2%	£ 2.40	£ 2.45	2%	£ 6.60	£ 6.80	3%	£ 5.45	£ 5.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Activity Room- Day Rate	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 3.90	£ 3.95	1%	£ 200.70	£ 206.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Activity Room- Per hour	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 43.70	£ 45.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Basement Sport: 1hr: Finsbury	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 55.00	£ 56.65	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	DOJO Hire: per hour	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 31.25	£ 32.20	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Main Studio- day rate	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 236.15	£ 243.20	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Main Studio - Per hour	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 56.65	£ 58.35	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Meeting Room: Community Use	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 23.65	£ 24.35	3%	£ 11.85	£ 12.20	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Treatment Room	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 38.40	£ 39.55	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Bouncy Castle	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 61.45	£ 63.30	3%	£ 53.10	£ 54.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Football	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 61.45	£ 63.30	3%	£ 53.10	£ 54.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Party Room	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 37.85	£ 39.00	3%	£ 32.00	£ 32.95	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	5 A-Side Football League	£ 412.70	£ 420.95	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 443.90	£ 457.20	3%	£ 432.60	£ 445.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	6 A-side Evening League- Per evening	£ 482.50	£ 492.15	2%	£ 412.70	£ 420.95	2%	£ 517.60	£ 533.15	3%	£ 505.75	£ 520.90	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	6 A-side Lunchtime football League	£ 482.50	£ 492.15	2%	£ 482.50	£ 492.15	2%	£ 517.60	£ 533.15	3%	£ 505.75	£ 520.90	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Football Hire	£ 3.40	£ 3.45	1%	£ 482.50	£ 492.15	2%	£ 3.65	£ 3.75	3%	£ 3.60	£ 3.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Football League deposit	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 3.40	£ 3.45	1%	£ 118.05	£ 121.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Small Pitch 45 min: Peak	£ 73.25	£ 74.70	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 82.65	£ 85.15	3%	£ 76.85	£ 79.15	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%

Appendix C2: GLL Activity Prices 2022/23

Department	Fee/ Charge	Description/Unit	Better H&F over 60			Better H&F Adult Con			Better H&F Adult Non Member			Better H&F Adult			Better H&F Jnr Non Mem			Better H&F Junior			Better H&F Jnr Con		
			2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change
Centres	Finsbury	Small Pitch Junior 45 min: Off-peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 73.25	£ 74.70	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 29.70	£ 30.60	3%	£ 26.05	£ 26.85	3%	£ 25.60	£ 26.10	2%
Centres	Finsbury	Small Pitch Off-peak weekends	£ 54.70	£ 55.80	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 63.40	£ 65.30	3%	£ 57.30	£ 59.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Squash Clinic- Finsbury	£ 5.40	£ 5.50	2%	£ 54.70	£ 55.80	2%	£ 7.75	£ 8.00	3%	£ 5.70	£ 5.90	4%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Court 40min:FLC: Off-peak	£ 8.80	£ 9.00	2%	£ 5.40	£ 5.50	2%	£ 11.25	£ 11.60	3%	£ 9.20	£ 9.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Court 40min:FLC: Peak	£ 10.50	£ 10.70	2%	£ 8.80	£ 9.00	2%	£ 13.65	£ 14.05	3%	£ 11.00	£ 11.35	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Finsbury	Sport Session (Finsbury)	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 10.50	£ 10.70	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.60	£ 5.80	4%	£ 4.55	£ 4.70	3%	£ 2.20	£ 2.25	2%
Centres	IRB	Main pool hire	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 96.90	£ 99.80	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	IRB	Teaching pool hire	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 73.25	£ 75.45	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	IRB	Self Service 7kg wash	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 7.70	£ 7.95	3%	£ 6.90	£ 7.10	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	IRB	Self Service 16kg wash	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.99	£ 5.10	2%	£ 11.00	£ 11.35	3%	£ 9.85	£ 10.15	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	IRB	Self Service Dry	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 7.30	£ 7.45	2%	£ 3.85	£ 4.00	4%	£ 2.15	£ 2.20	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	IRB	Ironing service 5 item	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 1.65	£ 1.70	3%	£ 4.20	£ 4.35	4%	£ 4.20	£ 4.35	4%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	IRB	SPA London	£ 9.95	£ 10.15	2%	£ 2.60	£ 2.65	2%	£ 26.80	£ 27.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Tennis Centre	Studio: 1hr Off-peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 9.69	£ 9.90	2%	£ 32.00	£ 32.95	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Tennis Centre	Studio: 1hr Peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 37.85	£ 39.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Market Road	Adult one hour full pitch off-peak	£ 51.20	£ 52.20	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 61.25	£ 63.10	3%	£ 53.80	£ 55.40	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Market Road	Adult one hour full pitch peak	£ 87.30	£ 89.05	2%	£ 51.20	£ 52.20	2%	£ 103.50	£ 106.60	3%	£ 91.50	£ 94.25	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Market Road	Block Bookings	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 87.30	£ 89.05	2%	£ 81.70	£ 84.15	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 40.85	£ 42.10	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Market Road	Football Hire	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 3.50	£ 3.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 3.50	£ 3.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Market Road	Junior one hour full pitch peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 61.70	£ 63.55	3%	£ 48.00	£ 49.45	3%	£ 47.55	£ 48.50	2%
Centres	Market Road	Outdoor 5 a side 60min	£ 67.50	£ 68.85	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 82.75	£ 85.25	3%	£ 70.80	£ 72.90	3%	£ 39.55	£ 40.75	3%	£ 33.50	£ 34.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Natal Arts	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 67.50	£ 68.85	2%	£ 29.45	£ 30.35	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Outdoor 5 a side 60min	£ 67.70	£ 69.05	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 82.75	£ 85.25	3%	£ 70.80	£ 72.90	3%	£ 39.55	£ 40.75	3%	£ 33.50	£ 34.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Judo room: 1 hr	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 67.50	£ 68.85	2%	£ 36.60	£ 37.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Rink Hire: 1 hour	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 130.00	£ 133.90	3%	£ 111.25	£ 114.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Studio 1hr - SLC	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 49.85	£ 51.35	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Studio- Day rate	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 236.25	£ 243.35	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	VIP Suite- Commercial Rate per session	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 236.25	£ 243.35	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	VIP suite- Community Use per session	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 23.60	£ 24.30	3%	£ 11.85	£ 12.20	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Bouncy Castle & catering room	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 159.35	£ 164.15	3%	£ 138.25	£ 142.40	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Ice Rink	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 236.15	£ 243.25	3%	£ 212.75	£ 219.15	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Soft Play: Off peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 141.70	£ 145.95	3%	£ 123.95	£ 127.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Soft Play: Peak	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 224.10	£ 230.80	3%	£ 200.60	£ 206.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Sports party & catering	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 159.40	£ 164.20	3%	£ 141.75	£ 146.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Trampoline & catering	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 159.40	£ 164.20	3%	£ 141.75	£ 146.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Zumba tonic Dance Parties	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 159.40	£ 164.20	3%	£ 141.75	£ 146.00	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Squash Clinic- Sobell	£ 7.15	£ 7.30	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 8.90	£ 9.20	3%	£ 7.50	£ 7.75	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Court 40min:SLC: Off-peak	£ 5.30	£ 5.40	2%	£ 7.10	£ 7.25	2%	£ 9.55	£ 9.85	3%	£ 5.35	£ 5.50	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Court 40min:SLC: Peak	£ 10.50	£ 10.70	2%	£ 5.20	£ 5.30	2%	£ 13.70	£ 14.10	3%	£ 11.00	£ 11.35	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	League Players Per Person	£ 5.95	£ 6.05	2%	£ 10.50	£ 10.70	2%	£ 7.75	£ 8.00	3%	£ 6.35	£ 6.55	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Racket hire	£ 2.55	£ 2.60	2%	£ 5.95	£ 6.05	2%	£ 2.70	£ 2.80	4%	£ 2.70	£ 2.80	4%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Football Hire	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 2.50	£ 2.55	2%	£ 3.55	£ 3.65	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Main Hall 60min	£ 84.60	£ 86.30	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 100.45	£ 103.45	3%	£ 88.65	£ 91.30	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Outdoor 60min	£ 67.50	£ 68.85	2%	£ 84.55	£ 86.25	2%	£ 82.75	£ 85.25	3%	£ 70.60	£ 72.70	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Junior Gym	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 67.50	£ 68.85	2%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.60	£ 5.80	4%	£ 4.50	£ 4.65	3%	£ 3.25	£ 3.30	2%
Centres	Sobell	Sport session	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 5.60	£ 5.80	4%	£ 4.50	£ 4.65	3%	£ 3.25	£ 3.30	2%
Centres	Sobell	Holiday Programme5.5 hour day	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 9.20	£ 9.50	3%	£ 7.10	£ 7.30	3%	£ 5.60	£ 5.70	2%
Centres	Sobell	Holiday Programme 5.5 hour playgroups	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 6.00	£ 6.20	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Soft Play Groups up to 20	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 41.35	£ 42.60	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Soft Play Groups up to 30	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 65.45	£ 67.40	3%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%
Centres	Sobell	Soft Play over 1 m	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.50	£ 4.65	3%	£ 3.35	£ 3.45	3%	£ 2.20	£ 2.25	2%
Centres	Sobell	Soft Play Under 1m	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.50	£ 4.65	3%	£ 3.35	£ 3.45	3%	£ 2.20	£ 2.25	2%
Centres	Sobell	Soft Play Under 1m	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ -	£ -	0%	£ 4.50	£ 4.50	0%	£ 3.35	£ 3.35	0%	£ 2.20	£ 2.20	0%

Appendix C3: GLL Memberships 2022/23

	Prepaid Memberships									Swimming Lesson					
	Monthly			Annual			Joining Fees			Monthly			1-1 Lessons		
	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change	2021/22 Price	2022/23 Price	% Change
60+	£20.90	£20.90	0%	£225.70	£225.70	0%	£25.00	£10.00	-60%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Adult Concession	£30.60	£30.60	0%	£330.50	£330.50	0%	£15.00	£10.00	-33%	£20.90	£21.75	4%	£25.50	£26.25	3%
Adult (BHF)	£51.45	£51.45	0%	£555.65	£555.65	0%	£25.00	£10.00	-60%	£27.35	£29.26	7%	£25.50	£26.25	3%
Student	£38.10	£38.10	0%	£411.50	£411.50	0%	£15.00	£10.00	-33%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Student Spa	£53.55	£53.55	0%	£578.35	£578.35	0%	£15.00	£10.00	-33%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Junior	£16.35	£16.35	0%	£176.60	£176.60	0%	£15.00	£10.00	-33%	£22.00	£23.55	7%	£25.50	£26.25	3%
Junior Concession	£11.20	£11.20	0%	-	-	0%	£15.00	£10.00	-33%	£15.65	£16.25	4%	£25.50	£26.25	3%
BHF Off Peak	£47.00	£47.00	0%	£507.60	£507.60	0%	£15.00	£10.00	-33%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Corporate	£49.50	£51.00	3%	£534.60	£561.00	5%	£25.00	£10.00	-60%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
NHS	£43.00	£43.00	0%	£506.00	£506.00	0%	£25.00	£10.00	-60%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Joint	£103.95	£103.95	0%	£1,122.65	£1,122.65	0%	£25.00	£10.00	-60%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Adult ICE	£29.20	£30.08	3%	-	-	0%	£25.00	£10.00	-60%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
H&F ICE Junior	£21.75	£22.40	3%	-	-	0%	£15.00	£10.00	-33%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Swim UK	£35.00	£35.00	0%	£351.00	£351.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Senior Archway	£34.00	£34.00	0%	£367.20	£367.20	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Saver Archway	£35.00	£35.00	0%	£378.00	£378.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Archway	£40.00	£40.00	0%	£432.00	£432.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Senior Cally	£27.00	£27.00	0%	£293.40	£293.40	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Saver Cally	£30.00	£30.00	0%	£323.10	£323.10	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Cally	£32.00	£32.00	0%	£345.60	£345.60	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Senior Highbury	£42.00	£42.00	0%	£459.00	£459.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Saver Highbury	£35.00	£35.00	0%	£378.00	£378.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Highbury	£50.00	£50.00	0%	£540.00	£540.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Senior IRB	£30.00	£30.00	0%	£330.30	£330.30	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Saver IRB	£35.00	£35.00	0%	£378.00	£378.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health IBR	£40.00	£40.00	0%	£432.00	£432.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Senior ITC	£34.00	£34.00	0%	£367.20	£367.20	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Saver ITC	£35.00	£35.00	0%	£378.00	£378.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health ITC	£40.00	£40.00	0%	£432.00	£432.00	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Senior Sobell	£30.00	£30.00	0%	£330.30	£330.30	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Saver Sobell	£30.00	£30.00	0%	£323.10	£323.10	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Better Health Sobell	£36.00	£36.00	0%	£388.80	£388.80	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
INCLUSIVE	£22.00	£22.00	0%	-	-	0%	£10.00	£10.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%

Appendix C4: Trampoline Pricing 2022/23

Trampoline Park Pricing	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
1 hr Peak Adult	£11.30	£11.65	3.10%
1hr Peak Junior	£9.00	£9.25	2.78%
1 hr Peak 1 Adult & 1 Under 5	£15.40	£15.85	2.92%
1 hr Off Peak Adult	£8.20	£8.45	3.05%
1hr Off Peak Junior	£8.20	£8.45	3.05%
1hr Off Peak 1 Adult & 1 Under 5	£12.25	£12.60	2.86%
1hr Off Peak Toddler Jump 1 Adult & 1 Toddler	£8.20	£8.45	3.05%
Disability Jump	£6.10	£6.10	0.00%
This Girl Can Jump	£3.20	£3.30	3.12%
1 hr Early Bird Jump	£6.10	£6.30	3.28%
Early Bird Jump 1 adult & 1 under 5	£10.30	£10.60	2.91%
1hr Family Adult jump	£8.20	£8.45	3.05%
1hr Junior Family Jump	£8.20	£8.45	3.05%
1hr 1 Adult & 1 under 5 Family Jump	£8.20	£8.45	3.05%
Birthday party (Price Per Person - Minimum 10)	£20.10	£20.70	2.99%

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Appendix D1: HRA Medium-Term Financial Strategy 2022/23 to 2024/25

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/26
	Estimate	Estimate	Indicative Estimate	Indicative Estimate
	£m	£m	£m	£m
HRA INCOME				
Tenants Rents	160.500	168.400	174.900	180.100
Tenant Service Charges	18.300	19.300	19.700	20.100
Sub-Total Dwellings Income	178.800	187.700	194.600	200.200
Commercial Income	1.600	1.400	1.400	1.400
Heating Charges	2.100	3.000	3.000	3.000
Leaseholder Annual Service Charges	12.200	13.600	13.900	14.200
Leaseholder Major Works Charges	3.500	3.500	3.500	3.500
Sub-Total Leaseholder Charges	15.700	17.100	17.400	17.700
Other Charges/Income for Services	3.000	2.800	2.800	2.900
PFI Government Subsidy	22.900	6.100	6.100	6.100
Interest Receivable	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Transfers from the General Fund for Shared Services	0.800	0.800	0.800	0.800
Contribution from Reserves	18.900	0.000	0.000	0.000
Gross Income	244.800	219.900	227.100	233.100
HRA EXPENDITURE				
General Management	53.700	61.300	62.600	63.200
Special Services	24.400	27.400	28.000	28.200
PFI Payments	44.900	13.100	13.400	13.900
Repairs & Maintenance	35.300	42.900	44.100	45.100
Rent, Rates & Other Charges	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Interest Charges on Borrowing	16.400	19.500	20.700	21.300
Revenue Contributions to Capital	31.900	5.700	8.700	16.500
Depreciation - Contribution to the Major Repairs Reserve	31.500	32.100	32.800	33.400
Sub-Total Capital Financing Costs	79.800	57.300	62.200	71.200
Increase in Bad Debt Provision	2.200	2.200	2.200	2.200
Contingency	3.500	6.100	5.900	3.900
Contribution to Reserves	0.000	8.600	7.700	4.400
Gross Expenditure	244.800	219.900	227.100	233.100
Net	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

HRA Reserves				
Opening Balance		88.500	97.100	104.800
LESS: Contribution from Reserves		0.000	0.000	0.000
ADD: Contribution to Reserves		8.600	7.700	4.400
Closing Balance		97.100	104.800	109.200

Appendix D2: HRA Fees and Charges 2022/23

Tenant Service Charges and Digital TV Charges

	Proposed weekly charge or compensation sum
Caretaking and Cleaning	£10.41
Estate Services (estate lighting, communal estate repairs and grounds maintenance)	£6.16
Tenant Service Charge	£16.57
Digital TV (Installation & maintenance)	£0.36
Digital TV (maintenance only)	£0.21
Compensation for loss of caretaking service	£2.49 per day (after 5 consecutive days of lost service)
<p>Note: The weekly tenant service charge for caretaking and estate services increases by 79p per week from £15.78 to £16.57.</p> <p>The overall Tenant Service Charge has increased by 79p per week (+5%) primarily because communal electricity prices are forecast to increase by 49% in 2022/23.</p> <p>Caretaking compensation remains in line with last year.</p> <p>Digital TV installation & maintenance and maintenance only have increased by 1p per week respectively to reflect ongoing maintenance costs.</p>	

Heating and Hot Water Charges

	Bedsit Weekly Charge £	1-Bed Weekly Charge £	2-Bed Weekly Charge £	3-Bed Weekly Charge £	4-Bed Weekly Charge £
General:					
Heating and Hot Water	9.63	10.66	12.65	14.88	16.85
Heating Only (60% of Full Charge)	5.78	6.40	7.59	8.93	10.11
Heating Only (60% of Full Charge + 15%) All Year heating (Braithwaite)	6.65	7.36	8.73	10.27	11.63
Bunhill Energy Network (St Luke's, Stafford Cripps, Redbrick & Kings SQ)	8.67	9.59	11.38	13.39	15.17
<p>Compensation (after 5 consecutive days or more of lost service, backdated to the start of the heating loss period):</p> <p>Heating and Hot Water £9.48 per day</p> <p>Heating only £8.84 per day</p> <p>Hot Water only £1.15 per day</p>					
<p>Note: Gas prices are forecast to increase by around 55% in 2022/23. The Tenants' gas reserve has been used to absorb some of this cost pressure meaning that Tenants'</p>					

Heating and Hot Water increases in 2022/23 can be limited to around +25% and not the full +55%.

Heating Compensation increases are in line with this years' Heating + Hot Water charges increase.

Estate Parking Charges

	EMISSION BANDS / CHARGES			
CARBON EMISSION AND ENGINE SIZES:	BAND A	BAND B	BAND C	BAND D
Carbon CO2 Rating G/km (Grams per kilometre)	0-120	121-150	151-185	186+
Engine Size CC (Cylinder Capacity)	Up to 1100	1101-1399	1400-1850	1851+
	Weekly Charge £	Weekly Charge £	Weekly Charge £	Weekly Charge £
Rent & Service Charge Payers:				
- Garage	10.65	21.30	21.30	23.43
- Car Cage	4.98	9.96	9.96	10.95
- Parking Space	2.72	5.43	5.43	5.97
- Integral Garage	7.35	14.67	14.67	16.15
Non-Rent & Service Charge Payers:				
- Garage	23.94	47.81	47.81	52.56
- Car Cage	11.22	22.35	22.35	24.59
- Parking Space	6.58	14.01	14.01	19.28
				£
Garages Used For Non-Vehicle Storage – Rent & Service Charge Payers				23.43
Garages Used For Non-Vehicle Storage –Non-Rent & Non-Service Charge Payers				48.74
Diesel Surcharge - applies to both Rent/Serv. Charge Payers & Non Rent/Serv. Charge Payers in respect of all parking facilities				129.00 per Year or 2.48 per Week
A 50% or 100% discount is offered on all vehicle parking charges to Islington Council residents that hold a disability parking blue badge issued by either Islington Council or another Local Authority.				
VAT will be added to the above charges where applicable.				

Note:**Vehicle charges**

HRA Rent & Service Charge payers - charges increase in line with estimated inflation 2%.

NON HRA Rent and Service Charge payers – charges increase by 10% in line with street parking increases

For example, the charge to an LBI Tenant or Leaseholder for a garage with a band B vehicle increases by 42p from £20.88 to £21.30 per week.

With the exception of the diesel surcharge which has increased by £3 (2.4%) per year in order to align the surcharge with the on-street (outside council estates) surcharge.

Electric Car users: Rent & Service Charge payers will continue to have free access to all council estate parking facilities and Non-Rent & Service payers will continue to be charged at Band A rates.

Concierge Service Charges

	Weekly Charge £
Category A (Concierge Office in Block)	16.43
Category B (Concierge Office in Estate)	12.34
Category C (Concierge Office – Remote multiple cameras)	7.41
Category D (Concierge Office – Remote a small number of cameras)	2.33
Note: The weekly tenant charges have increased by 4.54% to more closely reflect the true cost of the service provided. For example the charge to tenants who receive a Category B service increases by 54p from £11.80 to £12.34 per week.	

Parking Charge Notices (PCN)

	Council Estates £
Parking Charge Notices	100.00
Parking Charge Notices (Paid within 14 days of issue)	60.00
Note: The maximum charges for unauthorised parking on council estates (off-street parking) are recommended by the British Parking Association on behalf of the Home Office. No increase is recommended in 2022/23. For Penalty Charge Notices issued on-street and on some council estates (where Traffic Management Orders have been introduced) the Council charges between £80 and £130 depending on the seriousness of the offence (with 50% discount if paid within 14 days)	

Storage Units

	Weekly Charge £
Rent & Service Charge Payers	1.91
Non-Rent & Service Charge Payers	3.83
Note: Charges increase in line with estimated inflation of 2%. The charge to Rent & Service Charge Payers has increased by 4p from £1.87 to £1.91 and that for Non-Rent & Service Charge Payers has increased by 8p from £3.75 to £3.83	

Floor Coverings (including underlay, carpets & fitting):

Covering the Bedroom(s), Front Room, Hallway & Staircase

2022/23 charges to tenants commencing the scheme wef 2017/18 reflects a more robust/substantial underlay Increased in line with estimated inflation of 2%		
No of Beds	2022/23 Charge	Weekly Charge to Tenants over 5 years
1	£758	£2.92
2	£1,109	£4.26
3	£1,459	£5.61
4	£1,750	£6.73

Home Ownership Unit Charges:

Fees have increased in line with estimated inflation +2%

1. Lease Holder Fees in respect of Structural Alterations & Additions:

		Home Ownership Fees 2022/23	Technical Property Services Fees 2022/23
a	Minor alterations (e.g.: flues, extractor fans)	£93 – letter of consent	None
b	Deed of variation for windows	£260	None
c	Minor structural alterations	£93	£209
d	Major structural alterations (e.g. roofs, conservatories)	£113	£209 – technical inspections £63 per hour if additional technical work required
e	Retrospective consent	a/b/c/d +£329	£419 – technical inspections £63 per hour if additional technical work required
f	Re-drawing lease plans	£55	£475
g	Purchase of land/space e.g. garden/loft/basement	£116	£628 and any additional inspections £63 per hour, £524 valuation fee

2. Lease Holder Miscellaneous Fees:

		Home Ownership Fees 2022/23
a	Sub-let Registration	£45
b	Assignment pack	£203 L/Holder £88 F/Holder
c	Re-mortgage pack	£145 L/Holder £74 F/Holder
d	S146 costs	£292
e	Copy of lease	£29
f	Letter of Satisfaction	£58
g	Copy of service charge invoice	£29

2. Lease Holder Miscellaneous Fees continued:

		Home Ownership Fees 2022/23
h	Breakdown of charges for a previous year	£29
i	Notice of assignment or charge	£71
j	Combined notice of assignment and charge	£143
k	Removal of Land Registry charge	£120
l	Details of planned major works	£57
m	Postponement charge	£228
n	Major works extended payment plan – legal charge	£228
o	Removal of Land Registry charge for major works extended payment plan	£120
p	Letter before legal action	£43

Appendix D3: Leaseholder Service Charges

1. Synopsis

- 1.1. This report proposes that the council replaces its current bedroom weightings method of apportionment for service charges with a points based system. This would enable us to apportion service charges in a manner that preserved the charge differentiation according to property sizes as well as facilitate 100% recovery of rechargeable costs.

2. Recommended Approach

- 2.1. To replace the bedroom weightings method with the points system for the apportionment of home owners' annual and major works service charges.
- 2.2. To introduce the apportionment method for each service charge element listed in **Table 2**, including replacing some unit rate charges with the points system.
- 2.3. To implement the new approach from 1 April 2022.

3. Background

- 3.1. Service charges are calculated at block or estate level, according to the service provided or work undertaken. There is no standard apportionment method to share the costs between individual properties but the most commonly used are: floor area, number of bedrooms, rateable value and a "unit rate" basis (i.e. cost divided by no of units).
- 3.2. The council used rateable values to apportion all service charges until 1992. By 2002 annual service charges were apportioned on a unit rate basis and a bedroom weighting was used for major works. By 2007, most service charges were apportioned by bedroom weighting and the remainder by unit rate. Current and proposed apportionment methods for each service charge element are set out in **Table 2**.
- 3.3. The current bedroom weighting method is summarised in **Table 1** below. Costs are divided by the total number of block/estate units (or in some cases the divisor used is the number of units attached to a communal system) to obtain a unit charge. A weighting percentage is then applied, depending on the number of bedrooms in a property to give the individual property recharge:

Table 1 – Current Bedroom Weighting Method

Bedrooms	Standard bedroom weighting	Heating bedroom weighting
Bedsit	20% reduction	20% reduction
1-bed	10% reduction	10% reduction
2-bed	Unit charge	Unit charge
3-bed	Unit charge	10% increase
4-bed	10% increase	20% increase
5-bed	20% increase	20% increase
6-bed	20% increase (30% for caretaking)	20% increase

- 3.4. The proposed system is one where each property is allocated four points (notionally to represent a living room, kitchen, hallway and bathroom) and one extra point for each bedroom. So bedsits would be allocated four points and a one-bedroomed flat would be allocated five points and so on. The amount each flat pays is the number of points as a proportion of the total points in the block/estate.
- 3.5. This approach is already in place for PFI1 and PFI2 leasehold stock and is a well-established system used by Southwark Council and other public sector landlords.

Table 2 – Current and Proposed Apportionment Methods for each service charge element

Service charge element	Actuals 20/21	Current apportionment method		Proposed method
	Average charge	LBI directly-managed properties	PFI1 & PFI2	
Block repairs & maintenance	£230	Bedroom weighting	Points	Points
Communal electricity	£50	Bedroom weighting	Points	Points
Entryphone repairs & maintenance	£21	Bedroom weighting	n/a	Points
Estate repairs & maintenance	£41	Bedroom weighting	n/a	Points
Fire safety	£33	Bedroom weighting	Points	Points
Grounds maintenance	£58	Bedroom weighting	Points	Points
Pest control	£3	Bedroom weighting	Points	Points
TMO / co-op charges	£564	Bedroom weighting	n/a	Points
Caretaking	£431	Bedroom weighting	n/a	Points
Heating (energy costs)	£322	Heating weighting	n/a	Points
Heating repairs & maintenance	£142	Heating weighting (annuals); bedroom weighting (major works)	n/a	Points
Concierge	£461	Unit	n/a	Points
Block mechanised services	£22	Unit	n/a	Points
Estate mechanised services	£49	Unit	n/a	Points
Digital aerial repairs & maintenance	£12	Unit	Points	Points
Building insurance	£268	Sum insured	Sum insured	No change
Management fee	£252	Unit (based on categories)	Unit	No change

Appendix E1: Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2024/25 and Indicative Programme 2025/26 - 2031/32

TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME			213.609	194.121	212.302	199.308	185.600	179.346	1,117.897	1,102.965
			2022/23 (Year 1)		2023/24 (Year 2)		2024/25 (Year 3)		2025/26 to 2031/32 (Years 4-10)	
Scheme Title	Area of Programme	Project Description	22/23 Expenditure £m	22/23 Net Budget £m	23/24 Expenditure £m	23/24 Net Budget £m	24/25 Expenditure £m	24/25 Net Budget £m	25/26-31/32 Expenditure £m	25/26-31/32 Net Budget £m
A Safer Borough for All										
Corporate CCTV Upgrade	Environment	Urgent upgrades to the Council's core CCTV network to increase resilience and minimise downtime. Also includes investment in a CCTV-enabled vehicle to increase coverage for hot-spots, aligned to growth for the Antisocial Behaviour team.	2.200	2.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	1.400	1.400
Children and Young People										
Adventure Playgrounds - Cornwallis Adventure Playground	CLS	Delivery of new main building. Planning permission secured and construction will commence in spring 2022	0.218	0.218	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adventure Playgrounds - Martin Luther King	CLS	Delivery of new main building. Planning permission secured and construction will commence in spring 2022	0.124	0.124	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Foundation School Expansion	CLS	School expansion via the DFE so not an Islington School but we are passporting the funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early Years and Children's Centres	CLS	Package of urgent repairs and modernisation across the majority of the Council's early years facilities and children's centres.	0.185	0.185	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early Years Capital	CLS	Children centre remodelling and other works	0.332	0.332	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayward Adventure Playground	CLS	Council top-up to support completion of scheme to reconfigure buildings to increase privacy following neighbouring development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highbury Grove School Expansion	CLS	School expansion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Schools Condition Schemes/Schools Modernisation SEN	CLS	Special provision Fund allocation to cover £2m project at Elthorne SEN and other smaller SEN projects	1.780	1.780	0.100	0.100	-	-	-	-
Rose Bowl	CLS	Facility built in 2001 and will need future capital redevelopment in next 10 years in order for the up keep of provision for youth activities.	-	-	-	-	0.954	0.954	0.954	0.954
Schools - Other Schools/Contingency	CLS	Schools capital to be allocated in order to enable the general upkeep of school buildings across the estate.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schools - Schools Condition Schemes	CLS	Government grant funding for condition maintenance covering the fabric of school buildings, roofs, brickwork, windows and internal works. Also includes grant funding to undertake investments in provision for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities, such as new places and improvements to facilities for pupils with education, health and care plans in mainstream and special schools, nurseries, colleges and other provision.	2.278	2.278	1.400	-	1.400	-	9.800	-
Schools - Tufnell Park School Expansion	CLS	New Build replacement and expansion of existing 1.5 form entry school to 3 form entry school.	0.688	0.688	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schools Matching Capital Programme	CLS	DfE School Condition allocation used to Match fund small school lead Capital schemes match funding is match funded by the schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix E1: Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2024/25 and Indicative Programme 2025/26 - 2031/32

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Scheme Title	Area of Programme	Project Description	22/23 Expenditure £m	22/23 Net Budget £m	23/24 Expenditure £m	23/24 Net Budget £m	24/25 Expenditure £m	24/25 Net Budget £m	25/26-31/32 Expenditure £m	25/26-31/32 Net Budget £m
Toffee Park & Radnor St Gardens	CLS	Substantial refurbishment of current facilities to create a 'start well' campus, as well as improving the MUGA and creating a new BMX/skateboarding facility in Radnor St Gardens. Includes a £1.5m Local CIL contribution.	1.828	1.828	1.219	1.219	-	-	-	-
Enhanced Special Needs Provision	CLS	Rolling high needs funding provision, will be combined with existing unspent funds to develop a refreshed capital strategy for the special needs estate. This forms part of 5 projects in delivery or now complete.	1.743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packington Nursery Expansion	CLS	Works to enhance indoor and outdoor space, providing children with additional space for play and a new staff room with improved visibility and sight lines	0.180	0.180	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Zone Youth Club - Refurbishment and Reconfiguration	CLS	The Zone Youth Club is a council owned space which is situated between two schools, Beacon High and the Bridge. Beacon High works with many young people who are vulnerable to poorer outcomes and historically has excluded higher numbers of pupils than other schools. The Bridge is a special school working with young people with SENDs, including autism and other learning disabilities.	0.128	0.051	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhanced Children's Residential Provision	CLS	Local Authorities have been invited to bid for match funding to invest, develop or renovate property to create a new Children's home provision in their area. This creates opportunity for significant revenue savings and we are currently exploring possible plots for the actual building to be renovated.	0.526	0.263	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lift Building Development	CLS	Refurbishment of dance studio and roof space to support income generation targets in new contract.	0.550	0.550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Weston Primary School Playground Redevelopment	CLS	S106 Funded scheme for the redevelopment of Prior Weston Primary School Playground. This scheme is managed by the school and will be overseen by our S106 Project Manager.	-	-	0.400	-	-	-	-	-
Decent & Affordable Homes										
Finsbury Leisure Centre Redevelopment	CLS	The council is seeking to redevelop Finsbury leisure centre and surrounds as a mixed use development - delivering new affordable housing, a new leisure centre and medical centre, and other significant community benefits. This funding represents the general fund contribution to the scheme (predominantly funded from the housing capital programme), and supports design and construction phases. The scheme has dedicated governance and spending will be subject to multiple gateway reviews	0.858	0.858	1.172	1.172	4.393	4.393	16.491	16.491
HRA Current New Build Programme - General Fund Open Market Sales Units	Housing - GF	Our major programme of investment in new social housing. Provision of housing supports local plan objectives for delivery and provides a cross subsidy for affordable homes and public infrastructure.	16.139	16.139	15.559	15.559	0.573	0.573	-	-

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HRA Pipeline New Build Programme - General Fund Open Market Sales units	Housing - GF	Our major programme of investment in new social housing. Provision of housing supports local plan objectives for delivery and provides a cross subsidy for affordable homes and public infrastructure.	7.584	7.584	18.548	18.548	35.316	35.316	251.812	251.812
Housing Revenue Account Major Works and Improvements	Housing - HRA	Ongoing programme of investment in council homes and estates, including cyclical improvements (e.g. kitchens & bathrooms, smoke and heat detection, windows), mechanical and electrical (e.g. lifts, door entry, water tanks, CCTV) and fire safety (e.g. fire risk assessment works, front entrance doors, fire-fighting facilities and fire safety measures in street properties and tall blocks).	45.500	42.857	50.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	358.500	358.500
HRA Current New Build Programme - HRA Social Rented Units	Housing - HRA	Our major programme of investment in new social housing to provide high quality and genuinely affordable council rent housing supply to Islington residents.	54.984	54.984	56.202	56.202	7.686	7.686	-	-
HRA Pipeline New Build Programme - HRA Social Rented Units	Housing - HRA	Our major programme of investment in new social housing to provide high quality and genuinely affordable council rent housing supply to Islington residents.	11.884	11.884	27.823	27.823	52.974	52.974	377.720	372.588
Property Acquisitions	Housing - HRA	Property acquisitions to support provision of additional affordable housing	32.016	26.291	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enhancing Community Assets										
Adult social care commissioned services	CLS	Various essential works to buildings occupied by adult social care commissioned services for residents to ensure they remain safe and compliant.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries - Islington Museum and Local History Centre	CLS	Redesign and refurbishment of museum space (exhibition space and permanent gallery) and improved accessibility	0.200	0.200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries - South Library	CLS	Accessibility improvements and roof repairs	0.200	0.200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries - West Library	CLS	Bringing first floor back into use as a youth employment hub	0.100	0.016	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries Modernisation	CLS	Urgent modernisation to building fabric and fixtures & fittings across the Council's library estate in order to ensure they are fit for purpose and support community objectives.	0.150	0.150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sotheby Mews Remedial Works	CLS	A range of tests (such as legionella and fixed electrical) need to take place and any required remedial works following these tests in preparation for reopening services. This is required to make the building fit for use to support the local community.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Anne's residential care home, 60 Durham Road	CLS	Essential work to replace wiring and boilers and to deal with subsidence at St Anne's.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wray Court and Orchard Close residential care homes for people with learning difficulties	CLS	Various urgent structural repairs/modernisation, including bathroom/wet-room refits, multi-tracking hoist systems, new windows, smart heating, air conditioning and outdoor space improvements.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compliance and Modernisation	CLS	Funds to deal with urgent property compliance issues and to assist in providing funds for a cyclical maintenance and modernisation programme across the council's estate.	3.410	3.410	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	13.120	13.120

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Affordable Workspaces	CLS	Completion of GLA funded schemes in Finsbury Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungerford Rd Cladding Replacement	CLS	Final stage of Government grant funded project to replace the cladding on the flats leased to a housing trust on the Council-owned Bridge School campus. As well as complying with all fire and health and safety regulations, the new cladding provides an enhanced insulated and environmentally friendly building. Project complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laycock Street	CLS	Modernisation and refurbishment works. Due to the centre being used as a COVID-19 hub, works deferred to Summer 2022.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whittington Park Hocking Hall Community Centre Phase 1	CLS	Refurbishment and structural repairs to Hocking Hall, Whittington Community Centre to ensure it is kept in a fit state and enable the expansion of the centre to ensure it better serves local community needs.	1.346	0.734	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mildmay Library	CLS	Refurbishment to make better use of the asset and to accommodate additional community services including a Fairer Together locality hub. Scope and funding still to be finalised.	0.450	0.450	0.200	0.200	-	-	-	-
Holly Hall	CLS	Creating a new black cultural and community centre for the borough	0.550	0.550						
Future Work Phase 2	CLS	Placeholder for capital elements, subject to further development and does not include likely investment requirements around ventilation, accessibility and common parts. All subject to business case approval.	1.631	1.631	-	-	-	-	-	-
£10m Member Priority - Placeholder	CLS	One-off capital investment to support key community priorities across the borough. Officers will work with members to agree how the pot is used, which may include: - Tackling urgent maintenance and improvement backlogs; - Providing top-up funding to ensure that in-flight schemes are completed or accelerated; and - Delivering new schemes.	-	-	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	-	-
CWB Small S106/CIL Schemes	CLS	This programme consists of small capital projects funded by S106/CIL budgeted at less than £0.250m per project. These projects aim to make targeted investments across the borough with spending decisions led and managed by local ward councillor	0.066	0.000	1.032	0.077	-	-	-	-
Chapel Market	Environment	Chapel Market Inclusive Economy Project (CMIEP) is a masterplan for the enhancement of an existing affordable, diverse and inclusive market. This redevelopment of Chapel Market will offer a pioneering example of how the original features of a traditional retail market can be retained, whilst providing an offering which serves the local community, both through provision of goods and services and the potential for livelihoods and job creation fit for the future.	1.133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Cemeteries	Environment	Residual budget for Cemeteries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Council Building Renovation (Special Projects) Repairs and Renewal of Council Buildings	Environment	Completion of works including 222 Upper Street generator	0.025	0.025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highways - Highways	Environment	Structural maintenance of the highways infrastructure including carriageways, footways, drainage, bridges, pipe subways. Capital investment helps to slow the rate of deterioration extend the life of Islington streets, improve streetscape, meet legal obligations, reduce cyclic repairs and maintenance costs and reduce insurance liability risk claims.	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	9.800	9.800
Leisure - Strategic Provision	Environment	Provisional sums held for strategic development of leisure facilities at Finsbury Leisure Centre and Cally Pool; dependent on decision relating to Council-led redevelopment which may mean capital investment is required. Capital funding also identified to mitigate against potential risk associated with leisure contract and protect revenue return.	-	-	1.025	1.025	2.025	2.025	5.000	5.000
Environment Small S106/CIL Schemes	Environment	This programme consists of small capital projects funded by S106/CIL budgeted at less than £0.250m per project. These projects aim to make targeted investments across the borough with spending decisions led and managed by local ward councillor	0.128	- 0.000	2.030	- 0.000	0.104	- 0.000	-	-
External S106/CIL Schemes	Environment	This programme consists of small capital projects funded by S106/CIL budgeted at less than £0.250m per project. These projects aim to make targeted investments across the borough with spending decisions led and managed by local ward councillor	-	-	0.404	0.000	-	-	-	-
Greener & Cleaner Islington										
Energy - Retrofitting Schools	CLS	The council is carrying out decarbonisation feasibility studies on 20 schools, which will identify appropriate measures, including heating system replacements, insulation and other energy-saving works. These studies will enable future bids to the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme to deliver the decarbonisation proposals. If approved, the £4m in Council funding will help to implement these measures and could be used as match funding to leverage additional investment	-	-	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	-	-
Energy - Retrofitting Existing Council Buildings	Environment	Retrofitting existing council buildings to reduce carbon emissions and improving energy efficiency. This will include replacing gas heating systems with heat pumps, installing solar PV and other energy efficiency measures (insulation, glazing, LED lighting etc). Feasibility studies are to be carried out on around 50-60 corporate buildings to identify the works required, costs and any savings, with capital works starting in 22/23. This will help the council achieve its zero carbon ambition and possibly lead to reduced operating costs.	0.500	0.500	1.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	-	-

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Greening the Borough	Environment	This project is to develop and deliver a community led and maintained, long-term, large scale, borough wide, innovative programme, for the greening (and blueing) of the wider public realm across highways, cycleways, housing and parkland assets. This would enable approximately 70 interventions to be delivered in a fair, transparent and accessible way, in line with Islington, regional and national policy documents and the emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	-	-
GreenSCIES	Environment	To develop a new heat network integrating Solar PV and Electric Vehicle charging points. This project aims to reduce CO2 by 5,000 tonnes benefitting 820 council homes.	-	-	5.500	1.500	5.500	1.250	5.500	5.500
Street Lighting - LED upgrades	Environment	Scheme to upgrade street lighting to LEDs across 34 streets that were not covered in the prior upgrade project. This project will deliver energy savings for authority.	0.060	0.060	0.198	0.198	-	-	-	-
Bunhill Energy Centre Phase 2	Environment	Islington Council's Bunhill Heat and Power Network (BHPN) is the first scheme in the world to take waste heat from an underground train network and use it to provide lower cost, greener heat to local homes, schools and leisure centres (final year of the project).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerkenwell Green	Environment	Pedestrian, cycle and public realm improvements - scheme will remove most through traffic and parking to transform the Green into a more welcoming public space. In addition, there will be investment in new community facilities to help further integrate local communities and celebrate the area's heritage.	1.717	0.127	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy - LED Lighting Upgrades	Environment	Replace traditional lighting fittings with LED lights whenever possible in both corporate buildings and housing. Part of the Net Zero 'Vision 2030' strategy.	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.334	0.334	-	-
Energy - Solar Panels on Corporate Buildings	Environment	Install solar panels wherever financially and technically feasible on our corporate estate. This is a commitment within the Net Zero 'Vision 2030' strategy. Savings from generating our own electricity also support effective budget management.	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.333	0.334	0.334	-	-
Energy Services	Environment	This programme is related to improving the energy efficiency in the least efficient houses in the borough in both Islington Council and non-Islington Properties (Owner Occupied, Private Rental and Housing Association properties) - funded from the Green Homes Grant. Works must also be carried out in properties with a household income of under £30,000 pa.	0.251	0.251	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extension of energy network to Highbury West incl Harvist Estate	Environment	Installation of ground source heat pump system at the Harvist Estate to replace current electric storage heaters to address fuel poverty and cut carbon emissions.	-	-	0.869	-	-	-	-	-
Greenspace - Other	Environment	Budget for a number of small Greenspace projects including Caledonian Clock Tower & Parkland Walk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Greenspaces - 3G Football Pitch Replacement	Environment	Relaying of carpets on 3G pitches - carpets need relaying every 7 to 10 years (depending on wear). This contributes to improving physical and health opportunities for the community and protects income from use of these pitches.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.781	0.781
Greenspaces - Barnard Park Renewal	Environment	Full renovation of Barnard Park including 3G all-weather sports pitch, low carbon community hub building heated by ground source heat pump, green oval area for general leisure and informal sports, outdoor gym equipment, increased biodiversity, increased seating, new footpath routes and improved entrances.	1.441	-	0.432	0.000	-	-	-	-
Greenspaces - Bingfield Park (including Crumbles Castle legacy)	Environment	Enhancements to Bingfield Park including improved, more welcoming entrances and planting, enhanced sports facilities and new play equipment.	0.408	0.050	0.200	0.200	-	-	-	-
Greenspaces - Park Improvements	Environment	Park improvements including Highbury Fields Sports Pitch. As well generating income the pitches play a key role in maintaining and improving the physical and mental health of the community by providing quality year round facilities for physical activity.	0.192	0.192	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenspaces - Highbury Bandstand/Highbury Fields	Environment	Completion of works to café and toilets and funding for Christ Church to accommodate a stay & play service. This will protect under 5 stay and play provision, improves the provision of toilets and aims to make the building as energy efficient as possible to support the Council's zero carbon 2030 target.	0.455	0.142	0.150	0.150	-	-	-	-
Greenspaces - New River Walk	Environment	Repairs to the lining of the watercourse, bridge and other associated features, improving bio-diversity and safety and reducing water loss in support of Islington's Biodiversity Action Plan.	0.371	0.371	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenspaces - Playground Water Features	Environment	Replacement of damaged/dysfunctional water play facilities in parks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenspaces - Woodfall Park Improvements	Environment	Playground improvements to improve the pitch, replace playground surfacing and play equipment, replace site furniture, soft landscaping and tree works and installation of electricity and water point for events.	0.433	0.011	-	-	-	-	-	-
Islington Heat Networks	Environment	Expand existing heat networks and develop new ones following the decentralised energy masterplan. Part of the Council's Net Zero 'Vision 2030' strategy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.241	19.241
Leisure - Cally Pool	Environment	Urgent repairs to the roof of Cally Pool.	0.250	0.250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure - Floodlight Upgrades	Environment	Floodlight upgrades for various Greenspace locations through converting all parks' pitch lighting to LED to reduce running costs and carbon emissions. Replacement required to ensure that lights do not ultimately fail, and prevent lost income associated with this risk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.095	0.095

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Leisure - Leisure repairs/modernisation	Environment	Capital investment relating to the leisure contract, delivering £12.016m of investment in the leisure estate over 15 years (2014/15 to 2028/29), essential to improving physical and health opportunities for the community.	0.190	0.190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure - Sobell Leisure Centre	Environment	Urgent repairs to the roof of Sobell Leisure Centre.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure - Tufnell Park all-weather pitch	Environment	Conversion of the current grass football pitch to a grass hybrid pitch which will allow for more year round play and greater flexibility around the use of the space for a range of sporting activities.	0.385	0.385	-	-	-	-	-	-
People Friendly Streets - Liveable Neighbourhoods	Environment	Following the delivery of Low Traffic Neighbourhoods across the borough Islington will have the opportunity to deliver wide-sweeping environmental improvements on local streets including planting, footway improvements and pocket parks to all 20 Low Traffic Neighbourhoods transforming them into 'Liveable Neighbourhoods', following extensive consultation and engagement with local communities.	1.500	0.550	1.500	1.500	2.000	2.000	12.250	12.250
People Friendly Streets - Low Traffic Neighbourhoods	Environment	Borough wide programme to reduce car trips and improve neighbourhoods for walking, cycling and living. As part of the Council's post Covid transport response the programme has been accelerated with 8 Low Traffic Neighbourhoods to be delivered by the end of 2020/21. Further investment will continue delivery of our Low Traffic Neighbourhood across all of Islington under the banner of 'People friendly streets.'	1.153	1.153	1.443	1.443	-	-	-	-
Public Realm - Fortune Street Area	Environment	The scheme will involve the development of a Fortune Street masterplan incorporating the enhancement of Fortune Street to make the street more pedestrian friendly, greener and to integrate the park with the wider neighbourhood. This will improve physical and health opportunities and access to nature.	0.592	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Realm - Kings Square Shopping Area Public Space	Environment	Community driven public realm improvement project as part of public realm improvement plan. Will improve the space outside the shops to encourage community use of the space (e.g. to socialise). Opportunity for public realm feature (e.g. play equipment, public art or other) to act as a focal point.	0.597	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Realm - Old Street/Clerkenwell Road	Environment	Public realm improvements to reduce through traffic, making route safer for pedestrians and cyclists, improving air quality and making area greener, healthier and a more attractive place.	-	-	1.000	0.750	-	-	-	-
Public Realm - St Johns Street Public Realm Improvements	Environment	Public realm improvements and pedestrian and cycling safety measures - proposal includes reallocation of road space to pedestrians and traffic management changes to reduce non-local traffic. Project linked to Farringdon Station which will have 140,000 passengers a day when Crossrail opens.	0.250	-	1.754	0.000	-	-	-	-

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Recycling Site Improvement	Environment	Delivering improvements to recycling and waste facilities for purpose built blocks of flats, to drive down contamination, increase recycling and improve the environment and standard of living on estates.	0.150	0.150	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.700	0.700
School Streets	Environment	Temporary street closures to become a pedestrian and cycle zone during the school's opening and closing times to reduce congestion and pollution at the school gates as well as make it easier and safer for children to get to and from school. Improvements for schools on the main roads will include measures to improve air quality, increase road safety and encourage active travel. Measures will include widening footways, tree planting and green screens and secure cycle and scooter parking.	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	2.800	2.800
Street Lighting	Environment	Project to replace to current street lighting to LED and incorporate a central management system. This scheme will deliver savings through the use of variable lighting, as well as trimming the lighting schedule.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic & Parking - T&E Cycle Schemes	Environment	Borough-wide cycle parking and cycle hangars to provide secure cycle storage (especially for residents without domestic or garden space) to overcome a major barrier for new and continuing cyclists. Significant additional investment in the bike hangar programme to reduce the waiting list, and contribute to our Net Zero 'Vision 2030' strategy and improve Air Quality.	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	0.450	3.150	3.150
Traffic & Parking - T&E EV Charging Points	Environment	Borough-wide electric vehicle charging points. On-street charging points are essential to facilitate the switch to electric vehicles for the majority of motorists who park on-street. Islington Council is committed to encourage the switch to low emission vehicles to reduce emissions and increase air quality.	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	1.120	1.120
Traffic & Parking - T&E Safety Schemes	Environment	Borough-wide safety and corridor schemes - support of People Friendly Streets programme by delivering walking and cycling improvements on main roads. Will deliver improved and new crossings to create safe walking and cycling links, provide additional pedestrian facilities at local amenities and town centres, and deliver improvement to main roads such as improving bus priority. Will also look at maximising junction capacities to ensure that main roads do not become heavily congested and address emerging collision hotspots in line with collision data and collision studies.	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	3.500	3.500
Traffic & Parking - T&E Traffic Enforcement/Parking	Environment	Borough-wide traffic enforcement and parking schemes, including dedicated disabled bay scheme and other accessibility improvements across the borough. Addressing emerging issues through traffic restrictions is an essential part of managing traffic in the borough and protecting the local environment and communities from excessive traffic, air pollution and road safety risks.	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	2.100	2.100

Appendix E1: Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2024/25 and Indicative Programme 2025/26 - 2031/32

TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME			213.609	194.121	212.302	199.308	185.600	179.346	1,117.897	1,102.965
			2022/23 (Year 1)		2023/24 (Year 2)		2024/25 (Year 3)		2025/26 to 2031/32 (Years 4-10)	
Scheme Title	Area of Programme	Project Description	22/23 Expenditure £m	22/23 Net Budget £m	23/24 Expenditure £m	23/24 Net Budget £m	24/25 Expenditure £m	24/25 Net Budget £m	25/26-31/32 Expenditure £m	25/26-31/32 Net Budget £m
Tree Planting Programme	Environment	Borough wide tree planting programme linked to outcome of tree canopy cover assessment and subsequent tree planting strategy. This will increase the canopy cover, amenity and climate change resilience of the borough.	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.210	0.160	0.160	1.120	1.120
Vehicle fleet electrification (infrastructure)	Environment	Development of a new substation/high voltage connection into the National Grid, low voltage network across the site and a contribution towards charging infrastructure. Supports the 'greening' of the Council's fleet and upgrades electrical infrastructure to ensure HGV element of the fleet can be switched to EV. This supports the Council's Net Zero Carbon Vision.	2.375	2.375	0.406	0.406	0.368	0.368	1.953	1.953
Vehicle Replacement	Environment	Replacement of ageing fleet to decrease the use of hire vehicles and ensure that the Council is operating newer vehicles which are Euro 6/ULEZ compliant and replacement of petrol/diesel vehicles with electric vehicles on an ongoing ten year programme.	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	3.969	3.969	18.990	18.990
Wray Crescent Cricket Pavilion	Environment	Completion of works at the building, which will also have a green roof and ground source heat pump which supports the Net Zero Carbon 2030 Strategy, as well as supporting physical and community activity in the borough.	0.139	0.139	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isledon Road Gardens	Environment	S106 funded scheme to deliver improvements to Isledon Road Gardens. This project will rectify the current sunken garden area and design it as a sustainable drainage space with a focus on biodiversity enhancement. Other enhancements will include new play equipment and improvements to planting and garden design.	-	-	0.350	0.350	-	-	-	-
Retrofitting Existing Council Housing Stock	Housing - HRA	Additional retrofitting pilot projects to support funding agreed in 21/22 (Harry Weston/Longley House £3.5m). It is proposed that a rolling programme of £0.5m per annum is funded from the council's carbon offset fund which is allowable under the conditions of the fund and is considered by the Viability & Obligations Team to be affordable. Subject to sufficient funding available.	0.500	-	0.500	-	0.500	-	-	-

Appendix E2: Capital Strategy Report 2022/23

Introduction

This capital strategy report gives a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of local public services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. It has been written in an accessible style to enhance members' understanding of these sometimes technical areas.

Decisions made this year on capital and treasury management will have financial consequences for the Authority for many years into the future. They are therefore subject to both a national regulatory framework and to local policy framework, summarised in this report.

Capital Expenditure and Financing

Capital expenditure is where the Authority spends money on assets, such as property or vehicles that will be used for more than one year. In local government this includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets. The Authority has some limited discretion on what counts as capital expenditure, for example assets costing below £10,000 are not capitalised and are charged to revenue in year.

The council committed to a new Corporate Asset Strategy in March 2020. The strategy aims to establish a bold new approach that ensures investment is directly linked to core council ambitions around fairness and community wealth building. It is designed to deliver a strategic, long-term approach to managing and enhancing our community asset base.

In 2022/23, the Authority is planning capital expenditure of £215m (including expected reprofiling as at month 8 in 2021/22) as summarised below:

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure in £ millions

	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
General Fund services	27.134	43.851	67.234	77.777	74.440
Council housing (HRA)	84.503	115.422	146.375	134.525	111.160
TOTAL	111.637	159.273	213.610	212.302	185.600

The capital programme will deliver £613m of capital investment over the next three years to support the achievement of council objectives. Key projects contributing to these objectives are summarised below along with spend over the next three years.

Decent and Genuinely Affordable Homes for All:

- Housing New Build Programme – the continuation of our major programme of investment in new social housing in Islington.
- Housing major works and improvements programme – ongoing investment in council homes and estates, including cyclical improvements, mechanical and electrical works, fire safety and energy efficiency improvements.
- New investment to support the redevelopment of Finsbury Leisure Centre, including over 100 new genuinely affordable homes.

Children and Young People:

- Improving our early years, schools, youth and play provision.

A Safer Borough for All:

- Upgrade to the council's core CCTV network and investment in CCTV-enabled vehicles to increase coverage for hot spots.

A Greener and Cleaner Islington:

- Continuing investment to support the council's Net Zero Carbon strategy.
- Vehicle electrification charging infrastructure and replacement of vehicles.
- People Friendly Streets and School Streets – borough-wide programmes to reduce car trips and improve neighbourhoods for walking, cycling and living.
- Investment in the borough's parks, open spaces and leisure facilities.

In addition to these programmes, the capital programme will support the effective management of Islington's infrastructure and estate. This includes:

- Structural maintenance of the highways infrastructure including carriageways, footways and drainage.
- Compliance and modernisation improvements to deal with urgent property compliance issues.
- Use of Community Infrastructure Levy and S106 payments to make targeted investment across the borough spending decisions led and managed by local ward councillors.

The capital programme also includes a new £10m investment pot to support key community priorities across the borough. Officers will work with members to agree how the pot is used, which may include:

- Tackling urgent maintenance and improvement backlogs.
- Providing top-up funding to ensure that in-flight schemes are completed or accelerated.
- Delivering new schemes.

Further work will be required to allocate this additional capital investment pot and plan delivery timescales. Once this work has been completed, the proposed revised capital programme will be set out in a report to Full Council during 2022/23. In the meantime, the £10m additional capital budget is currently profiled equally between 2023/24 and 2024/25.

Full details of the authority's capital programme are found at **Appendix E1**.

Governance: Oversight and governance of the capital programme is supported by a comprehensive framework of advisory boards with member and officer involvement:

- The Corporate Asset Delivery Board, comprised of officers and members, is accountable for the overall delivery of the corporate asset strategy, with oversight of all material asset and capital related decisions. It reviews the 10-year capital strategy and supporting annual programmes, subject to formal budget approval.
- The Major Projects Board, comprised of officers, is accountable for initiating and monitoring delivery of significant mixed-use developments including those led by development partners, as well as smaller but complex schemes cutting across different directorates and/or with complex stakeholder management issues.
- The Housing Delivery Board, comprised of officers and members, integrates governance of new homes delivery and major works across the council's existing stock.
- The Borough Investment Panel, comprised of officers and members, is accountable for recommending approval of all CIL/s106 investment decisions and spend oversight.
- A series of Directorate level programme delivery boards, comprised of officers, are accountable for all other asset development and capital programme activity and linked to wider Directorate governance arrangements.

In relation to the annual capital programme, service managers submit capital submission bid requests annually to include projects in the authority's capital programme. Bids are collated by corporate finance who calculate the financing cost (which can be nil if the project is fully externally financed) and assess the overall affordability of the capital programme. This includes an assessment of the revenue implications of the projects as part of the revenue budget setting process.

A rigorous assurance and prioritisation exercise is then undertaken, assessing capital projects against their contribution to council priorities and their deliverability. The prioritisation process supports the council in making decisions about which project to progress, especially in an environment of challenging financial resources. All bids are appraised at Corporate Management Board who then make recommendations to members. The final capital programme is then presented to the Executive in January and to council in February each year.

- For full details of the Authority's capital programme, including the project appraisals undertaken, see **Appendix E1**.

All capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants and other contributions), the Authority's own resources (revenue, reserves and capital receipts) or debt (borrowing, leasing and Private Finance Initiative).

The main sources of capital funding the council uses are summarised below:

- Capital Grants: predominantly government grants and are usually provided to the council for the specific use of funding capital expenditure for certain schemes and programmes (e.g. Department for Education funding for schools' condition works).
- Section 106/CIL: developer contributions towards infrastructure; Section 106 contributions relate to specific projects and outcomes.
- Capital receipts: when a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be spent on new assets or to repay debt. The council primarily generates capital receipts from the open market sale homes used to finance the building of the council homes.
- Other capital contributions: specific contributions received for projects from third parties who may have a specific output or benefit achieved through the capital works the council is providing (e.g. landlord/tenant contributions to modernisation works).
- Revenue contributions: direct revenue contributions towards capital expenditure, a minimal source of funding due to pressures on the revenue budget.
- HRA Reserves: direct funding from the HRA to support its capital programme through the use of the Major Repairs Reserve and revenue contribution to capital works.
- Borrowing: typically, Public Works Loan Board (PWLb) loans to support capital expenditure. This form of capital funding has revenue implications (i.e. interest and provision to pay back loan) which are accounted for as part of the budget setting process.

The planned financing of the above expenditure is as follows:

Table 2: Capital financing in £ millions

	2020/21 Actual £m	2021/22 Forecast £m	2022/23 Budgeted £m	2023/24 Budgeted £m	2024/25 Budgeted £m
General Fund					
Capital Grant	10.404	2.741	3.704	5.400	5.650
S106/CIL	0.849	1.880	6.919	7.094	0.104
Capital Receipts	4.923	12.328	16.139	15.558	0.573
General Fund Borrowing	10.958	26.902	40.475	49.725	68.113
Total General Fund	27.134	43.851	67.234	77.777	74.440
HRA					
Capital Grant	0.702	6.575	5.725	0.000	0.000

S106/CIL	6.547	0.826	3.143	0.500	0.500
Capital Receipts	22.718	19.705	39.681	61.003	42.323
Revenue Contributions	8.424	23.739	5.694	8.669	16.506
HRA Reserves	46.112	30.674	32.357	33.159	28.232
HRA Borrowing	0.000	33.902	59.776	31.194	23.599
Total HRA	84.503	115.421	146.376	134.525	111.160
Total Capital Programme	111.637	159.272	213.610	212.302	185.600

The largest risk in relation to capital financing relates to capital receipts, of which the council expects to generate £55m in 2022/23. All these projected capital receipts are from the open market sales of housing and are intrinsically linked with the housing new build capital programme. Given present economic conditions there is uncertainty around the timing and value of these receipts. To mitigate these risks the council maintains a regular review of the property market and has been prudent in its financial assumptions. Timing delays can largely be managed using HRA reserves. In the event of a decrease in projected capital receipts, the new build programme would need to be re-assessed in line with the overall available funding.

Debt is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as minimum revenue provision (MRP). Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) may be used to replace debt finance. Planned MRP and use of capital receipts are as follows:

Table 3: Replacement of prior years' debt finance in £ millions

	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
MRP	2.463	3.222	4.437	6.199	8.363
Use of Capital Receipts	0.000	10.939	0.000	0.000	0.000
Repayment of PFI/Leases	14.304	13.312	4.597	4.454	4.872
TOTAL	16.767	27.473	9.034	10.653	13.235

- The Authority's full minimum revenue provision statement is at **Appendix E4**.

Each year the council is required to agree a MRP policy for the 'prudent' annual repayment of debt associated with the financing of capital expenditure. The guiding principle of the regulations and statutory guidance is that MRP is charged over a period that is reasonably commensurate with the period over which the capital expenditure which gave rise to the debt provides benefits.

Since 2017/18, the council has adopted the asset life (annuity) method (based on a prudent assessment of average asset life). In calculating the asset life (annuity) MRP, the average interest rates published by the Public Works Loans Board in the relevant financial year for new annuity loans will be used. Based on this policy, the estimated MRP in 2021/22 is £3.222m.

The Authority's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP, and capital receipts used to replace debt. The CFR is expected to increase by £91.217m during 2022/23. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Authority's estimated CFR is as follows:

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement in £ millions

	31/3/2021 actual	31/3/2022 forecast	31/3/2023 budget	31/3/2024 budget	31/3/2025 budget
General Fund services	141.096	153.837	189.875	233.401	293.151
Council housing (HRA)	466.254	500.156	559.932	591.126	614.725
PFI Liabilities	96.370	83.058	78.461	74.007	69.136
TOTAL CFR	703.720	737.051	828.268	898.534	977.012

Asset management: To ensure that capital assets continue to be of long-term use, the Authority plans to update the asset management strategy in Autumn 2022 following the results of stock condition surveys which are currently underway.

Asset disposals: When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be spent on new assets or to repay debt. Repayments of capital grants, loans and investments also generate capital receipts. The Authority plans to receive £52.549m of capital receipts in the coming financial year as follows:

Table 5: Capital receipts receivable in £ millions

	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
Right To Buy (Gross)	9.473	11.968	12.265	12.570	12.882
Open Market Sales	0.618	23.268	27.784	28.471	17.843

Non-Right to Buy Sales	1.109	3.198	12.500	17.500	0.000
TOTAL	11.200	38.434	52.549	58.541	30.724

- The Authority's Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Policy (approved by Full Council in September 2021) is available here: [Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Policy](#)

Treasury Management

Treasury management is concerned with keeping sufficient but not excessive cash available to meet the Authority's spending needs, while managing the risks involved. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing, to avoid excessive credit balances or overdrafts in the bank current account. The Authority is typically cash rich in the short-term as revenue income is received before it is spent, but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before being financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce overall borrowing.

Due to decisions taken in the past, the Authority currently has as at 31st January 2021, £278.275m borrowing at an average interest rate of 4.01% and £150.5m treasury investments at an average rate of 0.18%.

Borrowing strategy: The Authority's main objectives when borrowing are to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should plans change in future. These objectives are often conflicting, and the Authority therefore seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans (currently available at around 0.10%) and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher (currently 1.5 to 2.5%).

Projected levels of the Authority's total outstanding debt (which comprises borrowing, PFI liabilities, leases and transferred debt) are shown below, compared with the capital financing requirement (see above).

Table 6: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement in £ millions

	31/3/2021 actual	31/3/2022 forecast	31/3/2023 budget	31/3/2024 budget	31/3/2025 budget
Debt (incl. PFI & leases)	467.979	356.333	441.987	518.452	605.293
Capital Financing Requirement	703.720	737.051	828.268	898.534	977.011

Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from **Table 6**, the Authority expects to comply with this over the medium term.

Liability benchmark: To compare the Authority's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. This assumes that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £10m at each year-end. This benchmark was £229.909m as at 31st March 2021 and is forecast to rise to £430.657m over the next three years.

Table 7: Borrowing and the Liability Benchmark in £ millions

	31/3/2021 actual	31/3/2022 forecast	31/3/2023 budget	31/3/2024 budget	31/3/2025 budget
Outstanding borrowing	371.609	273.275	363.526	444.445	536.157
Liability benchmark	229.909	388.775	479.026	559.945	430.657

The table shows that the Authority expects to remain borrowed below its liability benchmark in the short term and only rising above it in the last year of the strategy. This is because cash outflows to date have been below the assumptions made when the loans were borrowed.

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

Table 8: Prudential Indicators: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt in £m

	2021/22 limit	2022/23 limit	2023/24 limit	2024/25 limit
Authorised limit – borrowing	323.275	463.526	494.445	586.157
Authorised limit – PFI and leases	93.058	88.461	84.007	79.136
Authorised limit – total external debt	416.333	551.987	578.452	665.293
Operational boundary – borrowing	298.275	413.526	469.445	561.157
Operational boundary – PFI and leases	88.058	83.461	79.007	74.136
Operational boundary – total external debt	386.333	496.987	548.452	635.293

- Further details on borrowing are available in the treasury management strategy (**Appendix E5**).

Treasury investment strategy: Treasury investments arise from receiving cash before it is paid out again. Investments made for service reasons or for pure financial gain are not generally considered to be part of treasury management.

The Authority's policy on treasury investments is to prioritise security and liquidity over yield, that is to focus on minimising risk rather than maximising returns. Cash that is likely to be spent in the near term is invested securely, for example with the government, other local authorities or selected high-quality banks, to minimise the risk of loss. Money that will be held for longer terms is invested more widely, including in bonds, shares and property, to balance the risk of loss against the risk of receiving returns below inflation. Both near-term and longer-term investments may be held in pooled funds, where an external fund manager makes decisions on which particular investments to buy, and the Authority may request its money back at short notice.

Table 9: Treasury management investments in £millions

	31/3/2021 actual	31/3/2022 forecast	31/3/2023 budget	31/3/2024 budget	31/3/2025 budget
Near-term investments	151.700	105.500	95.500	95.500	95.500
Longer-term investments	0.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
TOTAL	151.700	115.500	105.500	105.500	105.500

- Further details on treasury investments are available in the treasury management strategy (**Appendix E5**).

Risk management: The effective management and control of risk are prime objectives of the Authority's treasury management activities. The treasury management strategy therefore sets out various indicators and limits to constrain the risk of unexpected losses and details the extent to which financial derivatives may be used to manage treasury risks.

Governance: Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Director of Resources and staff, who must act in line with the treasury management strategy approved by council. The audit committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

Investments for Service Purposes

The authority makes investments to assist local public services, including making loans to and buying shares in local service providers, local small businesses to promote economic growth, the authority's subsidiaries that provide services. In light of the public service objective, the authority is willing to take more risk than with treasury investments, however it still plans for such investments to break even after all costs.

Total investments for service purposes are currently valued at £2m with the largest being soft loans to employees of £0.952m providing a net return after all costs of 0%. This also includes loans to and equity investments in:

- Islington Limited (iCo), a wholly owned subsidiary providing local services, a loan of £0.05m;

- Three private companies responsible for managing schools under the Building Schools for the Future programme (a loan of £0.661m);
- A local charity (a loan of £0.090m);
- Equity investment in a private company responsible for managing schools under the Building Schools for the Future programme (fair value of £0.096m)

Governance: Decisions on service investments are made by the relevant service manager in consultation with the Director of Finance and must meet the criteria and limits laid down in the investment strategy. Most loans and shares are capital expenditure and purchases will therefore also be approved as part of the capital programme.

- Further details on service investments can be found within the Investment Strategy at **Appendix E3**.

Commercial Activities

The council hold investment property (value of £32.6m as at 31/03/2021) in order to generate income to spend on services in Islington. The council has consistently taken a prudent approach to this – no new commercial properties have been purchased in recent years and there are no current plans to invest in commercial properties over the medium term. In November 2020 PWLB guidance was updated and PWLB loans are no longer available to local authorities planning to buy investment assets primarily for yield. The authority intends to avoid this activity in order to retain its access to PWLB loans.

The council also has a wholly owned subsidiary – Islington Limited (iCo), the purpose of which is to trade for profit with public bodies, private organisations and members of the public to provide a return to the council. The services provided by iCo are in activities related to municipal functions in which relevant expertise is held (for instance Commercial Waste, Tree Maintenance and Memorials). The council has loaned iCo £0.050m, which is due to be repaid in 2021/22.

Governance: If and when the council does engage in further commercial activity, the council will consider fully its risk exposure against financial returns in order to ensure that commercial investments remain proportionate to the size of the authority with appropriate contingency plans in place should expected yields not materialise. If the council did decide to make a commercial investment it is unlikely that the council would invest in assets outside of the borough and would only do so where there were strategic benefits for the council (e.g. in respect of regeneration).

Decisions on commercial investments are to be made by senior officers in line with the criteria and limits approved by council in the Investment Strategy. Property and most other commercial investments are also capital expenditure.

- Further details on commercial investments and limits on their use are available in the Investment Strategy (**Appendix E3**).

Liabilities

In addition to debt of £384m detailed above, the authority is committed to making future payments to cover its pension fund deficit (£249m as at the last valuation setting contributions – 31st March 2019). The council has also set aside provisions to cover probable liabilities that can be measured reliably. The most significant of these are the NNDR appeals provision (£9.9m as at 31/03/202 in terms of the council's share, £33.2m in total including the central government and GLA shares) and the insurance fund provision (£16.7m as at 31/03/2021). The insurance fund provision covers anticipated liabilities for Errors and Omissions, Libel and Slander, Motor (Third Party), Employers' Liability, Public Liability, Fire and other risks – up to a specific limit for any one claim. External policies cover claims in excess of these limits.

Governance: Decisions on incurring new discretionary liabilities are taken by service managers in consultation with the Director of Finance and Director of Resources/Section 151 Officer. The risk of liabilities crystallising and requiring payment is monitored by corporate finance and reported as part of the annual closing of accounts process and as appropriate during the financial year. Corporate risks and risk management are also reported to Executive.

- Further details on liabilities and guarantees in the 2020/21 statement of accounts.

Revenue Budget Implications

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

Table 10: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2020/21 actual	2021/22 forecast	2022/23 budget	2023/24 budget	2024/25 budget
Financing costs (£m)	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Proportion of net revenue stream	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

***The detailed estimates behind this prudential indicator are currently being updated and will be reflected in the final version of this document to Full Council on 3 March 2022.**

Sustainability: Due to the very long-term nature of capital expenditure and financing, the revenue budget implications of expenditure incurred in the next few years will extend for many years into the future. The Section 151 Officer is satisfied that the proposed capital programme is prudent, affordable and sustainable because

revenue costs of borrowing have been fully incorporated in the 2022/23 revenue budget and MTFS. Additionally, the council is moving towards the development of a ten-year capital programme, and indicative requirements to 2031/32 are known. This enhanced long term budgetary planning will continue to be developed.

Knowledge and Skills:

The Authority employs professionally qualified and experienced staff in senior positions with responsibility for making capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. The Authority pays for junior staff to study towards relevant professional qualifications including CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy).

Where Authority staff do not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisers and consultants that are specialists in their field. The Authority currently employs Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers. This approach is more cost effective than employing such staff directly and ensures that the Authority has access to knowledge and skills commensurate with its risk appetite.

Appendix E3: Investment Strategy Report 2022/23

Introduction

The Authority invests its money for three broad purposes:

- because it has surplus cash as a result of its day-to-day activities, for example when income is received in advance of expenditure (known as **treasury management investments**),
- to support local public services by lending to or buying shares in other organisations (**service investments**), and
- to earn investment income (known as **commercial investments** where this is the main purpose).

This investment strategy meets the requirements of statutory guidance issued by the government in January 2018 and focuses on the second and third of these categories.

Treasury Management Investments

The Authority typically receives its income in cash (e.g. from taxes and grants) before it pays for its expenditure in cash (e.g. through payroll and invoices). It also holds reserves for future expenditure and collects local taxes on behalf of other local authorities and central government. These activities, plus the timing of borrowing decisions, lead to a cash surplus which is invested in accordance with guidance from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

Contribution: The contribution that these investments make to the objectives of the Authority is to support effective treasury management activities.

Further details: Full details of the Authority's policies and its plan for 2022/23 for treasury management investments are covered in a separate document, the treasury management strategy, available at **Appendix E5**.

Service Investments: Loans

Contribution: The Council lends money to its subsidiaries, local businesses, local charities, local residents and its employees to support local public services and stimulate local economic growth.

The council has lent £0.050m to its wholly owned subsidiary, Islington Limited (iCo), at market rate. The loan serves to support the working capital of iCo where the timings of its payments and receipts do not coincide.

In addition, as at 31/03/2021, the council had lent £0.661m (including accrued interest) to three private companies responsible for managing schools under the Building Schools for the Future programme (Transform Islington Phase 1 Holdings Limited, Transform Islington Phase 2 Holdings Limited and Transform Islington Limited). All loans were issued at market rates.

Where loans are advanced at below market rates they are classed as 'soft loans'. As at 31/3/2021 the council had also issued around £0.952m of soft loans, mainly to employees (e.g., travel season ticket, gym membership, home computer loans).

Security: The main risk when making service loans is that the borrower will be unable to repay the principal lent and/or the interest due. In order to limit this risk, and ensure that total exposure to service loans remains proportionate to the size of the Authority, upper limits on the outstanding loans to each category of borrower have been set as follows:

Table 1: Loans for service purposes in £ millions

Category of borrower	31/3/2021 actual			2022/23
	Balance owing	Loss allowance	Net figure in accounts	Approved Limit
Subsidiaries	0.050	(0.021)	0.029	0.100
Local businesses	0.661	0.000	0.661	0.750
Local charities	0.090	0.000	0.090	0.200
Employees	0.952	0.000	0.952	1.500
TOTAL	1.753	(0.021)	1.732	2.550

Accounting standards require the Authority to set aside loss allowance for loans, reflecting the likelihood of non-payment. The figures for loans in the Authority's statement of accounts are shown net of this loss allowance. However, the Authority makes every reasonable effort to collect the full sum lent and has appropriate credit control arrangements in place to recover overdue repayments.

Risk assessment: The Authority assesses the risk of loss before entering into and whilst holding service loans. In relation to iCo, the council has representation (2 councillors and 3 senior officers) on the board and regularly monitors performance and financial risks. Regarding the soft loans available for employees, there is a process in place whereby employees can apply for the loans (season tickets, gym membership and a home computer scheme) and a monthly deduction is taken from salaries to repay this loan. There are procedures in place to deduct any remaining amount due in the event the employee leaves the organisation in their final pay cheque. In relation to the loan to a local charity, we provide grants to this organisation annually in excess of the loaned amount. In the eventuality of a default, the organisation would reclaim payments through deductions grants or any other payments we make to them. In relation to the three private companies responsible for managing schools under the Building Schools for the Future programme, the council has representation (a senior officer) on the board and regularly monitors performance and financial risks.

Service Investments: Shares

Contribution: The Council invests in the shares of its subsidiaries and local businesses to support local public services and stimulate local economic growth.

The council holds equity investments in Islington Limited (iCo), a wholly owned subsidiary providing local services, and minority (10%) equity investments in three private companies responsible for managing schools under the Building Schools for the Future programme (Transform Islington Phase 1 Holdings Limited, Transform Islington Phase 2 Holdings Limited and Transform Islington Limited). The fair value of these shares is nil, and the shares are not traded in an active market. The council has no current plans to dispose any of these shareholdings.

Security: One of the risks of investing in shares is that they fall in value meaning that the initial outlay may not be recovered. In order to limit this risk, upper limits on the sum invested in each category of shares have been set as follows:

Table 2: Shares held for service purposes in £ millions

Category of company	31/3/2021 actual			2022/23
	Amounts invested	Gains or losses	Value in accounts	Approved Limit
Local businesses	N/A	0.092	0.092	0.150
TOTAL	N/A	0.092	0.092	0.150

Risk assessment: The Authority assesses the risk of loss before entering into and whilst holding shares. The authority has no current plans to purchase any new shareholdings. In relation to the three private companies responsible for managing schools under the Building Schools for the Future programme, the council has representation (a senior officer) on the board and regularly monitors performance and financial risks.

Liquidity: Liquidity risk is considered low due to the nature of the shares held, their low value in the 2020/21 Statement of the Accounts (£91.7k for Transform Islington Limited and nil for all others) and the service reasons for holding the shares over the long term.

Non-specified Investments: Shares are the only investment type that the Authority has identified that meets the definition of a non-specified investment in the government guidance. The limits above on share investments are therefore also the Authority's upper limits on non-specified investments. The Authority has not adopted any procedures for determining further categories of non-specified investment since none are likely to meet the definition.

Commercial Investments: Property

Contribution: The Council invests in local and regional, commercial property with the intention of making a profit that will be spent on local public services. The market value of all such properties as at 31/3/2021 was £32.6m. The council has not purchased new commercial properties in recent years, nor does it have any plans to do so over the medium term. In 2020/21, rental income from investment property

was £2m against direct operating expenditure arising from investment property of £0.8m

The purchase cost of investment properties is not held as they do not have a revaluation reserve and all changes in value are credited/debited in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

Table 3: Property held for investment purposes in £ millions

Property	Actual	31/3/2021 actual	31/3/2022 expected
	Purchase cost*	Value in accounts	Value in accounts**
Admin Building	N/A	0.639	0.639
Advertising site	N/A	0.076	0.076
Café	N/A	0.533	0.533
Offices	N/A	25.819	25.819
Shop	N/A	0.233	0.233
Store	N/A	3.329	3.329
Warehouse	N/A	2.003	2.003
Admin Building	N/A	0.639	0.639
TOTAL	N/A	32.632	32.632
<p>*The council does not hold purchase cost information for investment properties as they do not have a revaluation reserve and all changes in value are credited/debited to the CIES.</p> <p>**2021/22 Valuations have not yet taken place.</p>			

Security: In accordance with government guidance, the Authority considers a property investment to be secure if its accounting valuation is at or higher than its purchase cost including taxes and transaction costs.

A fair value assessment of the Authority's investment property portfolio has been made within the past twelve months, and the underlying assets provide security for capital investment. Should the 2021/22 year-end accounts preparation and audit process value these properties below their purchase cost, then an updated investment strategy will be presented to full council detailing the impact of the loss on the security of investments and any revenue consequences arising therefrom.

Risk assessment: The Authority assesses the risk of loss before entering into and whilst holding property investments. The council has no current plans to purchase new investment properties.

Liquidity: Compared with other investment types, property is relatively difficult to sell and convert to cash at short notice and can take a considerable period to sell in certain market conditions. To ensure that the invested funds can be accessed when they are needed, for example to repay capital borrowed, the Authority ensures

dwellings are of a type and location that is marketable and has proven demand. The council also has scope to continue to generate an income stream whilst they are being marketed.

Loan Commitments and Financial Guarantees

Although not strictly counted as investments, since no money has exchanged hands yet, loan commitments and financial guarantees carry similar risks to the Authority and are included here for completeness.

The council has provided a guarantee to its wholly owned subsidiary, Islington Limited (iCo), should it request it. There is currently no indication that this is likely to happen. The net current liabilities of iCo (Unaudited Statement of Accounts) as at 31/03/2020 were £0.017m.

Net Zero Carbon

As a responsible investor, the council is committed to considering environmental, social, and governance issues, and has a particular interest in taking action to contribute to our strategy of Building a Net Zero Carbon Islington by 2030.

However, investment guidance, both statutory and from professional guidelines (CIPFA), dictates that investment activities must adopt 'SLY' principles – prioritising security, liquidity and yield.

There are already touch points with local authority investing, including the incorporation of Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) metrics into credit rating agency assessments. There are also a small but growing number of financial institutions and fund managers promoting ESG products. Advisors are looking at ways in which to incorporate these factors into their creditworthiness assessment service that will be shared and adopted. The council will continue to monitor this as the market develops, noting that the lack of consistency and coverage in current market products alongside the treasury management 'SLY' priorities means that it is not currently practicable to formally include ESG targets as part of our treasury management or investment strategies.

It is the council's intention to exploit the treasury strategy to further the aims of the council and it will therefore actively consider appropriate ESG products as they emerge.

Proportionality

Whilst the council is dependent on some profit generating investment activity from treasury management and commercial property investments to achieve a balanced revenue budget, this amounts to less than 1% of the overall gross revenue budget and therefore is considered proportionate. The assumptions around profit generating investment activity are reviewed as part of the annual budget monitoring process and, if necessary, revised as part of the following year's budget setting process.

The 2022/23 revenue budget includes a corporate contingency budget of £5m to mitigate against budget risks.

Borrowing in Advance of Need

Government guidance is that local authorities must not borrow more than or in advance of their needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. The authority has chosen to follow this guidance. However, if market rates were to fall considerably, or future rates were expected to rise, then some borrowing could be taken ahead of spend. The borrowing strategy will therefore consider opportunities to borrow not only for 2022/23 but ahead for the next two financial years.

Capacity, Skills and Culture

Elected members and statutory officers:

There are a number of procedures and processes that enable elected members and statutory officers to make appropriate investment decisions, including:

- All elected members and statutory officers are aware of the council's strategic objectives.
- Training on treasury management is available and can be tailored to needs.
- The council's constitution and financial regulations determine the authorisations required for investment decisions.
- Financial and legal implications (including statutory and regulatory frameworks) are required as part of all decision-making reports.
- The council has a multi-disciplinary governance process for reviewing budget proposals, including any future commercial investment proposals.
- Specialist external advice is sought and considered where it is deemed necessary.
- The council has an embedded risk management and reporting framework.

Commercial deals: Financial and legal implications (including statutory and regulatory frameworks) are required as part of all decision-making reports. Specialist external advice is sought where appropriate to advise on commercial transactions. The council ensures external advisors are fully aware of the prudential framework and of the regulatory regime within which it operates.

Corporate governance: The authority's Annual Governance Statement details arrangements put in place to ensure accountability and responsibility for those making decisions and can be found here: [2020/21 Annual Governance Statement](#)

Investment Indicators

The Authority has set the following quantitative indicators to allow elected members and the public to assess the Authority's total risk exposure as a result of its investment decisions.

Total risk exposure: The first indicator shows the Authority's total exposure to potential investment losses. This includes amounts the Authority is contractually committed to lend but have yet to be drawn down and guarantees the Authority has issued over third-party loans.

It is assumed that non-treasury management investments remain at the same value as in the 2020/21 Statement of Accounts given that there are no current plans to increase/decrease these investments. The future investment exposure will however be affected by valuations in the Statement of Accounts, particularly in relation to investment properties.

Table 4: Total investment exposure in £millions

Total investment exposure	31/03/2021 Actual	31/03/2022 Forecast	31/03/2023 Forecast
Treasury management investments	151.700	115.500	105.500
Service investments: Loans	1.740	1.740	1.740
Service investments: Shares	0.092	0.092	0.092
Commercial investments: Property	32.632	32.632	32.632
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	186.164	149.964	139.964
Guarantees issued on loans	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)
TOTAL EXPOSURE	186.157	149.947	139.947

How investments are funded: Government guidance is that these indicators should include how investments are funded. Since the authority does not normally associate particular assets with particular liabilities, this guidance is difficult to comply with. It is assumed the authority's investments are funded by usable reserves and income received in advance of expenditure, rather than borrowing.

Rate of return received: This indicator shows the investment income received less the associated costs, including the cost of borrowing where appropriate, as a proportion of the sum initially invested. Note that due to the complex local government accounting framework, not all recorded gains and losses affect the revenue account in the year they are incurred. The rate of return on other investments (e.g. service loans/shares) is considered immaterial. Investment properties are not included as we do not hold the purchase cost (as explained earlier in the strategy).

Table 5: Investment rate of return (net of all costs)

Investments net rate of return	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Forecast	2022/23 Forecast
Treasury management investments	0.88%	0.50%	0.25%

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Appendix E4: Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2022/23

Where the authority finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside resources to repay that debt in later years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), although there has been no statutory minimum since 2008. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the authority to have regard to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision (the MHCLG Guidance) most recently issued in 2018.

The broad aim of the MHCLG Guidance is to ensure that capital expenditure is financed over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of that grant.

The MHCLG Guidance requires the authority to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year and recommends options for calculating a prudent amount of MRP. The following statement incorporates options recommended in the Guidance:

- For unsupported capital expenditure incurred after 31st March 2008, MRP is determined by charging the expenditure over the expected useful life of the relevant asset as the principal repayment on an annuity with an annual interest rate equal to the average 20-year PWLB rate for the year of expenditure, starting in the year after the asset becomes operational. MRP on purchases of freehold land is charged over 50 years. MRP on expenditure not related to fixed assets but which has been capitalised by regulation or direction is charged over 20 years.
- For assets acquired by leases or the Private Finance Initiative, MRP is determined as being equal to the element of the rent or charge that goes to write down the balance sheet liability. However, for long life or high value PFI contracts, MRP is spread across the expected life of the asset, in equal instalments.
- Where former operating leases have been brought onto the balance sheet on 1st April 2022 due to the adoption of the IFRS 16 Leases accounting standard, and the asset values have been adjusted for accruals, prepayments, premiums and/or discounts, then the annual MRP charges will be adjusted so that the total charge to revenue remains unaffected by the new standard.
- No MRP is charged in respect of assets held within the Housing Revenue Account.

Capital expenditure incurred during 2022/23 will not be subject to a MRP charge until 2023/24.

Based on the authority's latest estimate of its capital financing requirement (CFR) on 31st March 2022, the budget for MRP has been set as follows:

	31.03.2022 Estimated CFR £m	2022/23 Estimated MRP £
Capital expenditure before 01.04.2008	89.416	0.981
Unsupported capital expenditure after 31.03.2008	88.414	3.456
Leases and Private Finance Initiative	84.027	0.000
Total General Fund	261.857	4.437
Total Housing Revenue Account	476.163	0.000
Total	738.020	0.000

Appendix E5: Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2022/23

Introduction

Treasury management is the management of the council's cash flows, borrowing and investments, and the associated risks. The council has substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of financial risk are therefore central to the council's prudent financial management.

Treasury risk management at the council is conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2017 Edition* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the council to approve a treasury management strategy before the start of each financial year. This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to the CIPFA Code.

Investments held for service purposes or for commercial profit are considered in a different report, the Investment Strategy. (**Appendix E3**)

External Context

Economic background: The ongoing impact on the UK from coronavirus, together with higher inflation, higher interest rates, and the country's trade position post-Brexit, will be major influences on the Authority's treasury management strategy for 2022/23.

The Bank of England (BoE) increased Bank Rate to 0.25% in December 2021 while maintaining its Quantitative Easing programme at £895bn. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted 8-1 in favour of raising rates, and unanimously to maintain the asset purchase programme.

Within the announcement the MPC noted that the pace of the global recovery was broadly in line with its November Monetary Policy Report. Prior to the emergence of the Omicron coronavirus variant, the Bank also considered the UK economy to be evolving in line with expectations, however the increased uncertainty and risk to activity the new variant presents, the Bank revised down its estimates for Q4 GDP growth to 0.6% from 1.0%. Inflation was projected to be higher than previously forecast, with CPI likely to remain above 5% throughout the winter and peak at 6% in April 2022. The labour market was generally performing better than previously forecast and the BoE now expects the unemployment rate to fall to 4% compared to 4.5% forecast previously, but notes that Omicron could weaken the demand for labour.

UK CPI for November 2021 registered 5.1% year on year, up from 4.2% in the previous month. Core inflation, which excludes the more volatile components, rose to 4.0% y/y from

3.4%. The most recent labour market data for the three months to October 2021 showed the unemployment rate fell to 4.2% while the employment rate rose to 75.5%.

In October 2021, the headline 3-month average annual growth rate for wages were 4.9% for total pay and 4.3% for regular pay. In real terms, after adjusting for inflation, total pay growth was up 1.7% while regular pay was up 1.0%. The change in pay growth has been affected by a change in composition of employee jobs, where there has been a fall in the number and proportion of lower paid jobs.

Gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 1.3% in the third calendar quarter of 2021 according to the initial estimate, compared to a gain of 5.5% q/q in the previous quarter, with the annual rate slowing to 6.6% from 23.6%. The Q3 gain was modestly below the consensus forecast of a 1.5% q/q rise. During the quarter activity measures were boosted by sectors that reopened following pandemic restrictions, suggesting that wider spending was flat. Looking ahead, while monthly GDP readings suggest there had been some increase in momentum in the latter part of Q3, Q4 growth is expected to be soft.

GDP growth in the euro zone increased by 2.2% in calendar Q3 2021 following a gain of 2.1% in the second quarter and a decline of -0.3% in the first. Headline inflation has been strong, with CPI registering 4.9% year-on-year in November, the fifth successive month of inflation. Core CPI inflation was 2.6% y/y in November, the fourth month of successive increases from July's 0.7% y/y. At these levels, inflation is above the European Central Bank's target of 'below, but close to 2%', putting some pressure on its long-term stance of holding its main interest rate of 0%.

The US economy expanded at an annualised rate of 2.1% in Q3 2021, slowing sharply from gains of 6.7% and 6.3% in the previous two quarters. In its December 2021 interest rate announcement, the Federal Reserve continue to maintain the Fed Funds rate at between 0% and 0.25% but outlined its plan to reduce its asset purchase programme earlier than previously stated and signalled they are in favour of tightening interest rates at a faster pace in 2022, with three 0.25% movements now expected.

Credit outlook: Since the start of 2021, relatively benign credit conditions have led to credit default swap (CDS) prices for the larger UK banks to remain low and had steadily edged down throughout the year up until mid-November when the emergence of Omicron has caused them to rise modestly. However, the generally improved economic outlook during 2021 helped bank profitability and reduced the level of impairments many had made as provisions for bad loans. However, the relatively recent removal of coronavirus-related business support measures by the government means the full impact on bank balance sheets may not be known for some time.

The improved economic picture during 2021 led the credit rating agencies to reflect this in their assessment of the outlook for the UK sovereign as well as several financial institutions, revising them from negative to stable and even making a handful of rating upgrades.

Looking ahead, while there is still the chance of bank losses from bad loans as government and central bank support is removed, the institutions on the Authority's counterparty list are well-capitalised and general credit conditions across the sector are expected to remain benign. Duration limits for counterparties on the Authority's lending list are under regular review and will continue to reflect economic conditions and the credit outlook.

Interest rate forecast: The Authority's treasury management adviser Arlingclose is forecasting that Bank Rate will continue to rise in calendar Q1 2022 to subdue inflationary pressures and the perceived desire by the BoE to move away from emergency levels of interest rates.

Investors continue to price in multiple rises in Bank Rate over the next forecast horizon, and Arlingclose believes that although interest rates will rise again, the increases will not be to the extent predicted by financial markets. In the near-term, the risks around Arlingclose's central case are to the upside while over the medium-term the risks become more balanced.

Yields are expected to remain broadly at current levels over the medium-term, with the 5, 10 and 20 year gilt yields expected to average around 0.65%, 0.90%, and 1.15% respectively. The risks around for short and medium-term yields are initially to the upside but shifts lower later, while for long-term yields the risk is to the upside. However, as ever there will almost certainly be short-term volatility due to economic and political uncertainty and events.

Underlying assumptions:

- The global recovery from the pandemic has entered a more challenging phase. The resurgence in demand has led to the expected rise in inflationary pressure, but disrupted factors of supply are amplifying the effects, increasing the likelihood of lower growth rates ahead. The advent of the Omicron variant of coronavirus is affecting activity and is also a reminder of the potential downside risks.
- Despite relatively buoyant activity survey data, official GDP data indicates that growth was weakening into Q4 2021. Other data, however, suggested continued momentum, particularly for November. Retail sales volumes rose 1.4%, PMIs increased, and the labour market continued to strengthen. The end of furlough did not appear to have had a significant impact on unemployment. Wage growth is elevated.
- The CPI inflation rate rose to 5.1% for November and will rise higher in the near term. While the transitory factors affecting inflation are expected to unwind over time, policymakers' concern is persistent medium term price pressure.

- These factors prompted the MPC to raise Bank Rate to 0.25% at the December meeting. Short term interest rate expectations remain elevated.
- The outlook, however, appears weaker. Household spending faces pressures from a combination of higher prices and tax rises. In the immediate term, the Omicron variant has already affected growth – Q4 and Q1 activity could be weak at best.
- Longer-term government bond yields remain relatively low despite the more hawkish signals from the BoE and the Federal Reserve. Investors are concerned that significant policy tightening in the near term will slow growth and prompt the need for looser policy later. Geo-political and coronavirus risks are also driving safe haven buying. The result is a much flatter yield curve, as short-term yields rise even as long-term yields fall.
- The rise in Bank Rate despite the Omicron variant signals that the MPC will act to bring inflation down whatever the environment. It has also made clear its intentions to tighten policy further. While the economic outlook will be challenging, the signals from policymakers suggest their preference is to tighten policy unless data indicates a more severe slowdown.

Forecast:

- The MPC will want to build on the strong message it delivered this month by tightening policy despite Omicron uncertainty.
- Arlingclose therefore expects Bank Rate to rise to 0.50% in Q1 2022, but then remain there. Risks to the forecast are initially weighted to the upside, but becoming more balanced over time. The Arlingclose central forecast remains below the market forward curve.
- Gilt yields will remain broadly flat from current levels. Yields have fallen sharply at the longer end of the yield curve, but expectations of a rise in Bank Rate have maintained short term gilt yields at higher levels.
- Easing expectations for Bank Rate over time could prompt the yield curve to steepen, as investors build in higher inflation expectations.
- The risks around the gilt yield forecasts vary. The risk for short and medium term yields is initially on the upside but shifts lower later. The risk for long-term yields is weighted to the upside.

	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24
Official Bank Rate													
Upside risk	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Arlingclose Central Case	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Downside risk	0.00	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25
3-month money market rate													
Upside risk	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Arlingclose Central Case	0.25	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Downside risk	0.00	-0.25	-0.25	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.30	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35
5yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.00	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45
Arlingclose Central Case	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.75
Downside risk	-0.10	-0.20	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40
10yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.10	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.55
Arlingclose Central Case	0.80	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.90	0.90	0.95	0.95
Downside risk	-0.10	-0.25	-0.30	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40
20yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Arlingclose Central Case	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Downside risk	-0.15	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45
50yr gilt yield													
Upside risk	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Arlingclose Central Case	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.15
Downside risk	-0.15	-0.30	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45

PWLB Standard Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 1.00%
PWLB Certainty Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.80%
PWLB Infrastructure Rate (Maturity Loans) = Gilt yield + 0.60%

For the purpose of setting the budget, it has been assumed that new treasury investments will be made at an average rate of 0.25%, and that new long-term loans will be borrowed at an average rate of 2.5%.

Local Context

On 31st January 2022, the Authority held £278.275m of borrowing and £155.500m of treasury investments. This is set out in further detail at **Appendix E5**. Forecast changes in these sums are shown in the balance sheet analysis in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Balance sheet summary and forecast

	31.3.21	31.3.22	31.3.23	31.3.24	31.3.25
	Actual	Estimate	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
General Fund CFR	141.096	153.837	189.875	233.401	293.151
HRA CFR	466.254	500.156	559.932	591.126	614.725
PFI CFR	96.370	83.058	78.461	74.007	69.136
Total CFR	703.720	737.051	828.268	898.534	977.012
Less: Other debt liabilities *	(96.370)	(83.058)	(78.461)	(74.007)	(69.136)
Loans CFR	607.350	653.993	749.807	824.527	907.876

Less: External borrowing **	(371.609)	(273.275)	(363.526)	(444.445)	(536.157)
Internal (over) borrowing	235.741	380.718	386.281	380.082	371.719
Less: Balance Sheet Resources	(387.441)	(265.218)	(280.781)	(274.582)	(487.219)
Treasury investments (or New borrowing)	(151.700)	(115.500)	(105.500)	(105.500)	(105.500)

* leases and PFI liabilities that form part of the Authority's total debt

** shows only loans to which the Authority is committed and excludes optional refinancing

The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. The Authority's current strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, sometimes known as internal borrowing.

CIPFA's *Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities* recommends that the Authority's total debt should be lower than its highest forecast CFR over the next three years. Table 1 shows that the Authority expects to comply with this recommendation during 2022/23.

Liability benchmark: To compare the Council's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. This assumes the same forecasts as table 1 above, but that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £10m at each year-end to maintain sufficient liquidity but minimise credit risk.

Table 2: Liability benchmark

	31.3.21 Actual £m	31.3.22 Estimate £m	31.3.23 Forecast £m	31.3.24 Forecast £m	31.3.25 Forecast £m
Loans CFR	607.350	653.993	749.807	824.527	907.876
Less: Balance Sheet Resources	(387.441)	(275.218)	(280.781)	(274.582)	(487.219)
Net Loans Requirement	219.909	378.775	469.026	549.945	420.657
Plus: Liquidity Allowance	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
Liability benchmark	229.909	388.775	479.026	559.945	430.657

Borrowing Strategy

The Authority currently holds £278.275m of loans, a decrease of £93.334m since 31st March 2021, as part of its strategy for funding previous years' capital programmes. The balance sheet forecast in table 1 shows that the Authority expects to hold external debt of up to £363.256m in 2022/23, a net increase of £90.251m on the current level. The Authority may also borrow additional sums to pre-fund future years' requirements, providing this does not exceed the authorised limit for borrowing of £451.545m.

Objectives: The Authority's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving certainty of those costs over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority's long-term plans change is a secondary objective.

Strategy: Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and to local government funding, the Authority's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. With short-term interest rates currently much lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short-term to either use internal resources, or to borrow short-term loans instead.

By doing so, the Authority can reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) and reduce overall treasury risk. The benefits of internal and short-term borrowing will be monitored regularly against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing into future years when long-term borrowing rates are forecast to rise modestly. Arlingclose will assist the Authority with this 'cost of carry' and breakeven analysis. Its output may determine whether the Authority borrows additional sums at long-term fixed rates in 2022/23 with a view to keeping future interest costs low, even if this causes additional cost in the short-term.

The Authority has previously raised most of its long-term borrowing from the PWLB but will consider long-term loans from other sources including banks, pensions and local authorities, and will investigate the possibility of issuing bonds and similar instruments, in order to lower interest costs and reduce over-reliance on one source of funding in line with the CIPFA Code. PWLB loans are no longer available to local authorities planning to buy investment assets primarily for yield; the Authority intends to avoid this activity in order to retain its access to PWLB loans.

Alternatively, the Authority may arrange forward starting loans, where the interest rate is fixed in advance, but the cash is received in later years. This would enable certainty of cost to be achieved without suffering a cost of carry in the intervening period.

In addition, the Authority may borrow short-term loans to cover unplanned cash flow shortages.

Sources of borrowing: The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:

1. HM Treasury's PWLB lending facility (formerly the Public Works Loan Board)
2. any institution approved for investments (see below)
3. any other bank or building society authorised to operate in the UK
4. any other UK public sector body
5. UK public and private sector pension funds (except Islington Pension Fund)
6. capital market bond investors
7. UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues
8. Individuals lending via a peer-to-peer platform where appropriate counterparty checks are conducted by the platform
9. Investors in capital market bonds and retail bonds issued by the Council

Other sources of debt finance: In addition, capital finance may be raised by the following methods that are not borrowing, but may be classed as other debt liabilities:

10. leasing
11. hire purchase
12. Private Finance Initiative
13. sale and leaseback

Municipal Bonds Agency: UK Municipal Bonds Agency plc was established in 2014 by the Local Government Association as an alternative to the PWLB. It issues bonds on the capital markets and lends the proceeds to local authorities. This is a more complicated source of finance than the PWLB for two reasons: borrowing authorities will be required to provide investors with a guarantee to refund their investment if the agency is unable to for any reason; and there will be a lead time of several months between committing to borrow and knowing the interest rate payable. Any decision to borrow from the Agency will therefore be the subject of a separate report to full Council

LOBOs: Islington Council holds no LOBO (Lender's Option Borrower's Option) loans where the lender has the option to propose an increase in the interest rate at set dates, following which the council has the option either to accept the new rate or to repay the loan at no additional cost.

Debt rescheduling: The PWLB allows authorities to repay loans before maturity and either pay a premium or receive a discount according to a set formula based on current interest rates. Other lenders may also be prepared to negotiate premature redemption terms. They may take advantage of this and replace some loans with new loans, or repay loans without replacement, where this is expected to lead to an overall cost saving or a reduction in risk.

Treasury Investment Strategy

The council holds invested funds, representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. In the past 12 months, the council's treasury investment balance has ranged between £100m and £200m, and similar levels are expected to be maintained in the forthcoming year.

Objectives: The CIPFA Code requires the council to invest its treasury funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income. Where balances are expected to be invested for more than one year, the council will aim to achieve a total return that is equal or higher than the prevailing rate of inflation, in order to maintain the spending power of the sum invested.

Negative interest rates: The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk that the Bank of England will set its Bank Rate at or below zero, which is likely to feed through to negative interest rates on all low risk, short-term investment options. Since investments cannot pay negative income, negative rates will be applied by reducing the value of investments. In this event, security will be measured as receiving the contractually agreed amount at maturity, even though this may be less than the amount originally invested.

Strategy: Given the increasing risk and very low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the council aims to reduce its temporary debt and majority of the council's surplus cash currently remains invested in short-term unsecured bank deposits, DMO and other local authorities and money market funds. This diversification will represent a continuation of the strategy.

Business models: Under the new IFRS 9 standard, the accounting for certain investments depends on the Authority's "business model" for managing them. The council aims to achieve value from its treasury investments by a business model of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore, where other criteria are also met, these investments will continue to be accounted for at amortised cost.

Approved counterparties: The Authority may invest its surplus funds with any of the counterparty types in Appendix C-Approved counterparty list, subject to the limits shown.

The Council has reviewed the way it formulates its counterparty criteria. The lending list criteria is devised from the use of rating agencies which will include) as well as other factors. The main sovereign states whose banks are to be included are Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland and the US. These countries and the Banks within them have been selected after analysis and careful monitoring of:

- Credit Ratings (minimum long-term A+ minimum short term F1).
- Credit Default Swaps.
- GDP; Net Debt as a Percentage of GDP.
- Sovereign Support Mechanisms / potential support from a well-resourced parent institution.
- Share Price.

The Council has restricted its investment activity to the following institutions while conditions in the financial sector are monitored for stability and cashflow positions are averaging around £100m.

- The Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility (The rates of interest from the DMADF are below equivalent money market rates. However, the returns are an acceptable trade-off for the guarantee that the Council's capital is secure).
- AAA-rated Money Market Funds with a Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV) and Variable Net Asset Value (VNAV).
- Deposits with other local authorities.
- Business reserve accounts and term deposits. These have been primarily restricted to UK institutions that are rated at least A+ long term.

Government: Loans to, and bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by, national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is generally a lower risk of insolvency, although they are not zero risk. Investments with the UK Government are deemed to be zero credit risk due to its ability to create additional currency and therefore may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

Secured investments: Investments secured on the borrower's assets, which limits the potential losses in the event of insolvency. The amount and quality of the security will be a key factor in the investment decision. Covered bonds and reverse repurchase agreements with banks and building societies are exempt from bail-in. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the higher of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used. The combined secured and unsecured investments with any one counterparty will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.

Banks and building societies (unsecured): Accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit and senior unsecured bonds with banks and building societies, other than multilateral development banks. These investments are subject to the risk of credit loss via a bail-in should the regulator determine that the bank is failing or likely to fail. See below for arrangements relating to operational bank accounts.

Registered providers (unsecured): Loans to, and bonds issued or guaranteed by, registered providers of social housing or registered social landlords, formerly known as housing associations. These bodies are regulated by the Regulator of Social Housing (in England), the Scottish Housing Regulator, the Welsh Government and the Department for Communities (in Northern Ireland). As providers of public services, they retain the likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

Money market funds: Pooled funds that offer same-day or short notice liquidity and very low or no price volatility by investing in short-term money markets. They have the advantage over bank accounts of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a small fee. Although no sector limit applies to money market funds, the Authority will take care to diversify its liquid investments over a variety of providers to ensure access to cash at all times.

Strategic pooled funds: Bond, equity and property funds that offer enhanced returns over the longer term but are more volatile in the short term. These allow the Authority to diversify into asset classes other than cash without the need to own and manage the underlying investments. Because these funds have no defined maturity date, but are available for withdrawal after a notice period, their performance and continued suitability in meeting the Authority's investment objectives will be monitored regularly.

Real estate investment trusts: Shares in companies that invest mainly in real estate and pay most of their rental income to investors in a similar manner to pooled property funds. As with property funds, REITs offer enhanced returns over the longer term, but are more volatile especially as the share price reflects changing demand for the shares as well as changes in the value of the underlying properties.

Other investments: This category covers treasury investments not listed above, for example unsecured corporate bonds and company loans. Non-bank companies cannot be bailed-in but can become insolvent placing the Authority's investment at risk.

Net Zero Carbon: As a responsible investor, the council is committed to considering environmental, social, and governance issues, and has a particular interest in taking action to contribute to our strategy of Building a Net Zero Carbon Islington by 2030. However, investment guidance, both statutory and from professional guidelines (CIPFA), dictates that investment activities must adopt 'SLY' principles – prioritising security, liquidity and yield. There are already touch points with local authority investing, including the incorporation of Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) metrics into credit rating agency assessments. There are also a small but growing number of financial institutions and fund managers promoting ESG products. Advisors are looking at ways in which to incorporate these factors into their creditworthiness assessment service that will be shared and adopted. The council will continue to monitor this as the market develops, noting that the lack of consistency and coverage in current market products alongside the treasury management 'SLY' priorities

means that it is not currently practicable to formally include ESG targets as part of our treasury management or investment strategies. It is the council's intention to take opportunities within the overall treasury strategy to further the aims of the council and it will therefore actively consider appropriate ESG products as they emerge.

Operational bank accounts: The council may incur operational exposures, for example through current accounts, collection accounts and merchant acquiring services, to any UK bank with credit ratings no lower than BBB- and with assets greater than £25bn. These are not classed as investments but are still subject to the risk of a bank bail-in, and balances will therefore be kept below £30m per bank. The Bank of England has stated that in the event of failure, banks with assets greater than £25bn are more likely to be bailed-in than made insolvent, increasing the chance of the council maintaining operational continuity.

Risk assessment and credit ratings: Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. The credit rating agencies in current use are listed in the Treasury Management Practices document. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:

1. no new investments will be made,
2. any existing investments that can be recalled or sold at no cost will be, and
3. full consideration will be given to the recall or sale of all other existing investments with the affected counterparty.

Where a credit rating agency announces that a credit rating is on review for possible downgrade (also known as "negative watch") so that it may fall below the approved rating criteria, then only investments that can be withdrawn will be made with that organisation until the outcome of the review is announced. This policy will not apply to negative outlooks, which indicate a long-term direction of travel rather than an imminent change of rating.

Other information on the security of investments: The council understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support, reports in the quality financial press and analysis and advice from the council's treasury management adviser. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may otherwise meet the above criteria.

When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2020, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the council will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum

duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, or with other local authorities. This will cause investment returns to fall but will protect the principal sum invested.

Investment limits: In order to limit risk in the case of a single default, the maximum that will be lent to any one organisation (other than the UK Government) will be £15m. A group of entities under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes.

Limits are also placed on fund managers, investments in brokers' nominee accounts and foreign countries as below. Investments in pooled funds and multilateral development banks do not count against the limit for any single foreign country, since the risk is diversified over many countries.

Liquidity management: The Authority uses purpose-built cash flow forecasting to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a prudent basis to minimise the risk of the Authority being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Authority's medium-term financial plan and cash flow forecast.

Treasury Management Indicators

The Authority measures and manages its exposures to treasury management risks using the following indicators.

Security: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to credit risk by monitoring the value-weighted average credit rating of its investment portfolio. This is calculated by applying a score to each investment (AAA=1, AA+=2, etc.) and taking the arithmetic average, weighted by the size of each investment. Unrated investments are assigned a score based on their perceived risk.

Credit risk indicator	Target
Portfolio average credit	A+

Liquidity: The Authority has adopted a voluntary measure of its exposure to liquidity risk by monitoring the amount of cash available to meet unexpected payments within a rolling one-month period, without additional borrowing.

Liquidity risk indicator	Target
Total cash available within 3 months	£25m

Interest rate exposures: This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on the one-year revenue impact of a 1% rise or fall in interest rates will be:

Interest rate risk indicator	Limit
Upper limit on one-year revenue impact of a 1% <u>rise</u> in interest rates	£5,904,500
Upper limit on one-year revenue impact of a 1% <u>fall</u> in interest rates	£2,530,500

The impact of a change in interest rates is calculated on the assumption that maturing loans and investments will be replaced at new market rates.

Maturity structure of borrowing: This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to refinancing risk. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of borrowing will be:

Refinancing rate risk indicator	Upper limit	Lower limit
Under 12 months	100%	12%
12 months and within 24 months	100%	5%
24 months and within 5 years	100%	16%
5 years and within 10 years	100%	7%
10 years and within 20 years	100%	20%

Time periods start on the first day of each financial year. The maturity date of borrowing is the earliest date on which the lender can demand repayment.

Principal sums invested for periods longer than a year: The purpose of this indicator is to control the Authority's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments. The limits on the long-term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end will be:

Price risk indicator	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Limit on principal invested beyond year end	£30m	£20m	£20m

Related Matters The CIPFA Code requires the Authority to include the following in its treasury management strategy.

Financial derivatives: Local authorities have previously made use of financial derivatives embedded into loans and investments both to reduce interest rate risk (e.g., interest rate collars and forward deals) and to reduce costs or increase income at the expense of greater risk (e.g., LOBO loans and callable deposits). The general power of competence in section 1 of the *Localism Act 2011* removes much of the uncertainty over local authorities' use of standalone financial derivatives (i.e., those that are not embedded into a loan or investment).

The Authority will only use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the Authority is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives, including those present in pooled funds and forward starting transactions, will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria, assessed using the appropriate credit rating for derivative exposures. An allowance for credit risk calculated using the methodology in the Treasury Management Practices document will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.

In line with the CIPFA Code, the Authority will seek external advice and will consider that advice before entering into financial derivatives to ensure that it fully understands the implications.

Housing Revenue Account: On 1st April 2012, the Authority notionally split each of its existing long-term loans into General Fund and HRA pools. In the future, new long-term loans borrowed will be assigned in their entirety to one pool or the other. Interest payable and other costs/income arising from long-term loans (e.g., premiums and discounts on early redemption) will be charged/ credited to the respective revenue account. Differences between the value of the HRA loans pool and the HRA's underlying need to borrow (adjusted for HRA balance sheet resources available for investment) will result in a notional cash balance which may be positive or negative. This balance will be measured each month and

interest transferred between the General Fund and HRA at the Authority's average interest rate on investments, adjusted for credit risk.

Internal borrowing Where the HRA or GF has surplus cash balances which allow either account to have external borrowing below its level of CFR (internal borrowing), the rate currently charged on this internal borrowing will be based on the 14.5-15 year PWLB fixed loan rate to reflect the assumed opportunity cost forgone. This is subject to review.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive: The Authority has opted up to professional client status with its providers of financial services, including [advisers, banks, brokers and fund managers], allowing it access to a greater range of services but with the greater regulatory protections afforded to individuals and small companies. Given the size and range of the Authority's treasury management activities, the Corporate Director of Resources believes this to be the most appropriate status.

Financial Implications

The interest cost and investment income estimates for 2022/23 are currently being updated and will be reflected in the final version of this document to Full Council on 3 March 2022. If actual levels of investments and borrowing, or actual interest rates, differ from forecast, performance against these interest cost and investment income budgets will be correspondingly different. A differential is distinctly possible due the recent change in interest rates which may have an effect on the net cost paid on debt, the implications of which investment interest rate may increase to 0.5% and average debt 3%. This will however not necessarily be passed on immediately.

Other Options Considered

The CIPFA Code does not prescribe any particular treasury management strategy for local authorities to adopt. The Corporate Director of Resources, having consulted the Executive Member for Finance and Performance, believes that the above strategy represents an appropriate balance between risk management and cost effectiveness. Some alternative strategies, with their financial and risk management implications, are listed below.

Alternative	Impact on income and expenditure	Impact on risk management
Invest in a narrower range of counterparties and/or for shorter times	Interest income will be lower	Lower chance of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be greater

Invest in a wider range of counterparties and/or for longer times	Interest income will be higher	Increased risk of losses from credit related defaults, but any such losses may be smaller
Borrow additional sums at long-term fixed interest rates	Debt interest costs will rise; this is unlikely to be offset by higher investment income	Higher investment balance leading to a higher impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs may be more certain
Borrow short-term or variable loans instead of long-term fixed rates	Debt interest costs will initially be lower	Increases in debt interest costs will be broadly offset by rising investment income in the medium term, but long-term costs may be less certain
Reduce level of borrowing	Saving on debt interest is likely to exceed lost investment income	Reduced investment balance leading to a lower impact in the event of a default; however long-term interest costs may be less certain

List of Institutions Lent To & Approved Counterparty List – December 2021

Class	Type	Counterparty	Profile	Principal O/S (£)
Deposit	Fixed	Surrey County Council	Maturity	-10,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Slough Borough Council	Maturity	-10,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Swale Borough Council	Maturity	-5,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	London Borough of Croydon	Maturity	-10,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Conwy County Borough Council	Maturity	-11,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Gloucester City Council	Maturity	-6,500,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Windsor and Maidenhead Royal Borough Council	Maturity	-10,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	London Borough of Croydon	Maturity	-5,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Thurrock Borough Council	Maturity	-15,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Slough Borough Council	Maturity	-3,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Windsor and Maidenhead Royal Borough Council	Maturity	-5,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	North Lanarkshire Council	Maturity	-10,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	London Borough of Haringey	Maturity	-5,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Liverpool City Council	Maturity	-10,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	Police & Crime Commissioner for Merseyside	Maturity	-10,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	DMADF (Debt Management Account Deposit Facility)	Maturity	-15,000,000.00
Deposit	Fixed	DMADF (Debt Management Account Deposit Facility)	Maturity	-10,000,000.00
Grand Total				-150,500,000.00

Approved Counter-Party List

Minimum criteria	A+	F1	A1	P-1	A+	A-1						
	Fitch L/T	Fitch S/T	Moody's L/T	Moody's S/T	S & P L/T	S & P S/T	Sovereign Rating - F/M/S&P	Maximum Limit - £	Maximum Term	LBI	Artingclose Current Advice	Lending at 31/12/2021
UK Banks												
Barclays	A+	F1	A1	P-1	A	A-1	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	100 days	Council Bankers from Mar 2015 - overnight liquidity only	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Handelsbanken plc	AA	F1+	NR	NR	AA-	A-1+	AA+/+Aa2/AA-	15,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
HSBC	AA-	F1+	A1	P-1	A+	A-1	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Lloyds Bank PLC / Bank of Scotland	A+	F1	A1	P-1	A+	A-1	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
RBS / NATWEST PLC	A+	F1	A1	P-1	A	A-1	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Santander UK	A+	F1	A1	P-1	A	A-1	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Standard Chartered	A+	F1	A1	P-1	A+	A-1	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
UK Building Societies												
Coventry	A	F1	A2	P-1			AA-/Aa3/AaU	NONE			Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Leeds	A	F1	A3	P-2			AA-/Aa3/AaU	NONE			Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Nationwide	A+	F1	A1	P-1	A-1	A+	AA-/Aa3/AaU	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Yorkshire	A	F1	A3	P-2	NR	NR	AA-/Aa3/AaU	NONE			Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Non UK Banks												
Australia												
Australia & NZ Banking Group	A+	F1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	AAA/Aaa/AAA	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	A+	F1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	AAA/Aaa/AAA	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
National Australia Bank	A+	F1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	AAA/Aaa/AAA	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Westpac Banking Corporation	A+	F1	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	AAA/Aaa/AAA	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months		
Canada												
Bank of Montreal	AA	F1+	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1+	AA+/Aa1/AA+	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Bank of Nova Scotia	AA	F1+	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	AA+/Aa1/AA+	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	AA	F1+	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	AA+/Aa1/AA+	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Royal Bank of Canada	AA+	F1+	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	AA+/Aa1/AA+	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Toronto-Dominion Bank	AA	F1+	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	AA+/Aa1/AA+	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Finland												
Nordea Bank ABP	AA	F1+	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	AA+/Aa1/AA+	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Germany												
DZ BANK AG DEUTSCHE ZENTRAL-LANDESBANK BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	AA-	F1+	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	AAA/Aaa/AAU	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
	A	F1	Aa3	P-1	NR	NR	AAA/Aaa/AAU	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Netherlands												
Cooperative Rabobank	AA-	F1+	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	AAA/Aaa/AAA	10,000,000	100 days	Limit to 3 Months	Limit to 100 days / %5 Deposits & CDs/ 10% Secured	
Other												
UK Local Authorities (except for SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL)							AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000(per au	24 Months		Limit to 24 Months - WEF 11/12/2018	125,500,000
Supra-National Bonds (EIB)	AA+	F1+	Aa1	P-1	AAA	A-1+	N/A	Unlimited	6 Months		Limit to 25 years 10% of portfolio -	
Transport For London	A+	F1+	A3	P-2	A+	A-1	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	24 Months		Up to 24 months - Limit 10% of portfolio (Approx £15m)	
UK DMADF	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	AA-/Aa3/AaU	Unlimited	6 Months		Unlimited	25,000,000
LCR Finance PLC	AA-	NR	Aa3	NR	AA	NR	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	10 years		OK - Limit to 10% of Fund Size (approx £ 15M)	
Network Rail Infrastructure Finance PLC	AA-	NR	Aa3	P-1	AA	NR	AA-/Aa3/AaU	15,000,000	10 years		OK - Limit to 10% of Fund Size (approx £ 15M)	
UK Government	AA-	NR	Aa3	NR	Aau	A-1+u	AA-/Aa3/AaU	Unlimited	50 years		Unlimited	
Wellcome Trust Finance PLC	NR	NR	Aaa	NR	AAA	NR	AA-/Aa3/AaU	10,000,000	20 years		OK - Limit to 5% of Fund Size (approx £10M)	
TOTAL FUNDS INVESTED												150,500,000

* indicates ratings on watch or under review

Appendix F: COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) Scheme for 2021/22

1. Introduction

- 1.1. On 25 March 2021 the government announced a new COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF). £17,161,221 was allocated to Islington Council to support those businesses affected by the pandemic but ineligible for existing support linked to business rates.
- 1.2. The council is responsible for designing the discretionary CARF scheme that will operate in its area.
- 1.3. The purpose of this paper is to determine a policy to award CARF in accordance with the Discretionary Rate Relief powers as contained within Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended) as from 1 April 2019.

2. Recommended Approach

- 2.1. It is recommended that the council award CARF in two tranches:
 - (i) Tranche One: An initial award of up to £2,000 per qualifying property.
 - (ii) Tranche Two: If there is any unspent allocation remaining on 30 June 2022, the remaining funds will be divided equally amongst the qualifying properties.
- 2.2. It is recommended that the CARF is applied in accordance with the Islington CARF Scheme which is contained in **Appendix A** of this report.

3. Background

- 3.1. On 25 March 2021 the Government announced a new COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) with £17,161,221 allocated to Islington Council to support those businesses affected by the pandemic but ineligible for existing support linked to business rates.
- 3.2. The government will fully reimburse Islington Council for CARF discretionary relief awards which comply with their guidance (Appendix B) up to the £17,161,221 allocated to the council.
- 3.3. The council is responsible for designing the discretionary CARF scheme that will operate in its area. However, to claim the reimbursement above, the council's scheme must:
 - a) not award relief to ratepayers who for the same period of the relief either are or would have been eligible for the Extended Retail Discount (covering retail, hospitality and leisure), the Nursery Discount or the Airport and Ground Operations Support Scheme (AGOSS);
 - b) not award relief to a hereditament for a period when it is unoccupied (other than hereditaments which have become closed temporarily due to the government's advice on COVID-19, which should be treated as occupied for the purposes of this relief);
 - c) direct their support towards ratepayers who have been adversely affected by the pandemic and have been unable to adequately adapt to that impact; and

d) in line with the legal restrictions in section 47(8A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, billing authorities may not grant the discount to themselves, certain precepting authorities (e.g., a parish or county council) or a functional body, within the meaning of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

- 3.4 The Islington CARF Scheme proposed in this report (in **Appendix A** of this report) reflects the government's guidance.
- 3.5 By awarding an equal lump sum of CARF to qualifying businesses of any size, the awards have a progressive impact in favour of smaller businesses. Smaller businesses have lower business rates bills and the lump sum CARF proposed will therefore mitigate a much greater proportion of their rates liability than for a larger business, with a higher rates liability. By limiting the number of awards made to a single ratepayer the council are also ensuring that a greater proportion of the £17,161,221 allocation is spread amongst smaller businesses. The council's business rates system, does not hold sufficiently detailed information about each business to enable targeting of specific economic sectors but it has been possible to exclude those the council does not wish to support, along with those excluded by the government. These are found in **Appendix A**.
- 3.6 By awarding CARF in two tranches a scheme has been designed that greatly reduces the risk of overspending the £17,161,221 allocation and allows the council to use all of the allocation if, by the Summer of 2022, there are still available funds.

Table 1 - Value of the funding allocation and how it might be distributed over the two tranches

2021/22 Allocated Funding	Estimate of the maximum number of properties that might qualify	Tranche One (£) estimate of total expenditure based on the maximum no of properties that could qualify	Tranche Two (£) estimate of total expenditure if Tranche One is fully spent
£17,161,221	7,475	£14,950,000	£2,211,221

- 3.7 It is not possible to accurately predict the actual number of qualifiers, however the two-tranche mechanism proposed, allows the scheme to distribute any unspent allocation that remains after all CARF applications have been decided. By ensuring that all of the allocation can be spent by September 2022 the council will enable the maximum amount of support for Islington's businesses.
- 3.8 The total value of CARF awarded by the council should not be greater than the £17,161,221 allocation available for the financial year, 2021/2022. If it appears that this allocation will be exceeded, the scheme will be closed for new applicants however, our two-tranche design reduces the risk that our allocation will be exceeded.

4. Implications

Financial Implications

- 4.1. The purpose of the report is to formally determine the award criteria for the council's CARF scheme. There is no new legislation laid in order to grant these reliefs. Instead, the government advised that any awards made under discretionary relief powers would be fully funded and local authorities compensated for awards made.

Legal Implications

- 4.2. The Guidance advises that the council should award any relief in accordance with powers for granting Discretionary Rate Relief under Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended). Granting the relief as recommended here would be reasonable and lawful.
- 4.3. Public funding/support given in the UK since 1 January 2021 is no longer subject to state aid law. New rules on subsidy control now apply, which are in many ways closely analogous to EU state aid law. Public authorities are to make a case by case consideration of their proposed subsidy in compliance with the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) reached between the UK and the EU. The TCA is incorporated into domestic law by virtue of Section 29 of the EU (Future Relationships) Act 2020.
- 4.4. The concept of subsidy subject to the TCA requirements is defined in very broad terms. A subsidy is a measure which:
- a) is given by a public authority (including a local authority);
 - b) makes a contribution to an enterprise conferring an economic advantage that is not available on market terms (for example, grants, loans at below market rate, or allowing a company to use publicly owned offices rent free). An enterprise could be a government department or charity if it acts commercially; and
 - c) affects international trade .
- 4.5. The UK-EU TCA obligations must be met if they apply, and the subsidy must meet the terms of its principles. The TCA sets out principles which all subsidies of more than 325,000 Special Drawing Rights (approximately £350,000) given to a single beneficiary over 3 years must meet.
- 4.6. The only exceptions are subsidies to compensate for natural disasters, subsidies for agriculture and subsidies for audio visual. If in scope, the council must consider these principles in the design and granting of subsidies on a case-by-case basis. Failure to do so could leave the council open to judicial review.
- 4.7. The principles are that the subsidies should:
- a. Pursue a specific public policy objective to remedy an identified market failure or to address an equity rationale such as social difficulties or distributional concerns ("the objective") .
 - b. Be proportionate and limited to what is necessary to achieve the objective.
 - c. Be designed to bring about a change of economic behaviour of the beneficiary. that is conducive to achieving the objective and that would not be achieved in the absence of subsidies being provided.
 - d. Not normally compensate for the costs the beneficiary would have funded in the absence of any subsidy.

- e. Should be an appropriate policy instrument to achieve a public policy objective and that objective cannot be achieved through other less distortive means.
- f. Subsidies' positive contributions to achieving the objective should outweigh any negative effects, in particular the negative effects on trade or investment between the UK and EU.

4.8. The government sought views on the best way to design a bespoke approach to UK-wide subsidy control, including any additions to the principles underpinning the regime and any subsidies which should be excluded from the commitments to these principles. It also sought thoughts on how best to manage the most distortive kinds of subsidies, in addition to opinions on the role and powers of the independent body that will oversee the regime. The government aims to deliver a subsidy control regime that:

- Facilitates strategic interventions to support government priorities, including supporting the economy's recovery from COVID-19;
- Takes account of the economic needs of the UK's individual nations and strengthens the economic bonds of our Union;
- Protects the UK's competitive and dynamic market economy, and
- Ensures that subsidies in the UK are given in line with our international commitments including those in the UK-EU TCA .

4.9. The consultation ended on 31 March 2021 and a Subsidy Control Bill has since been introduced. The Subsidy Control Bill has completed its progress through the House of Commons and is about to be considered by the House of Lords.

4.10. For the avoidance of doubt, the council can still pay out subsidies over previously approved schemes as these will be in line with the principles. This includes subsidies related to COVID-19 that have previously been given under the State Aid Temporary Framework. The council must keep these schemes under review and apply the principles to any changes made to these schemes.

Environmental Implications

4.11. There are no environmental implications arising from this report.

Resident Impact Assessment

4.12. 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.

4.13. The broad purpose of this duty is to integrate considerations of equality into day business and keep them under review in decision making, the design of policies and the delivery of services.

- 4.14. There is no cost to the local taxpayer, so no burden is created elsewhere in the borough. The relief proposed is designed to support qualifying businesses adversely impacted by the Omicron variant.
- 4.15. A Resident Impact Assessment screening has been completed (**Appendix D**). The policy supports all types of businesses in Islington such as companies, partnerships and sole traders and therefore is unlikely to directly impact on the protected characteristics.

5. Conclusion and Reason for Recommendations

- 5.1. By introducing the COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) 2021/22 scheme for qualifying businesses the council is reducing the financial burden on businesses within its area.

Background papers:

Appendix A: Covid-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) 2021/2022 scheme

Appendix B: Government's COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF): Local Authority Guidance, dated December 2021

Appendix C: Covid-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) 2021/2022 (£) local allocations

Appendix D: Resident Impact Assessment

Appendix A: Islington Covid19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) Scheme

- 6.1 The Islington CARF Scheme will award CARF in respect of qualifying hereditaments in respect of their business rates liability during the financial year 2021/2022 on the conditions that:
- a. the ratepayer is not someone who for the same period of the relief either are or would have been eligible for the Extended Retail Discount (covering Retail, Hospitality and Leisure), the Nursery Discount or the Airport and Ground Operations Support Scheme (AGOSS),
 - b. the hereditament was occupied and actively trading at, or actively using, the hereditament on 31st January 2022 (other than hereditaments which have become closed temporarily due to the government's advice on COVID-19, which will be treated as occupied for the purposes of this relief)
 - c. the ratepayer makes an application for CARF and confirms they have been adversely affected by the pandemic.
 - d. the ratepayer is on the rating list for the hereditament on 31st January 2022, changes made to the rating list retrospectively after this date will not be treated as eligible for a CARF
 - e. the ratepayer is on the rating list for the hereditament on the date the Council considers their application, for the avoidance of doubt, if the ratepayer on 31st January 2022 is no longer the same ratepayer when the Council considers their application, they will no longer be eligible (*typically, this situation would arise if the occupier subsequently leaves the property*).
 - f. The hereditament has a rateable value greater than £0 and less than £1,000,000
 - g. The hereditament must not be wholly or mainly being used for one of the excluded purposes shown in paragraph 6.9
 - h. CARF will not be awarded in respect of more than 3 hereditaments occupied by the same ratepayer
 - i. In line with the legal restrictions in section 47(8A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, billing authorities may not grant a CARF to itself, certain precepting authorities (e.g. a parish or county council) or a functional body, within the meaning of the Greater London Authority Act 1999
- 6.2 A business must complete the application form provided.
- 6.3 The closing date for applications is 31st March 2022.
- 6.4 The list of exclusions set out in paragraph 6.9 is not intended to be exhaustive. There will also be mixed uses. However, it is intended to be a guide as to the types of uses that the Council considers to be excluded from a CARF award
- 6.5 The Council will determine whether particular properties (hereditaments) are broadly similar in nature to those excluded in 6.9 and, if so, to consider them ineligible for a CARF award. Conversely, properties that are not broadly similar in nature to those excluded in 6.9 and which meet the other conditions of this scheme, will be eligible for a CARF award.

- 6.6 Providing discretionary relief to ratepayers is likely to amount to a subsidy. Any relief provided by Local Authorities under the CARF Scheme will need to comply with the UK's domestic and international subsidy control obligations.
- 6.7 An appeal against a refusal to award on the grounds of whether a hereditament is occupied or is being wholly or mainly being used for an excluded purpose can be made to the Council within one month of the Council's notification to the rate payer of this refusal. Any appeal will be considered by the Director of Finance within a reasonable time period of its submission. The Director of Finance has the scope to adjust the list in paragraph 6.9 at any stage if, in their opinion, it would be in the public interest for them to do so and/or it is in line with the Council's previously stated objective(s) on strategic issues of importance.
- 6.8 Any award of CARF will be credited to the business rates account that is maintained by the Council.
- 6.9 **Exclusions and ineligible for a CARF award are hereditaments that are wholly or mainly being used for or as...**
1. An Advertising Right
 2. Cash point, ATM
 3. Auxiliary Defence Establishment
 4. Bicycle Docking Station
 5. Unoccupied premises
 6. Building under construction, redevelopment, major refurbishment, undergoing conversion, reconstruction, beyond economic repair and similar...
 7. Bus Stations
 8. Car parks, parking spaces
 9. Communication Stations
 10. Construction site offices, site huts
 11. Electricity Hereditaments
 12. Fire Stations
 13. Garages
 14. Independent Distribution Network Operator
 15. Land Used For Storage
 16. Lockers
 17. Mobile phone concession spots
 18. Police Stations
 19. Prisons
 20. Public Telephone Kiosk
 21. Show Flat
 22. Stores, property or rooms used for storage
 - *[excepting properties used as "warehouses" and where the hereditament has been assessed by the Valuation Office as a "warehouse" for the purposes of business rates liability calculations and rates charges]
 23. Telecommunications Fibre Optic Network
 24. Wireless Broadband Site
 25. London Underground Site

26. Transport for London Site

- 6.10 Any award made in error, or applied for by the ratepayer or his representative fraudulently, may be recovered by the Council

Award Calculations

- 7 Tranche One: An initial award of ...

Either

- 7.1 For a qualifying property with a net rates liability of £2,000 or less in 2021/22, the value of the award will be equal to the value of the rates liability.

In practice this brings the business rates bill for these properties down to zero for the 2021/22 financial year.

Or

- 7.2 For a qualifying property with a rates liability of £2,001 or more in 2021/22, the value of the award will be £2,000.

- 8 Tranche Two:

- 8.1 On the 30th June 2022, the Council will assess the (£) value of any underspent CARF allocation.

- 8.2 Using the computer records that the Council maintains for business rates purposes, the Council will identify all those who qualified for a CARF under paragraph 7.2 in Tranche One that still qualify for a CARF as at 30th June 2022.

- 8.3 The Council will divide the unspent CARF allocation equally amongst all the remaining qualifying businesses identified except where this "top-up" award would exceed the net business rates liability.

- 8.4 Where the "top-up" award in 8.3 exceeds the businesses' net business rates liability then the award will be capped at the level of the business rates liability.

In practice this brings the business rates bill for these properties down to zero for the 2021/22 financial year.

- 8.5 These residual or "top-up" amounts of CARF will be credited to businesses rates bills in July 2022.

- 8.6 For the avoidance of doubt in all circumstances CARF awards are capped at the businesses' net business rates liability. CARF awards above the business rates liability will not be paid.

- 9.1 The awards described in sections 7 and 8 will be credited in a way that effectively reduces the business rates liability for the qualifying property in the 2021/22 financial year.

Appendix B



Department for Levelling Up,
Housing & Communities

COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF): Local Authority Guidance

December 2021 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities



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December 2021

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About this guidance

1. This guidance is intended to support local authorities in administering the COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF). This guidance applies to England only.
2. This guidance sets out the scope of CARF and the criteria which local authorities should have regard to when determining awards from the fund. The guidance does not replace existing legislation.
3. Enquiries on this measure should be addressed to: ndr@communities.gov.uk

Introduction

4. COVID-19 has presented a significant and unprecedented challenge for businesses. Since the start of the pandemic the Government's response to support businesses has been of a similarly unprecedented scale. The Government has provided over £400 billion of direct support to the economy during this financial year and last, which has helped to safeguard jobs, businesses and public services in every region and nation of the UK through the pandemic. The Government's support has included making £16 billion available to provide business rates relief for retail, hospitality and leisure properties, given the direct impact of COVID-19 and the Government's interventions on businesses in these sectors.
5. On 25 March the Government announced a new COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) of £1.5 billion. The fund will be available to support those businesses affected by the pandemic but that are ineligible for existing support linked to business rates.
6. The £1.5 billion will be allocated to local authorities based upon the estimated rateable value in each local authority rating list which falls within the scope of the fund, weighted for the Gross Value Added (GVA) impacts of COVID-19 per sector. An explanation of the allocation methodology, categories and definitions is at Annex A to F. Individual local authority allocations are published alongside this guidance.
7. This document provides guidance to authorities about the operation and delivery of the policy.

The COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF)

How will the relief be provided?

8. The Government is not changing the legislation relating to the business rates reliefs available to properties. Instead, the Government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, reimburse local authorities where relief is granted using discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988. It will be for individual billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case whether, having regard to this

guidance and their own local scheme, to grant relief under section 47. The relief is available to reduce chargeable amounts in respect of 2021/22.

9. Central government will fully reimburse local authorities for discretionary relief awards which comply with this guidance up to the maximum level of the allocations. Because billing authorities have completed their NNDR1s for 2021/22 already, payments to major precepting authorities will be unaffected by the award of the relief. Therefore, within the year billing authorities only will be provided with "on account" section 31 payments covering the full amount of relief awarded to ensure that their cashflow is not affected.
10. After the end of the year, billing authorities will also be asked to provide outturn data on the actual total cost of providing the relief via the NNDR3 forms for 2021/22. The loss of income resulting from the relief for each billing authority and major precepting authority will be reconciled against the onaccount payments made over the course of the year and any difference will be paid or recovered.
11. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities will undertake a regular DELTA collection exercise. This will be used to monitor implementation progress. Authorities should therefore ensure they put in place arrangements to support this data collection process. Billing authorities should ensure that they are able to monitor and report the take-up of the scheme at Parliamentary constituency level and local authority level, and by the Special Category code of the hereditaments.

Which properties will benefit from relief?

12. Billing authorities will be responsible for designing the discretionary relief schemes that are to operate in their areas. However, in developing and implementing their schemes local authorities must, if they are funding the relief from the section 31 grant:
 - a. not award relief to ratepayers who for the same period of the relief either are or would have been eligible for the Extended Retail Discount (covering Retail, Hospitality and Leisure), the Nursery Discount or the Airport and Ground Operations Support Scheme (AGOSS),
 - b. not award relief to a hereditament for a period when it is unoccupied (other than hereditaments which have become closed temporarily due to the government's advice on COVID-19, which should be treated as occupied for the purposes of this relief), and
 - c. direct their support towards ratepayers who have been adversely affected by the pandemic and have been unable to adequately adapt to that impact.
13. In line with the legal restrictions in section 47(8A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, billing authorities may not grant the discount to themselves, certain precepting authorities (e.g. a parish or county council) or a functional body, within the meaning of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

How much relief will be available?

14. It will be for local authorities to determine the level of relief for individual hereditaments.
15. The relief should be applied after mandatory reliefs and other discretionary reliefs funded by section 31 grants have been applied, excluding those where billing authorities have provided relief using their wider discretionary relief powers introduced by the Localism Act 2011 which are not funded by section 31 grants. As required in the NNDR3 guidance notes, the former categories of discretionary relief prior to the Localism Act should be applied first in the sequence of discretionary reliefs and, therefore, before any relief provided under the COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF). Billing authorities may wish to use their discretionary powers to offer further discounts outside this scheme. However, where an authority applies a locally funded relief, this must be applied after CARF.

Recalculation of relief

16. Depending upon how local authorities choose to award CARF, the amount of relief awarded may need to be recalculated in the event of a change of circumstances. This could include, for example, a backdated change to the rateable value or the hereditament. This change of circumstances could arise during the year in question or during a later year.
17. Under regulations made under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 authorities must give at least 12 months' notice of a revocation or variation of a rate relief scheme the effect of which would be to increase rate bills (other than to comply with any international agreement). Such a revocation or variation can only take effect at the end of a financial year but, within these regulations, local authorities may still make decisions which are conditional upon eligibility criteria. If a change in circumstances renders a property ineligible or reduces the value of the award, the relevant bill can be amended in the year to reflect the loss of the relief.
18. Therefore, when making an award for CARF, local authorities should ensure in the conditions of the award that the relief are subject to the property's continuing eligibility.

Subsidy Control

Trade and Co-operation Agreement

19. Providing discretionary relief to ratepayers is likely to amount to a subsidy. Any relief provided by Local Authorities under the CARF Scheme will need to comply with the UK's domestic and international subsidy control obligations (see the [BEIS guidance for public authorities](#) which explains the subsidies chapter of the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA), World Trade Organisation rules on subsidies, and other international subsidy control commitments).

Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance

20. To the extent that a Local Authority is seeking to provide relief that falls within the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance, Article 364 of the TCA allows an economic actor (e.g. a holding company and its subsidiaries) to receive up to 325,000 Special Drawing Rights (£343,000 as at 9 December 2021) in a three-year period (consisting of the current financial year and the two previous financial years). To administer a subsidy under the Small

Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance it is necessary for the Local Authority to establish that the award of subsidy will not result in the economic actor having received more than £343,000 of subsidy under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance.

The COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund Allowance

21. Where the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance has been reached, additional relief may be awarded in compliance with the principles set out in Article 366 of the TCA and in compliance with Article 364.3 of the TCA. For the purposes of this scheme, the COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund Allowance, permits an economic actor to receive additional relief of up to a further £1,900,000 for COVID-19 related losses.
22. This may be combined with the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance to permit an economic actor to receive up to £2,243,000 from the CARF Scheme (or less if they have already used some of their Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit or claimed other COVID-19 related subsidies). It should be noted that Extended Retail Discount granted in either 2020/21 or 2021/22 does not count towards these allowances, but BEIS business grants (throughout the 3 years) and any other subsidies claimed under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit (such as the Retail Relief in 2019/20), or under the EU State aid de minimis limit, in the last three years, should be counted.

COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund Further Allowance

23. If an economic actor has reached the £2,243,000 limit set out above, then it may still be able to receive up to a further £10 million as a COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund Further Allowance under the CARF Scheme, if it satisfies the following conditions:
- a. the relief relates to uncovered fixed costs (i.e. costs not covered by profits or insurance etc) during the period of COVID-19 (commencing 1 March 2020). An economic actor may benefit from relief up to 70% of their uncovered costs (although this 90% limit does not apply to small businesses with fewer than 50 employees and less than £9 million turnover), and
 - b. the enterprise has shown a decline in turnover during the eligible period of at least 30% compared to the same period in 2019.

24. Therefore, local authorities will wish to ask ratepayers, on a self-assessment basis, to inform the authority if they are in breach of the above allowances. Where authorities are delivering CARF via applications then this declaration can be requested as part of the application process – sample paragraphs for which are below. As part of awarding the relief, local authorities should ask businesses to keep necessary documentation to evidence this.

Transparency

25. Local Authorities must also ensure the transparency obligations under Article 369 of the TCA are complied with. The transparency database can be found at <https://manageuksubsidies.beis.gov.uk/>
26. If the relief is awarded under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance, LAs must ask the recipient whether, when cumulated with any de minimis EU State Aid or Small Amounts of Financial Assistance under the TCA that the business has received in the last three years, the relief will mean that the recipient has received more than 325,000 Special Drawing Rights (approximately £343,000 as at 9 December). If it has, then the relief must be declared on the BEIS transparency database within six months of it being awarded.
27. If the relief is awarded under the COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund Allowance, Local Authorities must ask the recipient whether, when cumulated with any other support received under the allowances, the recipient has received more than £500,000. If it has, then the relief must be declared on the BEIS transparency database within six months of it being made. Awards made under the COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund Further Allowance, which by their nature will be in excess of £500,000, must also be declared on the BEIS transparency database within six months of it being made.
28. For access to and any further questions on the database, please contact the BEIS subsidy control team at subsidycontrol@beis.gov.uk.
29. Where Local Authorities have further questions about subsidy control or any of the above allowance and obligations, they should seek advice from their legal department in the first instance.

Sample paragraph to include in CARF applications.

The CARF scheme is subject to the subsidies chapter within the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA). However, for CARF there is an exemption for subsidies under the value of approximately £2,243,000 per economic actor (broadly speaking, for example, a holding company and its subsidiaries). This allowance comprises 325,000 Special Drawing Rights (at current exchange rates about £343,000) for Small Amounts of Financial Assistance and a further £1,900,000 for COVID-19 related subsidy.

Therefore, to be awarded CARF you must not have claimed over the period 2019/20 to 2021/22 more than £2,243,000 from schemes which fell within the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance or COVID-19 related allowances.

COVID-19 business grants you have received from local government and the 2019/20 Retail Relief should count towards this limit, but you should not count any Extended Retail Discount you have received since 1 April 2020. Further details of subsidy control can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-additional-relief-fundcarf-local-authority-guidance>

In your application for CARF you must indicate:

if you have not to date received any subsidy which fell within the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance or COVID-19 related allowances, confirm this in your application, or

if you have received other such subsidies, then you should provide the name and total value of those subsidies.

You must not apply for CARF using this form if you have already exceeded the £2,243,000 allowance. However, we will still consider applications for support under the CARF scheme if you have reached this limit provided you can evidence that you:

Intend to use the support to fund uncovered fixed costs (costs not covered by profits for insurance etc) during the period of COVID-19. Economic actors may claim for up to 90% of their uncovered costs (although this 70% limit does not apply to small businesses with less than 50 employees and less than £9 million turnover), and

have shown a decline in turnover of at least 30% within the April 2020 to March 2021 period, compared to the same 2019 to 2020 period.

You may claim up to a further £10 million of additional allowance (on top of the £2,243,000) if you meet the above tests and you have not claimed any other support from the additional allowance up to an aggregate £10 million limit (such as from the COVID-19 business grants).

The Government and Islington Council will not tolerate any business falsifying their records or providing false evidence to gain this discount, including claiming support above these thresholds. A ratepayer who falsely applies for any relief, or provides false information or makes false representation in order to gain relief may be guilty of fraud under the Fraud Act 2006.

New Burdens

30. The Government recognises that the implementation of this policy will place an additional burden on local authorities. In accordance with the New Burdens doctrine the Government will conduct an assessment of the expected reasonable additional costs associated with the implementation of the policy, working closely with local government in doing so.

Annexes A-F: CARF Allocation methodology, categories and definitions

Annex A: COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund Allocation methodology

Introduction

1. This document sets out the methodology used to calculate each English local authority's allocation of the £1.5bn COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund. Allocations will be paid to the authorities responsible for billing business ratepayers, known as billing authorities, which includes Shire Districts, Unitary Authorities, Metropolitan Districts and London Boroughs.

Proxy for impact of COVID-19

2. The allocation methodology uses the change in Gross Value Added (GVA) as a proxy for the economic impacts of COVID-19 on each business sector. The GVA data used is available here:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/datasets/monthlygrossdomesticproductbygrossvalueadded>

3. The calculation uses the change in GVA compared to Feb-20 for the period April 2020 to March 2021. This data is split by business sector according to the first level Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), apart from in two cases:
 - a. Category H (Transport and Storage) has been split into two separate categories, given the large variance in Covid-19 impact between the transport and storage sectors. Details of this split are provided in Annex B.
 - b. Category X is used where a property type doesn't fit into a specific business sector (e.g. Offices) but the most common uses are likely fall into SIC categories J, K, L, M or N.
4. The allocation method uses the average of the twelve datapoints. Each month compared to Feb-20 is weighted equally. This data is for the United Kingdom.

SIC Code	Definition	Average GVA Reduction
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-13%
B	Mining and Quarrying	-8%
C	Manufacturing	-9%
D	Energy	-1%

E	Water and Waste Management	0%
F	Construction	-14%
G	Wholesale and Retail	-8%
I	Hospitality	-55%
J	Information and Communication	-6%
K	Financial Services	-2%
L	Real Estate Activities	-2%
M	Professional Services	-7%
N	Administrative Services	-21%
O	Public administration	1%
P	Education	-20%
Q	Health	-10%
R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-34%
S	Other Services	-32%
X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services	-6%
Y	Transport	-32%
Z	Storage and Distribution	-1%

Table 1: Average GVA reduction by SIC category

Property stock and COVID-19 impact

- For each local authority's allocation, we use information on the property stock in that area. We use the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) Ratings List as at October 2021.

6. The VOA data contains information about the rateable value (RV), location and type of property for all properties liable for business rates. The type of property is determined by its Special Category Code, or SCat code.
7. To account for the differing severity of Covid-19 impacts on sectors, we weight the RV of each hereditament by GVA impact. In order to do this, we have worked with the VOA to develop a mapping from SCat codes to SIC codes. This is shown in Annex C.

Calculation of allocation

8. An authority's allocation is calculated by summing RV in each SIC category and weighting it by GVA change. We then sum across each sector to get an authority's total GVA-weighted RV. Each authority's share of the total GVA-weighted RV in England is applied to the £1.5bn funds available to calculate their allocation. This can alternatively be represented as:

<p>(1) $RRRR_{iiww,jj} = GGRRGG_{ii} * RRRR_{ii,jj}$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">nn</p>	<p>Calculate GVA-weighted RV change for sector ii and authority jj.</p>
<p>(2) $RRRR_{jjww} = \sum_{ii=1}^{nn} RRRR_{iiww,jj}$</p>	<p>Calculate sum of GVA-weighted RV for all sectors $ii = 1$ to nn, where nn is the number of sectors.</p>
<p>(3) $RRRR_{EEwwnnEE} = \sum_{jj=1}^{mm} RRRR_{jjww}$</p>	<p>Calculate sum of GVA-weighted RV for all authorities $jj = 1$ to mm, where mm is the number of authorities.</p>
<p>(4) $GGAAAA_{AttAAAA} \frac{RRRR_{jjww}}{1,500,000,000} = \frac{RRRR_{EEwwnnEE}}{1,500,000,000}$</p>	<p>Calculate authority jj's share of the total GVA-weighted RV and multiply by the total funds available.</p>

9. Where sectors have seen a positive change to their GVA over the relevant period, the sector RV has been given a zero weighting, as opposed to a negative weighting, in order to avoid a detrimental impact on properties within other sectors within that authority. This applies to SIC code O (Public Administration).
10. In accordance with the guidance that local authorities should not award relief to properties that have already been eligible for the Extended Retail Discount (covering Retail, Hospitality and Leisure), the Nursery Discount or the Airport and Ground Operations Support Scheme (AGOSS), the following property types have been given

a zero weighting in the allocation: retail, hospitality, leisure, nurseries, and airports. For the purposes of this allocation, retail, hospitality, leisure and nursery properties are defined in Annex D, and airports are defined in Annex E.

11. In order to ensure consistency with the Central Ratings List and the fact that these industries have been relatively insulated from the adverse impacts of COVID-19, the following sectors have been deemed out of scope of the relief and given a zero weighting: networks supplying utilities and associated properties. These are defined at Annex F.
12. Allocations are rounded to the nearest pound.

Annex B: Split of the Transport and Storage SIC1 Category

Category	SIC2 Components	Description
Transport	49.1-2	Rail transport
	49.3-5	Land transport
	50	Water transport
	51	Air transport
Storage and Distribution	52	Warehousing/transport support activities
	53	Postal and Courier Activities

This split, and subsequent GVA weighting, uses data from:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/economicoutputandproductivity/output/datasets/indexofservices>

Annex C: Mapping of SIC to Special Category Code

SCat code	Special category description	SIC code	SIC definition
	RETAIL SECTOR		
	Retail - Financial & Professional Services Subsector		
021	Banks/Insurance/Building Society Offices and Other A2 Uses	K	Financial Services
	Retail - Shops Sub-sector		
008	Airport Let Outs	G	Wholesale and Retail
024	Betting Offices	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
086	Departmental and Walk Round Stores (Large)	G	Wholesale and Retail
097	Factory Shops	G	Wholesale and Retail
098	Farm Shops	G	Wholesale and Retail
106	Convenience Stores	G	Wholesale and Retail
139	Hypermarkets/Superstores (over 2500m ²)	G	Wholesale and Retail
152	Large Food Stores (750 - 2500m ²)	G	Wholesale and Retail

154	Large Shops (750 - 1850m ²)	G	Wholesale and Retail
155	Large Shops (Over 1850m ²)	G	Wholesale and Retail
210	Pharmacies	G	Wholesale and Retail
235	Retail Warehouses and Foodstores	G	Wholesale and Retail
243	Sales Kiosks	G	Wholesale and Retail
249	Shops	G	Wholesale and Retail
251	Showrooms	G	Wholesale and Retail
417	Hairdressing/Beauty Salons	S	Other Services
425	Pharmacies Within/Adjacent to Surgery/Health Centre	Q	Health
429	Post Offices	G	Wholesale and Retail
442	Takeaway Food Outlet (Predominantly Off Premises)	I	Hospitality
504	Kiosks Within/Part of Specialist Property	G	Wholesale and Retail
507	Salons/Clinics Within/Part of Specialist Property	S	Other Services

508	Shops Within/Part of Specialist Property	G	Wholesale and Retail
710	Residual Malls	G	Wholesale and Retail
738	Builders Merchant	G	Wholesale and Retail
011	Amusement Arcades	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

165	Markets (Other Than Livestock)	G	Wholesale and Retail
	OTHER SECTOR		
	Assembly And Leisure Subsector		
004	Agricultural Showgrounds (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
012	Amusement Parks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
014	Arenas	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
022	Beach Huts	I	Hospitality
025	Bingo Halls (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
026	Bird Sanctuaries	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
028	Bowling Alleys	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
029	Bowling Centres (Indoor)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
030	Bowling Greens (Outdoor)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
047	Caravan Parks (Leisure) (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality
048	Caravan Sites and Pitches (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality
049	Casinos and Gambling Clubs	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
054	Chalet Parks (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality

056	Cinemas (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
060	Clubhouses	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
061	Clubs and Institutions	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
070	Concert Halls (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
074	Conference and Exhibition Centres	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
075	Conference Centres in Country Houses	N	Administrative Services
081	Cricket Centres	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

082	Cricket Grounds (County)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
083	Cricket Grounds/Pitches (NonCounty)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
084	Dance Schools and Centres	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
091	Drive-In Restaurants	I	Hospitality
092	Drive-Thru Restaurants	I	Hospitality
104	Food Courts	I	Hospitality
107	Football Grounds	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
108	Football Pitches	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

109	Football Stadia	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
116	Go Kart Rinks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
117	Golf Courses	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
118	Golf Driving Ranges	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
121	Greyhound Racetracks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
125	Health Farms	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
128	Heritage Railways	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
132	Horse Racecourses	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
140	Ice Rinks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
145	Lakes With Water Sport Facilities	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
164	Marinas (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
188	Model Villages	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
191	Motor Racetracks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
195	Museums and Art Galleries (Contractors)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

196	Museums and Art Galleries (Non-Contractors)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
199	Night Clubs and Discotheques	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
208	Pavilions	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
213	Pleasure Piers	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

214	Point to Point and Eventing Courses	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
216	Polo Grounds	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
225	Public Halls	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
226	Public Houses/Pub Restaurants (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality
227	Public Houses/Pub Restaurants (Inc. Lodge) (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality
229	Racing Stables (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
234	Restaurants	I	Hospitality
236	Riding Schools and Livery Stables (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
237	Rifle and Weapons Ranges	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
238	Roadside Restaurants (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality

239	Roller Skating Rinks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
240	Royal Palaces	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
241	Rugby League Grounds	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
242	Rugby Union Grounds	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
252	Ski Centres	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
253	Snooker Halls/Clubs	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
254	Speedway Racetracks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
256	Sporting Rights	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
257	Sports and Leisure Centres (LA) (Dry Only) (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
258	Sports and Leisure Centres (LA) (Wet and Dry) (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
259	Sports and Leisure Centres (Private)(Dry Only)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
260	Sports and Leisure Centres (Private)(Wet and Dry)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
261	Sports Grounds	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
262	Sports Stadia	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

263	Squash Courts	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
264	Stables and Loose Boxes	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
265	Stately Homes and Historic Houses (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
272	Swimming Pools (Local Authority)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
273	Swimming Pools (Private)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
277	Tennis Centres	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
278	Tennis Courts/Clubs	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
279	Theatres (National Scheme)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
280	Theme Parks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
283	Totalisators On Horse Racecourses	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
284	Tourist Attractions	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
293	Village Halls Scout Huts Cadet Huts etc	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
296	War Games Courses/Misc Ag. Use	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
303	Bars (valued on floorspace)	I	Hospitality

304	Zoos and Safari Parks	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
403	Aquaria	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
405	Boathouses	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
409	Cafes	I	Hospitality
410	Changing Rooms	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
416	Gymnasia/Fitness Suites	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
421	Miniature Railways	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
426	Pitch and Putt/Putting Greens	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
431	Religious Retreats/Study Centres (Residential)	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
500	Cafes/Restaurants Within/Part of Specialist Property	I	Hospitality
503	Gymnasia/Fitness Suites Within/Part of Specialist Property	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

509	Sports and Leisure Centres Within/Part of Specialist Property	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
715	Football Training Grounds	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

739	Soccer Centres	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
993	Leisure Miscellaneous	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
	Education Sub-sector		
065	Colleges of Further Education (National Scheme)	P	Education
085	Day Nurseries/Play Schools	P	Education
159	Local Authority Schools (National Scheme)	P	Education
206	Oxbridge Colleges	P	Education
223	Public and Independent Schools (National Scheme)	P	Education
288	Universities (Excluding Oxbridge) (National Scheme)	P	Education
440	University Occupation Within Hospitals	P	Education
505	Nurseries/Creches Within/Part of Specialist Property	P	Education
995	Educational Miscellaneous	P	Education
	Health Sub-sector		
134	Hospitals and Clinics NHS (National Scheme)	Q	Health
135	Hospitals and Clinics (Private) (National Scheme)	Q	Health
436	Surgeries Clinics Health Centres (Contractors Valuation)	Q	Health

437	Surgeries Clinics Health Centres (Rental Valuation)	Q	Health
	Hotels, Guest & Boarding, Self Catering etc Sub-sector		
062	Coaching Inns	I	Hospitality
077	Country House Hotels	I	Hospitality
099	Field Study Activity and Adventure Centres	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
122	Guest and Boarding Houses	I	Hospitality
130	Holiday Centres	I	Hospitality
131	Holiday Homes (Self Catering)	I	Hospitality
136	Hostels	I	Hospitality
137	Hotels (3 Star and Under)	I	Hospitality
138	Hotels (4 Star and Above) and Chain Op. 3 Star (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality
160	Lodges (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality

281	Timeshare Complexes (National Scheme)	I	Hospitality
722	Serviced Apartments	I	Hospitality
	Non Residential Institutions Sub-sector		
067	Community Day Centres	Q	Health
156	Libraries	O	Public administration

	Other - Offices Sub-sector		
057	Civic and Public Buildings (Local Authority Occupations)	O	Public administration
411	Coastguard Stations	O	Public administration
415	Courts (Rental Valuation)	O	Public administration
414	Courts (Contractors Valuation)	O	Public administration
215	Police Stations	O	Public administration
418	Information/Visitor Centres	N	Administrative Services
506	Offices Within/Part of Specialist Property	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
	Other - Other Sub-sector		
001	AA/RAC Service Centres and Boxes	Y	Transport
003	Advertising Right	J	Information and Communication
010	Ambulance Stations	O	Public administration
013	Animal Boarding	I	Hospitality
015	Army Hereditaments	O	Public administration
039	Car Parks (NCP and MultiStorey)	Y	Transport
040	Car Parks (Surfaced Open)	Y	Transport
041	Car Parks (Unsurfaced Open)	Y	Transport
043	Car Spaces	Y	Transport
053	Cemeteries (National Scheme)	S	Other Services

058	Civic Amenity Sites	E	Water and Waste Management
076	Contractors Huts and Compounds	F	Construction
080	Crematoria (With and Without Cemeteries) (National Scheme)	S	Other Services
100	Film and TV Studios	J	Information and Communication
101	Fire Stations	O	Public administration
102	Fish Farms	A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
111	Funeral Parlours/Chapels Of Rest	S	Other Services
112	Game Farms	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
123	Gypsy Camp Sites (Short Stay)	I	Hospitality
124	Hatcheries/Poultry Farms	A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
141	Interactive Telephone Kiosks	J	Information and Communication

143	Kennels and Catteries	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
144	Laboratories	M	Professional Services
146	Land Used For Advertising	J	Information and Communication
147	Land Used For Car Boot Sales	G	Wholesale and Retail
150	Landfill Sites	E	Water and Waste Management
189	Moorings (Floating Hereditaments)	I	Hospitality

190	Mortuaries	O	Public administration
197	Navy Hereditaments	O	Public administration
202	Observatories	M	Professional Services
224	Public Conveniences (National Scheme)	O	Public administration
228	Public Telephone Kiosks (National Scheme)	J	Information and Communication
230	RAF Hereditaments	O	Public administration
232	Recording Studios	J	Information and Communication
269	Stud Farms	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
270	Studios	R	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
285	Training Centre (Non Residential)	Q	Health
292	Veterinary Clinics / Animal Clinics	M	Professional Services
294	Vineyards/Wineries	C	Manufacturing
298	Waste Recycling Plants	E	Water and Waste Management
302	Windmills	C	Manufacturing
420	Lifeboat Stations	O	Public administration
424	Pet Grooming Parlours	M	Professional Services
428	Police Training Colleges	P	Education
438	Telescope Sites	O	Public administration

439	University - Ancillary Land or Buildings	P	Education
501	Car Parking Within/Part of Specialist Property	Y	Transport
513	Miscellaneous Within/Part of Specialist Property	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
725	Park and Ride Car Parks	Y	Transport
992	Commercial Miscellaneous	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services

998	Crown Miscellaneous	O	Public administration
999	Miscellaneous	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
	Other - Retail Sub-sector		
018	ATMs	K	Financial Services
019	Auction Rooms	G	Wholesale and Retail
038	Car Auction Buildings/Sites	G	Wholesale and Retail
042	Car Showrooms	G	Wholesale and Retail
044	Car Supermarkets	G	Wholesale and Retail
045	Car Washes (Stand Alone)	G	Wholesale and Retail

046	Car/Caravan Sales/Display/Hiring Sites	G	Wholesale and Retail
114	Garden Centres	G	Wholesale and Retail
757	Plant Nurseries	G	Wholesale and Retail
133	Hospital Let Outs	G	Wholesale and Retail
193	Motorway Service Area Let Outs	G	Wholesale and Retail
194	Motorway and Major Road Service Areas	G	Wholesale and Retail
209	Petrol Filling Stations (National Scheme)	G	Wholesale and Retail
211	Photographic Booths	G	Wholesale and Retail
250	Showhouses (National Scheme)	G	Wholesale and Retail
266	Station Let Outs	G	Wholesale and Retail
419	Land Used for Display	G	Wholesale and Retail
427	Pitches for Stalls Sales or Promotions	G	Wholesale and Retail
432	Sales Offices	L	Real Estate Activities
	Residential Institutions Subsector		
201	Nursing Homes (Inc. Old Peoples Homes)	Q	Health
220	Prison Service Hereditaments	O	Public administration
286	Training Centre (Residential)	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services

	Storage & Distribution Subsector		
119	Grain Silos	Z	Storage and Distribution
120	Granaries and Intervention Stores	Z	Storage and Distribution
157	Liquid Bulk Storage (Incl Petrol and Oil) (National Scheme)	Z	Storage and Distribution
404	Archives	O	Public administration
412	Cold Stores (Contractors Valuation)	Z	Storage and Distribution

413	Cold Stores (Rental Valuation)	Z	Storage and Distribution
	Transport Sub-sector		
005	Air Ports (Minor) (National Scheme)	Y	Transport
006	Air Strips (National Scheme)	Y	Transport
036	Bus Stations	Y	Transport
059	Civil Airports	Y	Transport
089	Docks and Harbours (Non-Statutory)	Y	Transport
126	Heliports	Y	Transport
161	Lorry Parks	Y	Transport
231	Railways and Tramways (Non Leisure)	Y	Transport
282	Tolls (Ferries Roads and Bridges)	Y	Transport

287	Truck Stops	G	Wholesale and Retail
712	Rail Freight Depots	Y	Transport
714	Rail Maintenance Depots	Y	Transport
737	Ferry Terminal	Y	Transport
	Utilities Sub-sector		
066	Communication Stations (National Scheme)	J	Information and Communication
088	District Heating Undertakings and Networks	D	Energy
090	Domestic Fuel Installations	O	Public administration
094	Electricity Undertakings (NonStatutory)	D	Energy
115	Gas Processing Plants	D	Energy
149	Landfill Gas Generator Sites	D	Energy
219	Power Generators	D	Energy
246	Sewage Works (National Scheme)	E	Water and Waste Management
275	Telecommunications Cable Networks (National Scheme)	J	Information and Communication
276	Telecommunications Switching Centres	J	Information and Communication
300	Water Undertakings (NonStatutory)	E	Water and Waste Management
726	Telecommunications Large Broadcast Sites	J	Information and Communication
729	Renewable Generators – Mixed Technologies	D	Energy

733	Battery Storage	D	Energy
741	Independent Gas Transporter	D	Energy
742	Independent Distribution Network Operator	D	Energy
743	Renewable Power Generator - Photovoltaic	D	Energy

744	Renewable Power Generator - Wind	D	Energy
745	Renewable Power Generator - Other	D	Energy
746	Renewable Power Generator - Hydro	D	Energy
747	Fossil Fuel Power Station	D	Energy
748	Nuclear Power Station	D	Energy
	OFFICE SECTOR		
	Offices Sub-sector		
203	Offices (Inc Computer Centres)	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
204	Offices (Headquarters/Institutional)	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
	INDUSTRY SECTOR		

	General Industrial Sub-sector		
105	Food Processing Centres	C	Manufacturing
110	Foundries	C	Manufacturing
289	Vehicle Repair Workshops and Garages	G	Wholesale and Retail
408	Business Units	X	J-N: Information, Communication, Financial Intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services
512	Workshops Within/Part of Specialist Property	C	Manufacturing
096	Factories Workshops and Warehouses (Incl Bakeries and Dairies)	C	Manufacturing
153	Large Industrials (Over 20 000m ²)	C	Manufacturing
192	Motor Vehicle Works	C	Manufacturing
198	Newspaper Printing Works (National Scheme)	C	Manufacturing
207	Paper Mills	C	Manufacturing
	Industry - Storage & Distribution Sub-sector		
034	Bullion/Money Stores (National Scheme)	Z	Storage and Distribution
129	High Tech Warehouses	Z	Storage and Distribution
148	Land Used For Storage	Z	Storage and Distribution

151	Large Distribution Warehouses	Z	Storage and Distribution
217	Post Office Sorting Centres	Z	Storage and Distribution
267	Storage Depots	Z	Storage and Distribution
268	Stores	Z	Storage and Distribution

301	Wholesale Warehouses	G	Wholesale and Retail
510	Stores Within/Part of Specialist Property	Z	Storage and Distribution
511	Warehouses Within/Part of Specialist Property	Z	Storage and Distribution
721	Self Storage Facility	Z	Storage and Distribution
	Industry Other Sub-sector		
068	Computer Centres (NonPurpose Built)	N	Administrative Services
069	Computer Centres (Purpose Built)	N	Administrative Services
007	Aircraft Works With Airfields	C	Manufacturing
009	Aluminium Smelting Works	C	Manufacturing
016	Artificial Fibre Works	C	Manufacturing
017	Asphalt Plants	C	Manufacturing
020	Baling Plant	C	Manufacturing
023	Beet Sugar Factories	C	Manufacturing
027	Boat Yards	C	Manufacturing
031	Breweries (National Scheme)	C	Manufacturing

032	Brickworks (Traditional) Clay Tile/Pipe Works	C	Manufacturing
033	Bulk Cement Storage Depots	C	Manufacturing
037	Cable Head End Buildings	J	Information and Communication
050	Cattle Breeding Centres	A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
051	Cement Tile Works	C	Manufacturing
052	Cement Works	C	Manufacturing
055	Chemical Works	C	Manufacturing
063	Coking and Carbonising Plants	C	Manufacturing
071	Concrete Batching Plants	C	Manufacturing
072	Concrete Block Works	C	Manufacturing
073	Concrete Product Works	C	Manufacturing
079	Creameries	C	Manufacturing
087	Distilleries	C	Manufacturing
093	Effluent Minewater Treatment Plant and Premises	E	Water and Waste Management
095	Exhaust and Tyre Centres	G	Wholesale and Retail
103	Flour Mills (National Scheme)	C	Manufacturing
113	Garages (Transport and Commercial)	Y	Transport
127	Heredit's Used For Primary Treatment/Processing Of Minerals	B	Mining and Quarrying
142	Iron and/or Steel Works	C	Manufacturing

158	Livestock Markets (National Scheme)	C	Manufacturing
162	Maltings - Non Trad	C	Manufacturing
163	Maltings - Trad	C	Manufacturing
166	Mechanised Handling Depots	Z	Storage and Distribution

167	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Blockstone	B	Mining and Quarrying
168	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Brine	B	Mining and Quarrying
169	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Chalk	B	Mining and Quarrying
170	Mineral Producing Hereditament - China Clay	B	Mining and Quarrying
171	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Clay	B	Mining and Quarrying
172	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Coal	B	Mining and Quarrying
173	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Fluorspar	B	Mining and Quarrying
174	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Gas	B	Mining and Quarrying
175	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Hardrock	B	Mining and Quarrying
176	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Inert	E	Water and Waste Management
177	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Oil	B	Mining and Quarrying

178	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Other Mineral Category	B	Mining and Quarrying
179	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Putrescible	E	Water and Waste Management
180	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Sand and Gravel	B	Mining and Quarrying
181	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Shale Burnt	B	Mining and Quarrying
182	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Shale Unburnt	B	Mining and Quarrying
183	Mineral Producing Hereditament - Slate	B	Mining and Quarrying
184	Mineral Producing Hereditament With Batching Plant	B	Mining and Quarrying
186	Mineral Producing Hereditament With Tunnel Kiln	B	Mining and Quarrying
187	MOD Hereditaments	O	Public administration
200	Nuclear Establishments	E	Water and Waste Management
205	Oil Refineries	C	Manufacturing
212	Pipelines	Y	Transport
218	Potteries	C	Manufacturing
221	Properties Involving Extraction Of Materials For Profit	B	Mining and Quarrying
222	Provender Mills (National Scheme)	C	Manufacturing
233	Refuse Destructor Plants/Disposal Sites	E	Water and Waste Management

244	Scrap Metal/Breakers Yard	E	Water and Waste Management
245	Sea Dredged Aggregate Processing Plants and Depots	B	Mining and Quarrying
247	Ship Building Yards	C	Manufacturing
248	Ship Repair Yards	C	Manufacturing
255	Spoil Heap Workings	B	Mining and Quarrying
274	Tanneries	C	Manufacturing
290	Vehicle Testing Centres (With Test Tracks)	C	Manufacturing
291	Vehicle Testing Centres (Without Test Tracks)	O	Public administration
295	Wafer Fabrications (National Scheme)	C	Manufacturing
297	Waste Incinerator Plants	E	Water and Waste Management
299	Waste Transfer Stations	E	Water and Waste Management
400	Abattoirs and Slaughter Houses (Contractors Valuation)	C	Manufacturing
401	Abattoirs and Slaughter Houses (Rental Valuation)	C	Manufacturing
402	Agricultural Research Centres	M	Professional Services
406	Bus Garages (Contractors Valuation)	Y	Transport
407	Bus Garages (Rental Valuation)	Y	Transport
422	Pack Houses	A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
423	Peat Fields	B	Mining and Quarrying

430	Pumping Mines	B	Mining and Quarrying
433	Statutory Docks and Harbours (Formula)	Y	Transport
434	Statutory Docks and Harbours (Non-Formula Prescribed)	Y	Transport
435	Statutory Docks and Harbours (Other)	Y	Transport
441	Weighbridges	Y	Transport
502	Garages Within/Part of Specialist Property	Y	Transport
994	Industrial Miscellaneous	C	Manufacturing
997	Minerals Miscellaneous	B	Mining and Quarrying

Annex D: Definition of Retail, Hospitality and Leisure properties

SCat Code	Special category description
4	Agricultural Showgrounds (National Scheme)
8	Airport Let Outs
11	Amusement Arcades
12	Amusement Parks
14	Arenas
19	Auction Rooms
22	Beach Huts
24	Betting Offices

25	Bingo Halls (National Scheme)
26	Bird Sanctuaries
28	Bowling Alleys
29	Bowling Centres (Indoor)
30	Bowling Greens (Outdoor)
38	Car Auction Buildings/Sites
42	Car Showrooms
44	Car Supermarkets
45	Car Washes (Stand Alone)
46	Car/Caravan Sales/Display/Hiring Sites
47	Caravan Parks (Leisure) (National Scheme)
48	Caravan Sites and Pitches (National Scheme)
49	Casinos and Gambling Clubs
54	Chalet Parks (National Scheme)
56	Cinemas (National Scheme)
60	Clubhouses
61	Clubs and Institutions
62	Coaching Inns
70	Concert Halls (National Scheme)
74	Conference and Exhibition Centres
75	Conference Centres in Country Houses
77	Country House Hotels

81	Cricket Centres
82	Cricket Grounds (County)
83	Cricket Grounds/Pitches (Non-County)
84	Dance Schools and Centres
85	Day Nurseries/Play Schools
86	Departmental and Walk Round Stores (Large)
91	Drive-In Restaurants
92	Drive-Thru Restaurants
97	Factory Shops
98	Farm Shops
99	Field Study Activity and Adventure Centres

104	Food Courts
106	Convenience Stores
107	Football Grounds
108	Football Pitches
109	Football Stadia
114	Garden Centres
116	Go Kart Rinks
117	Golf Courses
118	Golf Driving Ranges
121	Greyhound Racetracks

122	Guest and Boarding Houses
125	Health Farms
128	Heritage Railways
130	Holiday Centres
131	Holiday Homes (Self Catering)
132	Horse Racecourses
136	Hostels
137	Hotels (3 Star and Under)
138	Hotels (4 Star and Above) and Chain Op. 3 Star (National Scheme)
139	Hypermarkets/Superstores (over 2500m2)
140	Ice Rinks
145	Lakes With Water Sport Facilities
152	Large Food Stores (750 - 2500m2)
154	Large Shops (750 - 1850m2)
155	Large Shops (Over 1850m2)
160	Lodges (National Scheme)
164	Marinas (National Scheme)
165	Markets (Other Than Livestock)
188	Model Villages
191	Motor Racetracks
195	Museums and Art Galleries (Contractors)
196	Museums and Art Galleries (Non-Contractors)

199	Night Clubs and Discotheques
208	Pavilions
209	Petrol Filling Stations (National Scheme)
210	Pharmacies
211	Photographic Booths
213	Pleasure Piers
214	Point to Point and Eventing Courses
216	Polo Grounds
225	Public Halls
226	Public Houses/Pub Restaurants (National Scheme)
227	Public Houses/Pub Restaurants (Inc. Lodge) (National Scheme)
229	Racing Stables (National Scheme)
234	Restaurants
235	Retail Warehouses and Foodstores

236	Riding Schools and Livery Stables (National Scheme)
237	Rifle and Weapons Ranges
238	Roadside Restaurants (National Scheme)
239	Roller Skating Rinks
240	Royal Palaces
241	Rugby League Grounds
242	Rugby Union Grounds

243	Sales Kiosks
249	Shops
250	Showhouses (National Scheme)
251	Showrooms
252	Ski Centres
253	Snooker Halls/Clubs
254	Speedway Racetracks
256	Sporting Rights
257	Sports and Leisure Centres (LA) (Dry Only) (National Scheme)
258	Sports and Leisure Centres (LA) (Wet and Dry) (National Scheme)
259	Sports and Leisure Centres (Private)(Dry Only)
260	Sports and Leisure Centres (Private)(Wet and Dry)
261	Sports Grounds
262	Sports Stadia
263	Squash Courts
264	Stables and Loose Boxes
265	Stately Homes and Historic Houses (National Scheme)
266	Station Let Outs
272	Swimming Pools (Local Authority)
273	Swimming Pools (Private)
277	Tennis Centres
278	Tennis Courts/Clubs

279	Theatres (National Scheme)
280	Theme Parks
281	Timeshare Complexes (National Scheme)
283	Totalisators On Horse Racecourses
284	Tourist Attractions
293	Village Halls Scout Huts Cadet Huts etc
296	War Games Courses/Misc Ag. Use
303	Bars (valued on floorspace)
304	Zoos and Safari Parks
403	Aquaria
405	Boathouses
409	Cafes
410	Changing Rooms
416	Gymnasia/Fitness Suites
417	Hairdressing/Beauty Salons
421	Miniature Railways
425	Pharmacies Within/Adjacent to Surgery/Health Centre
426	Pitch and Putt/Putting Greens
431	Religious Retreats/Study Centres (Residential)
432	Sales Offices
442	Takeaway Food Outlet (Predominantly Off Premises)
500	Cafes/Restaurants Within/Part of Specialist Property

503	Gymnasia/Fitness Suites Within/Part of Specialist Property
504	Kiosks Within/Part of Specialist Property
505	Nurseries/Creches Within/Part of Specialist Property
507	Salons/Clinics Within/Part of Specialist Property
508	Shops Within/Part of Specialist Property
509	Sports and Leisure Centres Within/Part of Specialist Property
710	Residual Malls
722	Serviced Apartments
738	Builders Merchant
739	Soccer Centres
757	Plant Nurseries
993	Leisure Miscellaneous

Annex E: Definition of airports

SCat code	Special category description
005	Air Ports (Minor) (National Scheme)
059	Civil Airports

Annex F: Definition of network supplying utilities and associated properties

SCat code	Special category description
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094	Electricity Undertakings (Non-Statutory)
115	Gas Processing Plants
212	Pipelines
275	Telecommunications Cable Networks (National Scheme)
276	Telecommunications Switching Centres
300	Water Undertakings (Non-Statutory)
726	Telecommunications Large Broadcast Sites
729	Renewable Generators – Mixed Technologies
741	Independent Gas Transporter
742	Independent Distribution Network Operator
743	Renewable Power Generator - Photovoltaic
744	Renewable Power Generator - Wind
745	Renewable Power Generator - Other
746	Renewable Power Generator - Hydro
747	Fossil Fuel Power Station
748	Nuclear Power Station

Appendix C: Covid-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) 2021/2022 (£) local allocations

Government published Local Authority "COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund: Final Allocations on The GOV.UK website below.

[COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund \(CARF\): local authority guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-additional-relief-fund-local-authority-guidance)

An extract containing Islington's allocation is replicated below for ease of reference.

Authority	Allocation(£)
Huntingdonshire	£4,075,840
Hyndburn	£1,468,781
Ipswich	£3,598,057
Isle of Wight	£2,610,642
Isles of Scilly	£34,367
Islington	£17,161,221
Kensington & Chelsea	£9,775,138
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	£2,631,559
Kingston-upon-Hull	£6,536,281
Kingston-upon-Thames	£4,854,012
Kirklees	£7,361,465
Knowsley	£2,875,067

Appendix D: Resident Impact Assessment

Title of policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision: Business Rates – Covid-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) 2021/2022 scheme

Service Area: Revenues and Technical Services

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

To determine the criteria and circumstances where an award of retail and pub relief to a business paying rates in Islington is awarded.

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. Please refer to **section 3.3** of the guidance for more information.

		Borough profile	Service User profile
		Total: 206,285	Total: circa 9,000 firms
Gender	Female	51%	There are in the region of 9,000 businesses paying business rates in Islington These business do not in themselves have any of the personal characteristics described in the Equalities Act. The businesses may supply goods and services to the local community and our community will have the characteristics identified.
	Male	49%	
Age	Under 16	32,825	
	16-24	29,418	
	25-44	87,177	
	45-64	38,669	
	65+	18,036	
Disability	Disabled	16%	
	Non-disabled	84%	
Sexual orientation	LGBT	No data	
	Heterosexual/straight	No data	
Race	BME	52%	
	White	48%	
Religion or belief	Christian	40%	
	Muslim	10%	
	Other	4.5%	
	No religion	30%	
	Religion not stated	17%	

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 effect of this policy is to reduce the business rates burden of the qualifying businesses identified by the Government in its published guidance for a Covid-19 Additional Relief Fund.

These businesses do not in themselves have any of the personal or protected characteristics described in the Equalities Act.

The businesses may supply goods and services to the local community and our community will have the characteristics identified. There is no evidence available to suggest that qualifying businesses are used more or less than any other by persons with protected characteristics but there is no reason to believe that the policy is discriminatory in any way.

The policy is unlikely to have a negative impact on equality of opportunity for people with protected characteristics as it does not impact on their opportunities, for the same reason there is no opportunity for advancing equality of opportunity for people with protected characteristics.

The policy is likely to have no impact, positive or negative on good relations between communities with protected characteristics and the rest of the population in Islington.

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 safeguarding or Human Rights issues associated with this policy.

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

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:

Andrew Spigarolo



Signed: _____

Date: 11/01/2022

Head of Service or higher:

Andrew Spigarolo

Signed: Andrew Spigarolo

Date: 11/01/2022

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Appendix G: Expanded Retail Discount 2021/22 and Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Scheme 2022/23

1. Introduction

- 1.1. On 25 March 2021 the Government announced a new COVID-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF). £17,161,221 was allocated to Islington Council to support those businesses affected by the pandemic but ineligible for existing support linked to business rates.
- 1.2. In the 2018 Budget, the Government introduced a new relief scheme for retail properties and these 'retail relief' schemes have existed, albeit with some variations, since the 2019/20 financial year. This paper addresses the need to adopt the government's scheme variations, for the financial years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023.
- 1.3. To this end, we recommend the adoption of the local policy described in section 6 below, to award retail relief in accordance with the discretionary rate relief powers as contained within Section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended), for the years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023.
- 1.4. The Islington Retail Relief Scheme proposed in Section 2 of this report reflects the Government's guidance. The Government's guidance is replicated in **Appendices A to C** of this report.

2. Expanded Retail Discount 2021/2022 and Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme 2022/2023

- 2.1. These two Government sponsored schemes will be collectively called "Retail Relief" for the purposes of Islington's Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme and Islington's Expanded Retail Discount schemes described below.
- 2.2. Note: The Expanded retail discount scheme was extended to 2021/2022 at the March 2021 Budget.

Islington Retail Relief Scheme 2021/2022

- 2.3. The Islington Retail Relief Scheme 2021/2022 will award Retail Relief to qualifying businesses equivalent to:
 - i) 100% of their daily rates charge in respect of chargeable days in the months of April, May and June 2021; and
 - ii) 66% of their daily rates charge in respect of chargeable days in the months of July 2021 through to the end of the financial year in March 2022.
- 2.4. This relief will apply to occupied retail, leisure and hospitality properties as described in section 2.8 of this report in the year 2021/22. There will be no rateable value limit on the relief.
- 2.5. For the avoidance of doubt, properties which have closed temporarily due to the government's advice on COVID19 will be treated as occupied for the purposes of this relief.

Islington Retail Relief Scheme 2022/2023

- 2.6. The Islington Retail Relief Scheme 2022/2023 will award Retail Relief to qualifying businesses equivalent to
 - i 50% of their daily rates charge in respect of chargeable days during the financial year 2022/23 subject to a cash cap of £110,000 per business. The qualification criteria are identical to those of the 2021/22 Retail Relief Scheme (described in section 2.8 of this report) except for the addition of ii) below:
 - ii The ratepayer for that chargeable day has not refused the relief for the eligible hereditament. The ratepayer may refuse the relief for each eligible hereditament anytime

up to 30 April 2023. The ratepayer cannot withdraw their refusal for either all or part of the financial year.

Which properties will benefit from relief?

- 2.7. Properties that will benefit from the relief will be occupied hereditaments that are wholly or mainly being used:
- as shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas and live music venues;
 - for assembly and leisure; or
 - as hotels, guest & boarding premises and self-catering accommodation.
- 2.8. It is considered shops, restaurants, cafes and drinking establishments, cinemas and live music venues to mean:
- Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of goods to visiting members of the public:
 - Shops (such as florists, bakers, butchers, grocers, greengrocers, jewellers, stationers, off licences, chemists, newsagents, hardware stores and supermarkets)
 - Charity shops
 - Opticians
 - Post offices
 - Furnishing shops/ display rooms (such as carpet shops, double glazing and garage doors)
 - Car/caravan show rooms
 - Second-hand car lots
 - Markets
 - Petrol stations
 - Garden centres
 - Art galleries (where art is for sale/hire)
 - Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:
 - Hair and beauty services (such as: hair dressers, nail bars, beauty salons, tanning shops, etc)
 - Shoe repairs/key cutting
 - Travel agents
 - Ticket offices e.g. for theatre
 - Dry cleaners
 - Launderettes
 - PC/TV/domestic appliance repair
 - Funeral directors
 - Photo processing
 - Tool hire
 - Car hire
 - Employment agencies
 - Estate and letting agents
 - Betting shops
 - Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of food and/or drink to visiting members of the public:
 - Restaurants
 - Takeaways
 - Sandwich shops
 - Coffee shops
 - Pubs
 - Bars

- Hereditaments that are being used as cinemas
- Hereditaments that are being used as live music venues:
 - live music venues are hereditaments wholly or mainly used for the performance of live music for the purpose of entertaining an audience. Hereditaments cannot be considered a live music venue for the purpose of business rates relief where a venue is wholly or mainly used as a nightclub or a theatre, for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).
 - Hereditaments can be a live music venue even if used for other activities, but only if those other activities (i) are merely ancillary or incidental to the performance of live music (e.g. the sale/supply of alcohol to audience members) or (ii) do not affect the fact that the primary activity for the premises is the performance of live music (e.g. because those other activities are insufficiently regular or frequent, such as a polling station or a fortnightly community event).
 - There may be circumstances in which it is difficult to tell whether an activity is a performance of live music or, instead, the playing of recorded music. Although we would expect this would be clear in most circumstances, guidance on this may be found in Chapter 16 of the statutory guidance issued in April 2018 under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.¹

2.9. We consider assembly and leisure to mean:

- Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of sport, leisure and facilities to visiting members of the public (including for the viewing of such activities).
 - Sports grounds and clubs
 - Museums and art galleries
 - Nightclubs
 - Sport and leisure facilities
 - Stately homes and historic houses
 - Theatres
 - Tourist attractions
 - Gyms
 - Wellness centres, spas, massage parlours
 - Casinos, gambling clubs and bingo halls
- Hereditaments that are being used for the assembly of visiting members of the public.
 - Public halls
 - Clubhouses, clubs and institutions

2.10. We consider hotels, guest & boarding premises and self-catering accommodation to mean:

- Hereditaments where the non-domestic part is being used for the provision of living accommodation as a business:
 - Hotels, Guest and Boarding Houses
 - Holiday homes

¹ The statutory guidance can be accessed here:

– Caravan parks and sites

- 2.11. To qualify for the relief the hereditament should be wholly or mainly being used for the above qualifying purposes. In a similar way to other reliefs (such as charity relief), this is a test on use rather than occupation. Therefore, hereditaments which are occupied but not wholly or mainly used for the qualifying purpose will not qualify for the relief. For the avoidance of doubt, hereditaments that have closed temporarily due to the government's advice on COVID 19 should be treated as occupied for the purposes of this relief.
- 2.12. The list set out above is not intended to be exhaustive as it would be impossible to list the many and varied uses that exist within the qualifying purposes. There will also be mixed uses. However, it is intended to be a guide for businesses as to the types of uses that the council considers for this purpose to be eligible for relief. The council will determine whether particular properties not listed are broadly similar in nature to those above and, if so, to consider them eligible for the relief. Conversely, properties that are not broadly similar in nature to those listed above should not be eligible for the relief.
- 2.13. The list below sets out the types of uses that the council does not consider to be an eligible use for the purpose of this relief. The council will determine whether particular properties are broadly similar in nature to those below and, if so, to consider them not eligible for the relief under their local scheme.
- Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:
 - Financial services (e.g., banks, building societies, cash points, bureaux de change, payday lenders, betting shops and pawn brokers).
 - Other services (e.g., estate agents, letting agents and employment agencies).
 - Medical services (e.g., vets, dentists, doctors, osteopaths and chiropractors).
 - Professional services (e.g., solicitors, accountants, insurance agents/ financial advisers and tutors).
 - Post office sorting offices.
 - Businesses whose main function is to rent out rooms or office space or conference centres.
 - training facilities and remote working facilities.
 - Businesses whose main function is to provide services or goods to the building industry.
 - builders merchants, timber yards and plumbers merchants.
 - Hereditaments that are not reasonably accessible to visiting members of the public
- 2.14. In line with the legal restrictions in section 47(8A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, billing authorities may not grant the discount to themselves, a precepting authority, or a functional body, within the meaning of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.
- 2.15. In line with the legal restrictions in section 47(8A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, billing authorities may not grant the discount to themselves, a precepting authority, or a functional body, within the meaning of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.
- 2.16. Retail Relief will normally be awarded proactively by the council using information it already holds about the rateable value and nature of the business. However, any business that considers itself to qualify can apply for this relief by sending an email to Business.Rates@islington.gov.uk asking for an assessment. The decision on any award is delegated to the Section 151 Officer who in turn can authorise officers in their service directorate to take such decisions on his behalf.
- 2.17. State aid (de minimis regulations) and subsidy allowance rules will apply when granting retail relief and ratepayers will be required to declare any such aid or allowance either at the application stage or after the award is made if it is made proactively.

- 2.18. An appeal against a refusal to award on the grounds of whether it is occupied and is being wholly or mainly being used for one of the qualifying purposes in section 6.2 of this report can be made to the council within one month of the council's notification to the rate payer of this refusal. Any appeal will be considered by the Head of Revenues and Technical Services within a reasonable time period of its submission.
- 2.19. Retail relief will be calculated in the same format as business rate charges and apportioned accordingly, if the occupation, other reliefs or rateable value of a premises, changes. Any award will be credited to the business rates account that is maintained by the council.
- 2.20. Any award made in error, or applied for by the ratepayer or his representative fraudulently, may be recovered by the council.

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Business Rates Information Letter (2/2021): Budget and Confirmation of the 2021/22 Business Rates Multipliers (this is the notice that extended Expanded Retail Discount to 2021/22.

Appendix B: Government guidance on Expanded Retail Discount 2020/21 (This is the original and foundational guidance to which the Government applied the extension described in Appendix A)

Appendix C: Government guidance on the 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme

Appendix A

Business Rates Information Letter (2/2021): Budget and Confirmation of the 2021/22 Business Rates Multipliers (including the Budget 2021 business rates measures notice that extended Expanded Retail Discount to 2021/22)



Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Non-Domestic Rates

Team

LGF – Local Taxation

SE Quarter - 2nd Floor

Fry Building

2 Marsham Street

London SW1P 4DF

4 March 2021 ndr@communities.gov.uk

Chief Finance Officers of English Billing Authorities

FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE BUSINESS RATES SECTION

Dear Chief Finance Officer

Business Rates Information Letter (2/2021): Budget and Confirmation of the 2021/22 Business Rates Multipliers

This is the second business rates information letter to be issued by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government this year. Previous letters are available on the internet at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/business-rates-information-letters>

or for archived letters:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/localgovernmentfinance/businessrates/busratesinformationletters/>.

This letter covers:

- **Budget 2021 business rates measures**
- **Administration and communication of reliefs**
- **New Burdens**
- **Confirmation of the 2021-2022 Business Rates Multipliers**

Budget 2021 business rates measures

At the Budget on 3 March 2021, the Chancellor announced that the Government would provide additional business rates support for eligible retail, hospitality, leisure, and nursery businesses in England occupying a qualifying property.

As temporary measure for 2021/22 he announced that:

- The Expanded Retail Discount (2020/21) will be extended for three months for eligible properties, at 100% relief, uncapped, for the period 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2021.
- From 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022, the Expanded Retail Discount would apply at 66% relief for eligible properties in the scheme, with a cash cap of £2m for businesses that were required to close as at 5 January 2021, and up to £105,000 for business permitted to open at that date.
- The Nursery Discount 2021 would also be extended for three months, at 100%, uncapped, for the period 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2021.
- From 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2022 the Nursery Discount would apply at 66% relief for eligible properties, with a cash cap of £105,000.
- For the Expanded Retail Discount 2021/22 and Nursery Discount 2021/22, businesses may choose to opt out of support by providing billing authorities notification of their request to refuse support, per eligible hereditament.

These changes will have effect for 2021/22. Local authorities will be expected to use their discretionary relief powers (under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as amended) to grant these discounts in line with the relevant eligibility criteria. Authorities will be compensated for the cost of granting the discount through a section 31 grant from Government. No new legislation will be required to deliver the scheme.

As a short-term measure, authorities may consider rolling forward their 2020/21 scheme into the first three months of 2021/22. Under regulations made under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 authorities must give at least 12 months notice before varying a rate relief scheme the effect of which would have been to increase rate bills. Therefore, authorities should be clear in their scheme, decision and determination that the 100% scheme is for three months only and must not put in place a scheme which runs past 30 June 2021. Authorities should also ensure that their scheme from 1 April 2021 includes the option for ratepayers to refuse the discount

To ensure that the relief awarded for the initial three months meets the requirement of section 47 to give 12 months' notice (which can only take effect from 31 March of a financial year) billing

authorities may also wish to consider issuing a letter to ratepayers providing notification of the award of the extended relief to all affected ratepayers. This notification should highlight that the 100% relief only applies for the first three months of the financial year and that a further decision will be made in respect of the period 1 July to 31 March at 66% relief will apply to eligible ratepayers.

Authorities should also ensure that their scheme from 1 April 2021 includes the option for ratepayers to refuse the discount.

Administration and communication of reliefs

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) has published updated guidance on the Expanded Retail Discount 2021/22 and Nursery Discount 2021/22 to assist billing authorities. This guidance is available online at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/business-rates-expanded-retaildiscount-2021-to-2022-local-authority-guidance> and <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/business-rates-nursery-childcarediscount-2021-to-2022-local-authority-guidance>. This includes details on the operation of the cash cap and opt out.

Given the urgency, we know billing authorities will want to act quickly and have in place clear and swift arrangements for communicating with ratepayers the changes covered by this letter, as well as on the anticipated timescale for billing or re-billing, where applicable.

Authorities are ultimately responsible for decisions on issuing and sending business rates bills. However, to support this, MHCLG has been working closely with representatives of local government and the user group representatives and the expectation is that authorities will be able to quickly roll forward their 2020/21 Expanded Retail Discount and Nursery Discount.

As set out in the BRIL of 1/2020 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/12020rate-reliefs-and-provisional-2020-to-2021-business-rates-multipliers> and 2/2020 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/22020-confirmation-of-the-2020-to2021-business-rates-multipliers> the Department amended the Council Tax and NonDomestic Rating (Demand Notices) (England) Regulations 2003. In line with these changes the Government will no longer update the explanatory notes as a result of reliefs announced at Budget. Ratepayers should contact their local authority for details of the reliefs available. The statutory instrument can be found at the following link: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2020/133/contents/made>.

New Burdens

MHCLG recognises that implementing these new measures will place some additional burden on billing authorities and confirms that it will provide New Burdens funding to cover matters such as IT costs, additional staff costs and rebilling.

In accordance with the New Burdens doctrine, the Department will conduct an assessment of the expected reasonable additional costs of new software and staffing/administration with relevant stakeholders

Confirmation of the Non-Domestic Rating Multipliers for 2021/2022

As set out in the Spending Review published on 25 November 2020, the Government has decided to freeze the business rates multipliers in 2021/22.

The Government has laid the necessary legislation (the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (Non-Domestic Rating Multipliers) (England) Order 2021) to implement this freeze.

Following the approval by the House of Commons on 10 February 2021 of the Local Government Finance Report (England) 2021/2022, the Secretary of State has calculated the non-domestic rating multipliers for England for 2021/2022.

In accordance with the requirements of paragraph 6(1) of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (inserted by paragraph 62 of the Local Government Act 2003), this Business Rates Information Letter provides details on the non-domestic rating multiplier and the small business non-domestic rating multiplier for England for 2021/2022. For 2021/22, the values of the multipliers are:

- non-domestic rating multiplier: 51.2p (0.512)
- small business non-domestic rating multiplier: 49.9p (0.499)

Appendix B - Government guidance on Expanded Retail Discount 2020/21

The “Expanded retail discount 2020 to 2021” Guidance has been published on the Gov.Uk website and can be found at this link.

[Expanded retail discount 2020 to 2021: coronavirus response – local authority guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/expanded-retail-discount-2020-to-2021-coronavirus-response-local-authority-guidance)

For ease of reference to the readers of this report, the guidance has been copied and pasted from the website, below...

Expanded retail discount 2020 to 2021: coronavirus response – local authority guidance

Updated 2 April 2020

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About this guidance

1. This guidance is intended to support local authorities in administering the business rates expanded retail discount announced first in a Written Ministerial Statement on 27 January 2020 and expanded in the Budget on 11 March. This guidance applies to England only.
2. This guidance sets out the criteria which central government considers for this purpose to be eligible for the Expanded Retail Discount. The guidance does not replace existing legislation.
3. Enquiries on this measure should be addressed to: ndr@communities.gov.uk

Introduction

4. The government announced in the Budget on 29 October 2018 that it would provide a Business Rates Retail Discount, to apply in the years 2019/20 and 2020/21. In response to the coronavirus pandemic, in the Budget on 11 March the government announced that it would increase the discount to 100% and extend it to include the leisure and hospitality sectors. Following the announcement on 23 March 2020 of further measures to limit the spread of coronavirus, the government confirmed that some of the exclusions for this relief have been removed, so that retail, leisure, and hospitality properties that will have had to close as a result of the restriction measures will now be eligible for the relief.
5. This relief will apply to occupied retail, leisure and hospitality properties in the year 2020/21. There will be no rateable value limit on the relief.

6. This document provides guidance to authorities about the operation and delivery of the policy.

Expanded Retail Discount

How will the relief be provided?

7. As this is a measure for 2020/21 only, the government is not changing the legislation relating to the reliefs available to properties. Instead the government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, reimburse local authorities that use their discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended), to grant relief. It will be for individual local billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to grant relief under section 47. Central government will fully reimburse local authorities for the local share of the discretionary relief (using a grant under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003).

8. Central government will reimburse billing authorities and major precepting authorities for the actual cost to them under the rates retention scheme of the relief that falls within the definitions in this guidance. Local authorities will have completed their NNDR1 for 2020/21 already.

Therefore, billing authorities are being asked to provide a further and separate estimate of their likely total cost for providing the 100% extended relief in 2020/21. The government will provide payments to authorities to cover the local share, as per the usual process.

9. Local authorities will also be asked to provide outturn data on the actual total cost for providing the relief, as per the usual process, via the National Non-Domestic Rate 3 (NNDR3) forms for 2020/21. Any required reconciliations will then be conducted at these points. [\[footnote 1\]](#)

Which properties will benefit from relief?

10. Properties that will benefit from the relief will be occupied hereditaments that are wholly or mainly being used:

- a. as shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas and live music venues,
- b. for assembly and leisure; or
- c. as hotels, guest & boarding premises and self-catering accommodation.

11. We consider shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas and live music venues to mean:

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of goods to visiting members of the public:

- Shops (such as: florists, bakers, butchers, grocers, greengrocers, jewellers, stationers, off licences, chemists, newsagents, hardware stores, supermarkets, etc)
- Charity shops
- Opticians
- Post offices
- Furnishing shops/ display rooms (such as: carpet shops, double glazing, garage doors)
- Car/caravan show rooms
- Second-hand car lots
- Markets
- Petrol stations

- Garden centres
- Art galleries (where art is for sale/hire)

ii. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:

- Hair and beauty services (such as: hairdressers, nail bars, beauty salons, tanning shops, etc)
- Shoe repairs/key cutting
- Travel agents
- Ticket offices e.g. for theatre
- Dry cleaners
- Launderettes
- PC/TV/domestic appliance repair
- Funeral directors
- Photo processing
- Tool hire
- Car hire
- Employment agencies
- Estate agents and letting agents
- Betting shops

iii. Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of food and/or drink to visiting members of the public:

- Restaurants
- Takeaways
- Sandwich shops
- Coffee shops
- Pubs
- Bars

iv. Hereditaments which are being used as cinemas

v. Hereditaments that are being used as live music venues:

- Live music venues are hereditaments wholly or mainly used for the performance of live music for the purpose of entertaining an audience. Hereditaments cannot be considered a live music venue for the purpose of business rates relief where a venue is wholly or mainly used as a nightclub or a theatre, for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).
- Hereditaments can be a live music venue even if used for other activities, but only if those other activities (i) are merely ancillary or incidental to the performance of live music (e.g. the sale/supply of alcohol to audience members) or (ii) do not affect the fact that the primary activity for the premises is the performance of live music (e.g. because those other activities are insufficiently regular or frequent, such as a polling station or a fortnightly community event).

- There may be circumstances in which it is difficult to tell whether an activity is a performance of live music or, instead, the playing of recorded music. Although we would expect this would be clear in most circumstances, guidance on this may be found in Chapter 16 of the statutory guidance issued in April 2018 under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

12. We consider assembly and leisure to mean:

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of sport, leisure and facilities to visiting members of the public (including for the viewing of such activities).

- Sports grounds and clubs
- Museums and art galleries
- Nightclubs
- Sport and leisure facilities
- Stately homes and historic houses
- Theatres
- Tourist attractions
- Gyms
- Wellness centres, spas, massage parlours
- Casinos, gambling clubs and bingo halls

ii. Hereditaments that are being used for the assembly of visiting members of the public.

- Public halls
- Clubhouses, clubs and institutions

13. We consider hotels, guest & boarding premises and self-catering accommodation to mean:

i. Hereditaments where the non-domestic part is being used for the provision of living accommodation as a business:

- Hotels, Guest and Boarding Houses
- Holiday homes
- Caravan parks and sites

14. To qualify for the relief the hereditament should be wholly or mainly being used for the above qualifying purposes. In a similar way to other reliefs (such as charity relief), this is a test on use rather than occupation. Therefore, hereditaments which are occupied but not wholly or mainly used for the qualifying purpose will not qualify for the relief. For the avoidance of doubt, hereditaments which have closed temporarily due to the government's advice on COVID19 should be treated as occupied for the purposes of this relief.

15. The list set out above is not intended to be exhaustive as it would be impossible to list the many and varied uses that exist within the qualifying purposes. There will also be mixed uses. However, it is intended to be a guide for authorities as to the types of uses that the Government considers for this purpose to be eligible for relief. Authorities should determine for themselves whether particular properties not listed are broadly similar in nature to those above and, if so, to

consider them eligible for the relief. Conversely, properties that are not broadly similar in nature to those listed above should not be eligible for the relief.

16. The list below sets out the types of uses that the Government does not consider to be an eligible use for the purpose of this relief. Again, it is for local authorities to determine for themselves whether particular properties are broadly similar in nature to those below and, if so, to consider them not eligible for the relief under their local scheme.

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public

- Financial services (e.g. banks, building societies, cash points, bureaux de change, short-term loan providers)
- Medical services (e.g. vets, dentists, doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors)
- Professional services (e.g. solicitors, accountants, insurance agents/ financial advisers)
- Post office sorting offices

ii. Hereditaments that are not reasonably accessible to visiting members of the public

17. In line with the legal restrictions in section 47(8A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, billing authorities may not grant the discount to themselves, a precepting authority, or a functional body, within the meaning of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

How much relief will be available?

18. The total amount of government-funded relief available for each property for 2020/21 under this scheme is 100% of the bill, after mandatory reliefs and, other discretionary reliefs funded by section 31 grants have been applied, excluding those where local authorities have used their wider discretionary relief powers introduced by the Localism Act which are not funded by section 31 grants.^[footnote 3]

19. The eligibility for the discount and the discount itself will be assessed and calculated on a daily basis. The following formula should be used to determine the amount of relief to be granted for a chargeable day for a particular hereditament in the financial year 2020/21:

Amount of relief to be granted = V , where

V is the daily charge for the hereditament for the chargeable day after the application of any mandatory relief and any other discretionary reliefs, excluding those where local authorities have used their discretionary relief powers introduced by the Localism Act which are not funded by section 31 grants.^[footnote 4]

20. This should be calculated ignoring any prior year adjustments in liabilities which fall to be liable on the day.

21. Ratepayers that occupy more than one property will be entitled to relief for each of their eligible properties.

State Aid

22. The government's assessment is that, given the impact of Covid-19 in the sectors receiving the relief, the business rates expanded retail, leisure and hospitality discount 2020-21 is not a state aid.

23. The government has considered this matter in discussions with the European Commission and is content with this analysis following those discussions.

24. Local Authorities should apply the relief to all eligible properties.

Splits, mergers, and changes to existing hereditaments

25. The discount should be applied on a day to day basis using the formula set out above. A new hereditament created as a result of a split or merger during the financial year, or where there is a change of use, should be considered afresh for the discount on that day.

Annex A: Calculation examples for 2020/21

The Expanded Retail discount is always calculated after mandatory relief and other discretionary reliefs funded by section 31 grant. The multiplier used here is provisional.

Example 1: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £40,000

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £40,000 x 0.499:	= £19,960
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Expanded Retail Discount (100%):	= -£19,960
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Rates due (after Expanded Retail Discount):	= £nil
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Example 2: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £100,000

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £100,000 x 0.512:	= £51,200
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Expanded Retail Discount (100%):	= -£51,200
----------------------------------	------------

Rates due (after Expanded Retail Discount): = £nil

Example 3: An occupied charity shop with a rateable value of £40,000

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £40,000 x 0.512 = £20,480

Net rates after charity relief: = £4,096

Expanded Retail Discount (100%): = -£4,096

Rates due (after charity relief and Expanded Retail Discount): = £nil

Example 4: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £13,500 eligible for Small Business Rate Relief (SBRR)

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £13,500 x 0.499 = £6,737

Net rates after SBRR (50%): = £3,368

Expanded Retail Discount (100%): = -£3,368

Rates due (after SBRR and Expanded Retail Discount): = £nil

Example 5: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £10,000 eligible for Small Business Rate Relief (SBRR)

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £10,000 x 0.499 = £4,990

Net rates after SBRR (100%): = £nil

Rates bill is nil and, therefore, no Expanded Retail Discount applies

Example 6: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £40,000 eligible for Transitional Relief (TR) and receiving Revaluation Discretionary Relief

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £40,000 x 0.499 = £19,960

Transitional Relief (say): = -£1,500

Net rates after Transitional Relief: = £18,460

Net rates after Revaluation Discretionary Relief (say): = £15,460

Expanded Retail Discount (100%): = -£15,460

Rates due (after TR, revaluation relief and Expanded Retail Discount): = £nil

Example 7: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £18,000 previously paying nothing prior to revaluation 2017 and eligible for Supporting Small Businesses Relief (SSB)

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £18,000 x 0.499 = £8,982

Supporting Small Businesses Relief (say): = -£6,582

Net rates after SSB: = £2,400

Expanded Retail Discount (100%): = -£2,400

Rates due (after SSB and Expanded Retail Discount): = £nil

Example 8: A shop with a rateable value of £40,000 (example 1) but only occupied until 30 September 2020

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £40,000 x 0.499 = £19,960

Expanded Retail Discount (100%): = -£19,960

Rates due p.a. (after Expanded Retail Discount): = £nil

Daily charge while occupied: = £nil per day

Occupied charge 1/4/20 to 30/9/20 (183 days): = £nil

Unoccupied property relief (1/10/20 to 31/12/20): = £nil

Unoccupied property rates (1/1/21 to 31/3/21), $£40,000 \times 0.512 \times 90/365$ = £5,049

Rates due for the year (after Expanded Retail Discount): = £5,049

1. As required in the NNDR3 guidance notes, the former categories of discretionary relief prior to the Localism Act (i.e. charitable/CASC/rural etc. top up and not for profit) should be applied first in the sequence of discretionary reliefs and, therefore, before the retail discount. ↵
2. Access the [statutory guidance](#) ↵
3. As required in the NNDR3 guidance notes, the former categories of discretionary relief prior to the localism act (i.e. charitable/CASC/rural etc. top up and not for profit) should be applied first in the sequence of discretionary reliefs and, therefore, before the retail discount. ↵
4. As required in the NNDR3 guidance notes, the former categories of discretionary relief prior to the localism act (i.e. charitable/CASC/rural etc. top up and not for profit) should be applied first in the sequence of discretionary reliefs and, therefore, before the retail discount. ↵

Appendix C - Government guidance on the 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme

2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme: local authority guidance

Published 20 December 2021

Part 1: Guidance to local government

About this guidance

1. This guidance is intended to support billing authorities in administering the 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief Scheme, announced in the Budget on 27 October 2021. This guidance applies to England only.
2. This guidance sets out the eligibility criteria for the scheme. The guidance does not replace existing legislation.
3. Enquiries on this measure should be addressed to: ndr@communities.gov.uk.

Introduction

4. At the Budget on 27 October the Chancellor announced the introduction of a new business rates relief scheme for retail, hospitality and leisure properties worth almost £1.7 billion in 2022/23. This will support the businesses that make our high streets and town centres a success and help them to evolve and adapt to changing consumer demands.
5. The 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Business Rates Relief scheme will provide eligible, occupied, retail, hospitality and leisure properties with a 50% relief, up to a cash cap limit of £110,000 per business.
6. This document provides guidance to authorities about the operation and delivery of the policy. The government anticipates that local authorities will include details of the relief to be provided to eligible ratepayers for 2022/23 in their bills for the beginning of the 2022/23 billing cycle.

How will the relief be provided?

7. As this is a temporary measure for 2022/23 only, the government is not changing the legislation relating to the reliefs available to properties. Instead, the Government will, in line with the eligibility criteria set out in this guidance, reimburse local authorities that use their

discretionary relief powers under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended) to grant relief. It will be for individual local billing authorities to adopt a local scheme and determine in each individual case when, having regard to this guidance, to grant relief under section 47.

8. The government will fully reimburse billing authorities and major precepting authorities for their loss of income under the rates retention scheme as a result of awarding the relief that falls within the definitions in this guidance, using a grant under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003.

9. Local authorities will be asked to provide an estimate of their likely total cost for providing the relief in their National Non-Domestic Rate Return 1 (NNDR1) for 2022/23. Central government will provide payments to authorities to cover the local share. Local authorities will also be asked to provide outturn data on the actual total cost for providing the relief, via the National Non-Domestic Rate 3 (NNDR3) forms. Any required reconciliations will then be conducted at these points.

10. The government expects billing authorities to apply and grant relief to qualifying ratepayers from the start of the 2022/23 billing year. The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities will undertake a regular DELTA collection exercise. This will be used to monitor implementation progress. Authorities should therefore ensure they put in place arrangements to support this data collection process. Billing authorities should ensure that they are able to monitor and report the take-up of the scheme at Parliamentary constituency level and local authority level.

Which properties will benefit from relief?

11. Hereditaments which benefit from the relief will be those which for a chargeable day in 2022/23:

a. meet the eligibility criteria at Part 2,

and

b. the ratepayer for that chargeable day has not refused the relief for the eligible hereditament. The ratepayer may refuse the relief for each eligible hereditament anytime up to 30 April 2023. The ratepayer cannot withdraw their refusal for either all or part of the financial year.

12. Local authorities should make it clear in their approved scheme that, for the purposes of section 47 of the 1988 Act, hereditaments where the ratepayer has refused the relief are outside of the scheme and outside of the scope of the decision of which hereditaments qualify for the discount and are therefore ineligible for the relief.

13. In line with the legal restrictions in section 47(8A) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, billing authorities may not grant the discount to themselves certain precepting authorities (e.g. a parish or county council) or a functional body, within the meaning of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

How much relief will be available?

14. Subject to the £110,000 cash cap per business, the total amount of government-funded relief available for each property for 2022/23 under this scheme is:

a. For chargeable days from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, 50% of the chargeable amount.

15. The relief should be applied after mandatory reliefs and other discretionary reliefs funded by section 31 grants have been applied, but before those where local authorities have used their wider discretionary relief powers introduced by the Localism Act 2011, which are not funded by section 31 grants. However, as required in the NNDR3 guidance notes, the former categories of discretionary relief available prior to the Localism Act 2011 (i.e. charitable/CASC/rural etc. top up and not for profit) should be applied first in the sequence of discretionary reliefs and, therefore, before Retail, Hospitality and Leisure relief. Authorities may use their discretionary powers to offer further discounts outside this scheme or additional relief to hereditaments within the scheme. However, where an authority applies a locally funded relief under section 47, this should be applied after the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure relief.

16. Subject to the cash cap, the eligibility for the discount and the relief itself will be assessed and calculated on a daily basis. The following formula should be used to determine the amount of relief to be granted for a chargeable day for a particular hereditament in the financial year 2022/23:

Amount of relief to be granted = $V \times 0.5$ where:

V is the daily charge for the hereditament for the chargeable day after the application of any mandatory relief and any certain other discretionary reliefs in line with the guidance in paragraph 15 above.

17. This should be calculated ignoring any prior year adjustments in liabilities which fall to be liable on the day.

18. Ratepayers that occupy more than one property will be entitled to relief for each of their eligible properties up to the maximum £110,000 cash cap, per business.

The cash cap and subsidy control

19. Under the cash cap, no ratepayer can in any circumstances exceed the £110,000 cash cap across all of their hereditaments in England.

20. Where a ratepayer has a qualifying connection with another ratepayer then those ratepayers should be considered as one ratepayer for the purposes of the cash caps. A ratepayer shall be treated as having a qualifying connection with another:

a. where both ratepayers are companies, and

- i. one is a subsidiary of the other, or
- ii. both are subsidiaries of the same company; or

b. where only one ratepayer is a company, the other ratepayer (the “second ratepayer”) has such an interest in that company as would, if the second ratepayer were a company, result in its being the holding company of the other.

21. Furthermore, the Retail Hospitality and Leisure Scheme is likely to amount to subsidy. Any relief provided by local authorities under this scheme will need to comply with the UK’s domestic and international subsidy control obligations (See the [BEIS guidance for public authorities](#) which explains the subsidies chapter of the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA), World Trade Organisation rules on subsidies, and other international subsidy control commitments).

22. To the extent that a local authority is seeking to provide relief that falls within the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance Allowance, Article 364 of the TCA allows an economic actor (e.g. a holding company and its subsidiaries) to receive up to 325,000 Special Drawing Rights (£343,000 as at 9 December 2021) in a three-year period (consisting of the 2022/23 year and the two previous financial years). Expanded Retail Discount granted in either 2020/21 or 2021/22 does not count towards the £343,000 allowance but BEIS business grants (throughout the 3 years) and any other subsidies claimed under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit should be counted.

23. In those cases where it is clear to the local authority that the ratepayer is likely to breach the cash cap or the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit then the authority should automatically withhold the relief. Otherwise, local authorities may include the relief in bills and ask the ratepayers, on a self-assessment basis, to inform the authority if they are in breach of the cash caps or Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit. Part 4 of this guidance contains a sample ratepayer declaration, which local authorities may wish to use to discharge this responsibility.

Splits, mergers, and changes to existing hereditaments

24. The relief should be applied on a day-to-day basis using the formula set out above. A new hereditament created as a result of a split or merger during the financial year, or where there is a change of use, should be considered afresh for the relief on that day.

Recalculations of relief

25. The amount of relief awarded should be recalculated in the event of a change of circumstances. This could include, for example, a backdated change to the rateable value or the hereditament. This change of circumstances could arise during the year in question or during a later year.

26. Under regulations made under section 47 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 authorities must give at least 12 months’ notice of a revocation or variation of a rate relief scheme the effect of which would be to increase rate bills. Such a revocation or variation can

only take effect at the end of a financial year (other than to comply with international agreements). But within these regulations, local authorities may still make decisions which are conditional upon eligibility criteria. If a change in circumstances renders a property ineligible, the relevant bill can be amended in the year to reflect the loss of the relief.

27. Therefore, when making an award for the RHL scheme, local authorities should ensure in the conditions of the award that the relief are subject to the property's continuing eligibility.

Part 2: Eligibility for the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme

1. Hereditaments that meet the eligibility for Retail, Hospitality and Leisure scheme will be occupied hereditaments which meet all of the following conditions for the chargeable day:

a. they are wholly or mainly being used:

- i. as shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas or live music venues
- ii. for assembly and leisure; or
- iii. as hotels, guest & boarding premises or self-catering accommodation

2. We consider shops, restaurants, cafes, drinking establishments, cinemas and live music venues to mean:

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of goods to visiting members of the public:

- Shops (such as: florists, bakers, butchers, grocers, greengrocers, jewellers, stationers, off licences, chemists, newsagents, hardware stores, supermarkets, etc)
- Charity shops
- Opticians
- Post offices
- Furnishing shops/ display rooms (such as: carpet shops, double glazing, garage doors)
- Car/ caravan show rooms
- Second-hand car lots
- Markets
- Petrol stations
- Garden centres
- Art galleries (where art is for sale/hire)

ii. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:

- Hair and beauty services (such as: hairdressers, nail bars, beauty salons, tanning shops, etc)
- Shoe repairs/ key cutting

- Travel agents
- Ticket offices e.g. for theatre
- Dry cleaners
- Launderettes
- PC/ TV/ domestic appliance repair
- Funeral directors
- Photo processing
- Tool hire
- Car hire

iii. Hereditaments that are being used for the sale of food and/or drink to visiting members of the public:

- Restaurants
- Takeaways
- Sandwich shops
- Coffee shops
- Pubs
- Bars

iv. Hereditaments which are being used as cinemas

v. Hereditaments that are being used as live music venues:

- Live music venues are hereditaments wholly or mainly used for the performance of live music for the purpose of entertaining an audience. Hereditaments cannot be considered a live music venue for the purpose of business rates relief where a venue is wholly or mainly used as a nightclub or a theatre, for the purposes of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).
- Hereditaments can be a live music venue even if used for other activities, but only if those other activities (i) are merely ancillary or incidental to the performance of live music (e.g. the sale/supply of alcohol to audience members) or (ii) do not affect the fact that the primary activity for the premises is the performance of live music (e.g. because those other activities are insufficiently regular or frequent, such as a polling station or a fortnightly community event).
- There may be circumstances in which it is difficult to tell whether an activity is a performance of live music or, instead, the playing of recorded music. Although we would expect this would be clear in most circumstances, guidance on this may be found in Chapter 16 of the statutory guidance issued in April 2018 under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003.

3. We consider assembly and leisure to mean:

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of sport, leisure and facilities to visiting members of the public (including for the viewing of such activities):

- Sports grounds and clubs
- Museums and art galleries
- Nightclubs
- Sport and leisure facilities
- Stately homes and historic houses
- Theatres
- Tourist attractions
- Gyms
- Wellness centres, spas, massage parlours
- Casinos, gambling clubs and bingo halls

ii. Hereditaments that are being used for the assembly of visiting members of the public:

- Public halls
- Clubhouses, clubs and institutions

4. We consider hotels, guest & boarding premises and self-catering accommodation to mean:

i. Hereditaments where the non-domestic part is being used for the provision of living accommodation as a business:

- Hotels, guest and boarding houses
- Holiday homes
- Caravan parks and sites

5. To qualify for the relief the hereditament should be wholly or mainly being used for the above qualifying purposes. In a similar way to other reliefs (such as charity relief), this is a test on use rather than occupation. Therefore, hereditaments which are occupied but not wholly or mainly used for the qualifying purpose will not qualify for the relief.

6. The list set out above is not intended to be exhaustive as it would be impossible to list the many and varied uses that exist within the qualifying purposes. However, it is intended to be a guide for authorities as to the types of uses that the government considers for this purpose to be eligible for relief. Authorities should determine for themselves whether particular properties not listed are broadly similar in nature to those above and, if so, to consider them eligible for the relief. Conversely, properties that are not broadly similar in nature to those listed above should not be eligible for the relief.

7. The list below sets out the types of uses that the government does not consider to be an eligible use for the purpose of this discount. Again, it is for local authorities to determine for

themselves whether particular properties are broadly similar in nature to those below and, if so, to consider them not eligible for the discount under their local scheme.

i. Hereditaments that are being used for the provision of the following services to visiting members of the public:

- Financial services (e.g. banks, building societies, cash points, bureaux de change, short-term loan providers, betting shops)
- Medical services (e.g. vets, dentists, doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors)
- Professional services (e.g. solicitors, accountants, insurance agents/ financial advisers, employment agencies, estate agents, letting agents)
- Post office sorting offices

ii. Hereditaments that are not reasonably accessible to visiting members of the public

Part 3: Calculation examples for 2022/23

The Retail, Hospitality and Leisure scheme is always calculated after mandatory relief and other discretionary reliefs funded by section 31 grant. Ignoring cash caps.

Example 1: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £40,000

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £40,000 x 0.499: = £19,960

RHL Relief Discount (50%), £19,960 x 0.5 = -£9,980

Rates due (after RHL Relief Discount): = £9,980

Example 2: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £100,000

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £100,000 x 0.512: = £51,200

RHL Relief Discount (50%), £51,200 x 0.5 = -£25,600

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £100,000 x 0.512: = £51,200

Rates due (after RHL Relief Discount): = £25,600

Example 3: An occupied charity shop with a rateable value of £40,000

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £40,000 x 0.512 = £19,960

Net rates after charity relief (80% discount): = £4,096

RHL Relief Discount (50%), £4,096 x 0.5 = -£2,048

Rates due (after charity relief and RHL Relief Discount): = £2,048

Example 4: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £13,500 eligible for Small Business Rate Relief (SBRR)

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £13,500 x 0.499 = £6,737

Net rates after SBRR (50%): = £3,368

RHL Relief Discount (50%), £3,368 x 0.5 = -£1,684

Rates due (after SBRR and RHL Relief Discount): = £1,684

Example 5: An occupied shop with a rateable value of £10,000 eligible for Small Business Rate Relief (SBRR)

Gross rates (before any reliefs) = £10,000 x 0.499 = £4,990

Net rates after SBRR (100%): = £nil

Rates bill is nil and, therefore, no RHL Relief Discount applies.

Example 6: A shop with a rateable value of £40,000 (example 1) but only occupied until 30 September 2022

Gross rates while occupied (before any reliefs) = £40,000 x 0.499 x 183/365 = £10,007

RHL Relief Discount (50% from 01/04/22 to 30/09/22), £10,007 x 0.5 = -£5,004

Net rates while occupied = £5,004

Gross rates while unoccupied (before any reliefs) = £40,000 x 0.512 x 182/365 = £10,212

Unoccupied property relief (100% from 01/10/22 to 31/12/22), £10,212 x 92/182: = -£5,162

Net rates while unoccupied = £5,050

Rates due for the year (after empty property relief and RHL Relief Discount): = £10,054

Part 4: Sample paragraphs that could be included in letters to ratepayers about the 2022/23 RHL relief scheme and £110,000 cash cap/ Small Amounts of Financial Assistance subsidy

At the Budget on 27 October 2021, the Chancellor announced that eligible ratepayers will receive 50% relief on their business rates bills for the year 2022/23 up to a maximum cash cap of £110,000.

Relief will be provided to eligible occupied retail, hospitality and leisure properties in 2022/23. Your current rates bill includes this discount.

In line with the conditions set by the government, a ratepayer may only claim up to £110,000 of support under the 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme for all of their eligible hereditaments. This cash cap applies at a Group company level (so holding companies and subsidiaries cannot claim up to the cash cap for each company) and also to organisations which, although not a company, have such an interest in a company that they would, if they were a company, result in its being the holding company.

Furthermore, the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme is subject to the subsidies chapter within the UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA). The subsidies chapter within the TCA only applies to subsidies over the value of approximately £343,000 per beneficiary over a 3-year period (consisting of the current financial year and the two previous financial years) (the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit). Extended Retail Discounts granted in 2020/21 or 2021/22 do not count towards the limit. Covid business grants received from local government and any other subsidy claimed under the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit over the 3 year period should be counted.

Therefore, to claim the Retail, Hospitality and Leisure relief you must not have exceeded either the £110,000 cash cap for 2022/23 or the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit of £343,000 over 3 years (including 2022/23).

You do not need to take any further action if you have not received any other 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief for premises other than the one to which this bill relates and you have not received more than the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance of £343,000 over 3 years (including 2022/23).

If the following applies to you, please complete the declaration at Form A (accepting the relief and declaring that you comply with the cash cap and exemption threshold) and return it to the address above:

- you (or if appropriate a company in your Group) have received the 2022/23 Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief Scheme support on any other property but to a level below the £110,000 cash cap. You should list the other Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Relief being granted for premises other than the one to which this bill relates, and
- you (or if appropriate a company in your Group) have not received more than the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit of £343,000 over three years (including 2022/23). If appropriate you should list the other subsidies you have received

If the follow applies to you, please complete the attached Form B (refusing the relief) and return it to the address above:

- you have exceeded the cash cap on other properties, or
- you have received more than the Small Amounts of Financial Assistance limit of £343,000 over three years (including 2022/23)

The government and [name of local authority] will not tolerate any business falsifying their records or providing false evidence to gain this discount, including claiming support above the cash cap or the exemption threshold. A ratepayer who falsely applies for any relief, or provides false information or makes false representation in order to gain relief may be guilty of fraud under the Fraud Act 2006.

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Appendix H: CIPFA Financial Management Code

Initial Compliance Assessment – Islington Council

Objectives and Principles

The CIPFA Financial Management Code (CIPFA FM Code) is designed to support good practice in financial management and to assist local authorities in demonstrating their financial sustainability. The CIPFA FM Code sets a standard of financial management for local authorities.

The Code is based on a series of principles supported by specific standards and statements of practice to provide the strong foundation to:

- Financially manage the short, medium and long-term finances;
- manage financial resilience to meet foreseen demands on services; and
- financially manage unexpected shocks in their financial circumstances.

Each local authority must demonstrate that the requirements of the Code are being satisfied. Demonstrating this compliance with the CIPFA FM Code is a collective responsibility of elected members, the Chief Finance Officer and professional colleagues in the leadership team.

The CIPFA FM Code applies a principle-based approach. It does not prescribe the financial management processes that local authorities should adopt. Instead, the Code requires that a local authority demonstrate that its processes satisfy the principles of good financial management for an authority of its size, responsibilities and circumstances. Good financial management is proportionate to the risks to the authority's financial sustainability posed by the twin pressures of scarce resources and the rising demands on services.

The principles focus on an approach which will assist in determining whether, in applying standards of financial management an authority is financially sustainable:

- Organisational **leadership** - demonstrating a clear strategic direction based on a vision in which financial management is embedded into culture
- **Accountability** - based on medium term financial planning which drives the annual budget process supported by effective risk management, quality supporting data and whole life costs
- Financial management is undertaken with **transparency** at its core using consistent, meaningful and understandable data, reported frequently with evidence of periodic officer action and elected member decision making
- Adherence to professional **standards** is promoted by the leadership team and is evidenced.
- Sources of **assurance** are recognised as an effective tool mainstreamed into financial management and includes political scrutiny and the results of both external audit, internal audit and inspection.
- The long-term **sustainability** of local services is at the heart of all financial management process and is evidenced by prudent use of public resources.

Initial Assessment of Compliance with Statements of Standard Practice

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
	Section 1 The Responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer			
A	The leadership team demonstrates that the services provided by the authority provide value for money.	H	Compliance is demonstrated by the application of other Standards and Statements in the FM Code	
B	The authority complies with the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer in Local Government			
B1	The Chief Finance Officer in a public service organisation is a key member of the leadership team, helping it to develop and implement strategy and to resource and deliver the organisation's strategic objectives sustainably and in the public interest.	H	The Corporate Director of Resources (CDR, S151) is a key member of the Corporate Management Board.	Keep under constant review and seek continuous improvements to processes and practice.
B2	The Chief Finance Officer must be actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all material business decisions to ensure immediate and longer-term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered, and alignment with the organisation's financial strategy.	H	All key and material financial decisions that require the approval of senior officers or Members must have first been considered by the CDR.	Keep under constant review and seek continuous improvements to processes and practice.
B3	The Chief Finance Officer must lead the promotion and delivery by the whole organisation of good financial management so that public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively. The Chief Finance Officer should regularly review the skill set of elected	H	Good financial management is promoted throughout the Authority through regular communication.	Keep under constant review and seek continuous improvements to processes and practice.

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
	members and all officers with budget/financial management responsibility and ensure appropriate support is provided.		All managers with budgetary responsibility receive financial training from Heads of Finance and there are regular Member training sessions/briefings.	
B4	<p>The Chief Finance Officer must lead and direct a finance function that is resourced to be fit for purpose.</p> <p>The Chief Finance Officer should regularly review the skillset of all finance staff with senior budget/financial management responsibility and ensure ongoing appropriate support is provided.</p> <p>The ratio of qualified staff as a proportion of total finance staff ensures that the finance function has the necessary financial competence.</p>	M	<p>The Finance function is fit for purpose. A finance restructure is being undertaken at present. A training needs analysis is undertaken annually. The professional team are either qualified or actively studying for a qualification.</p>	Finance restructure to be finalised and implemented by 2022/23.
B5	<p>The Chief Finance Officer must be professionally qualified and suitably experienced.</p> <p>The Chief Finance Officer must be able to demonstrate adherence to professional CPD requirements on an annual basis.</p>	H	<p>The CDR is CCAB qualified with extensive experience in local government finance. CPD is demonstrated as part of CCAB membership obligations.</p>	

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
B6	The Chief Finance Officer should promote the highest standards of ethical behaviour in the conduct of financial management. Professionally qualified staff should evidence an ongoing commitment to the principles of objectivity, integrity professional behaviour, professional competence, due care and confidentiality.	H	Professionally qualified staff are required to adhere to the ethical standards of their professional bodies. Finance staff are also bound by ethical requirements in their Job Description and those within the Council's code of conduct.	
B7	To enable financially informed decision making: The Chief Finance Officer should be able to provide the leadership team with sound advice on the key principles of local government finance; and The Chief Finance Officer should be able to demonstrate a sound system which ensures the authority has access to high standards of technical financial advice.	H	The CDR is an integral part of the leadership team and provides sound advice as part of this role. The authority employs a capable and experienced workforce and also has access to technical advice through external experts for funding, taxation, audit and pensions, as well as many forums to discuss London and national issues.	
B8	The chief finance officer should report explicitly on the affordability and risk associated with the capital strategy and where appropriate have access to specialised advice to enable them to reach their conclusions.	H	The affordability of the capital strategy is an integral part of the budget and MTFS.	
B9	The chief finance officer must establish the reporting and monitoring processes and integrate the treasury management indicators into the overall financial planning process.	H	There is an established process for reporting and monitoring. Treasury Indicators are	

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
			approved within the budget papers each year.	
B10	The Chief Finance Officer of Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) administering authorities satisfies the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice on Public Sector Pensions Finance Knowledge and Skills (2013 edition).	H	Fully complies. This organisation recognises the importance of ensuring that it has the necessary resources to discharge its pensions administration responsibilities and that all staff and Members charged with financial administration, governance and decision-making with regard to the pension scheme are fully equipped with the knowledge and skills to discharge the duties and responsibilities allocated to them.	
	Section 2 Governance and Management Style			

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
C	The leadership team demonstrates in its actions and behaviours responsibility for governance and internal control.	H	CMB have hosted sessions on good financial management. An organisation wide internal controls board was established and internal controls are tested annually as part of the work of Internal Audit.	
D	The authority applies the CIPFA/SOLACE Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016)			
D1	The authority maintains an effective audit committee.	H	The Audit Committee meets at regular stages throughout the financial year. It has two knowledgeable and experienced independent members.	
D2	The audit committee receives and monitors the implementation of internal and external audit recommendations. When threats to the financial sustainability of the authority are identified by auditors the audit committee should ensure that the recommendations are communicated to the leadership team and that the committee are informed of the effectiveness of the leadership team's response.	M	The audit committee receives details of all recommendations made by External Audit. The Committee receive an overview of assurance of all internal audit reports and the implementation progress of those.	A practice of referring all financial sustainability related recommendations to management and the consideration of their response will be put in place.
D3	The authority has a PSIAS conformant internal audit function	H	Fully complies.	The implementation of any recommendations from the External Quality Assessment (EQA)

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
E	The Financial Management Style of the authority supports financial sustainability			
E1	The organisation has an effective framework of financial accountability that is clearly understood and applied throughout, from the political leaders, elected members to directors, finance officers and front-line service managers.	H	Financial Regulations and Instructions provide a clear and understandable framework for financial accountability.	
E2	Finance teams and the organisation they support are actively committed to continuous improvement focused on efficient and effective delivery and organisational performance.	M	Finance act as effective business partners, working closely with budget managers and Corporate Directors. This will be strengthened in new finance structure.	Await implementation of new finance structure to strengthen key areas including business partnering.
E3	Enabling transformation: the finance team have input into strategic and operational plans taking into account proactive risk management, clear strategic directions and focus-based outcomes	H	Finance act as effective business partners, working closely with budget managers and Corporate Directors. Transformation and finance are aligned and within finance structure. The transformation process is established within the budget process.	

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
E4	Managers understand they are responsible for delivering services cost effectively and are held accountable for doing so. Financial literacy is diffused throughout the organisation so that decision takers understand and manage the financial implications of their decisions.	H	Budgets and financial cash limits are clearly delegated to cost centre managers. Business partners and budget holders ensure implications of decisions are understood and that departments /managers are responsible for those decisions.	
E5	The financial management of the authority has been critically evaluated	H	Internal Audit reviews core financial controls and systems on a cyclical basis.	
	Section 3: Long to Medium Term Financial Management			
F	The authority has carried out a credible and transparent Financial Resilience Assessment.			
F1	Financial resilience is tested against best and worst case scenarios which cover a wide range of financial demographic and social challenges.	M	Financial resilience is tested against key risk scenarios when planning the MTFS.	Strengthen the budget setting process with the inclusion of scenario planning and sensitivity analysis.
F2	The authority uses independent objective quantitative measures to assess the risks to its financial sustainability.	H	Key quantitative measures are used to assess financial stability and risks. For example, analysing the level of general fund balances and reserves.	

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
F3	Decision making by the authority demonstrates a sound understanding of the risks associated with its strategic business partners.	M	Key partners are evaluated before entry into formal arrangements.	Potential to review and strengthen especially since the impact of the pandemic on partners.
G	The authority has a Long-Term Financial Strategy for financial sustainability.	H	Fully embedded within the rolling MTFS and long-term capital programme.	
H	The authority has a capital strategy aligned to its long term financial strategy			
H1	<p>The authority has an asset management plan that reviews the condition, sufficiency and suitability of assets in the light of business needs, and ambitions of the Medium - Long Term Financial Strategy.</p> <p>The plan should evidence rigorous assessment of asset portfolio in relation to service delivery.</p>	H	<p>The Council operates a corporate landlord model and is constantly evaluating the best use of its assets.</p> <p>A condition survey is carried out on a regular basis by external consultants, which provides a total cost and prioritisation to inform the capital programme and strategy.</p>	
H2	The authority maintains processes to ensure that information about key assets and liabilities in its balance sheet is a sound and current platform for management action.	H	Information regarding whole-life cost of assets is maintained within the financial system and accounts.	
I	The authority complies with the CIPFA Prudential Code	H	Compliance is reported annually within the budget report. The Council is compliant.	

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
J	The authority has a rolling multi-year Medium Term Financial Plan	H	The MTFS is approved and updated annually within the budget report for a 3 year period.	
K	The authority has sustainable service plans that are consistent with its long-term financial strategy and the medium term financial plan.			
K1	The Medium-Term Financial Plan should make reference to other organisational plans (e.g. workforce planning) and performance measures to demonstrate an alignment between service and financial planning.	M	Whilst other plans (e.g., workforce planning) are central to the MTFS, this link isn't explicit in published documents.	Explicit and written linking of the MTFS to all key organisational plans is recommended going forward.
K2	The authority has benchmarked the performance of its services against appropriate comparators.	H	The Authority uses CIPFA and other benchmarking services to analyse financial and service performance.	
K3	To inform the Leadership Team's decisions the authority has a single document tracking progress in the delivery of planned savings over the period of the Medium-Term Financial Plan.	H	A savings tracker is maintained and monitored regularly as part of in-year budget monitoring with ongoing implications picked up in the rolling MTFS.	
K4	The authority publishes its plans for the use of reserves over the period of the Medium-Term Financial Plan The level of reserves at 31st March in any one year should not be fall below the level previously agreed. The authority should demonstrate adherence to the most recent guidance on reserves from CIPFA's Local Authority Accounting Panel	H	The Authority has an approved Reserves document that details plans for reserves over the period of the rolling MTFS - compliant with CIPFA guidance.	

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
	Section 4: The Annual Budget			
L	The authority complies with its statutory obligations in respect of the budget setting process	H	All statutory obligations are fulfilled within the annual budget report.	
M	The budget report includes an assessment of its consistency with the current medium term financial plan and long-term financial strategy.			
M1	The annual report proposing the budget includes an analysis of the success/failures in achieving the spending plans of the previous year and of departures from the planned use of reserves and balances.	M	This is monitored and reported on an ongoing basis with reporting picked up in the budget report as appropriate where it relates to the rolling MTFS. The budget report addresses the long term impact of in year variances.	The budget monitoring process will be strengthened going forward to include the longer term impact of in year variances.
N	The budget report includes a statement by the Chief Finance Officer on the robustness of the estimates and a statement of the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves.	H	This is included within the annual budget report.	
	Section 5: Stakeholder Engagement and Businesses Cases			

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
O	The authority has engaged with key stakeholders in developing its long-term financial strategy, mediumterm financial plan and annual budget.	H	The annual budget report and rolling MTFS is subject to full consultation including with key stakeholders (e.g., Council Management Board, political leadership and the business community).	
P	The authority uses a documented option appraisal methodology to demonstrate the VFM of its decisions			
P1	Option appraisal complies with IFAC/PAIB Project and Investment Appraisal for Sustainable Value Creation: Principles in Project and Investment Appraisal (Annex B to CIPFA FM Code)	M	Option appraisal complies with the principles, but this is not formally documented.	Ensure process makes explicit reference to these principles.

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
P2	The accounting treatment of material decisions is considered and demonstrated as part of the formal option appraisal process.	H	The accounting treatment and impact is determined and documented within formal financial implications.	
Q	The authority applies the principles contained in the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice and utilises appropriate costing techniques in the development of business cases	H	SeRCoP principles are utilised consistently.	
	Section 6: Performance Monitoring			
R	The authority takes action using reports enabling it to identify and correct emerging risks to its budget strategy and financial sustainability.			
R1	Timely time financial and performance information is available to managers via the appropriate systems. The systems are engineered to provide relevant data at a sufficiently accurate level. The organisation ensures that information is appropriately tailored and streamlined to avoid the risk of 'data overload'.	H	Managers are able to access information on demand. Reports have been developed with budget holders to provide them with the correct level of information.	
R2	All Financial monitoring reports include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name of the budget holder responsible for the information presented • Accruals based financial information • Include the approved budget against which monitoring is taking place. • A forecast for the remainder of the budget period, • Service performance information and 	M	Complies with the exception of an exhaustive level of performance information within monitoring reports.	A fuller analysis of performance information needs to be embedded within monitoring reports.

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
	- is shown, for instance by reconciliations, to be consistent with the aggregate position for the authority.			
R3	<p>Financial monitoring reports for high risk budgets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrutinised by the leadership team of the organisation on (as a minimum) monthly basis. <p>Financial monitoring reports for steady state/low risk budgets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received by budget holders on a monthly basis • Received (in aggregate) by the leadership team on a regular basis (in aggregate) by the leadership team. 	H	Fully compliant.	
R4	The authority has arrangements which allow annual service budgets to be recalibrated in response to unforeseen developments.	H	In-year budget realignments can be approved in line with the council's financial regulations.	
R5	At the financial monitoring period end the leadership team receives a set of financial statements with forecast outturn for the year ahead	H	Fully compliant.	
R6	There are appropriate arrangements in place for reporting and managing the financial performance of each of the organisation's delivery partnerships and collaborative arrangements.	H	Yes, to the appropriate officer and Member meetings/bodies.	

	Section/Financial Management Standard/Statement of Standard Practice	Level of Compliance (H/M/L)	Current Treatment	Further Action (if required)
R7	There are appropriate arrangements in place for the project management and cost control of capital projects.	H	Capital projects and programme monitored on a monthly basis.	
S	The authority monitors the elements of its balance sheet which pose a significant risk to its financial stability			
S1	Unplanned and planned use of reserves are reported [quarterly] to the management team of the organisation and to Council.	H	Picked up on a regular basis as part of in-year budget monitoring.	
S2	Management accounts include either a full balance sheet or an appropriate level of balance sheet information to meet business needs and evidence of monitoring of material items	H	Yes – where appropriate.	
	Section 7 External Financial Reporting			
T	The Chief Finance Officer has personal responsibility for ensuring that the statutory accounts provided to the local authority comply with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.	H	The annual accounts are reviewed and signed by the CDR.	
U	The presentation of the final outturn figures and variations from budget allow the leadership team to make strategic financial decisions.	H	An annual report is presented that informs strategic decision making.	



Report of: Chair of Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee

Meeting of:	Date	Ward(s)
Executive	10 February 2022	All
Delete as appropriate		Non-exempt

SUBJECT: Budget Proposals & Medium Term Financial Strategy 2022/23 – Comments of the Policy & Performance Scrutiny Committee

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The Committee considered the Budget proposals at its meeting on 20 January 2022. The Executive Member for Finance and Performance, Councillor Satnam Gill, and the Corporate Director of Resources, David Hodgkinson, presented the item and responded to members' questions.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the comments of the Policy and Performance Committee be forwarded to the Executive for consideration:

The Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee:

- Welcomed the proposed Budget for 2022/23. Despite a shortfall in government funding for COVID pandemic costs, and 10 years of reduced funding due to Government austerity measures, the committee congratulated and thanked the Executive Member Finance and Performance, all Councillors and officers for achieving a balanced budget and fair budget under difficult circumstances.
- Noted that the COVID crisis has had a massive impact on the Council's work and how it delivers services to residents
- Noted that the Council has had to make new savings of £3.530m in 2022/23, in addition to those previously agreed, with local government funding failing to keep up with rising costs and demand for local services

- In addition, COVID funding from the Government had led to a shortfall in the budget necessitating further budget reductions
- Noted the proposed Council Tax, and social care precept increases, plus the Mayor of London's proposed increase, and that this will likely result in a total increase of 4.27% for Islington Council Taxpayers, although only 1.99% of this was a rise in additional Council Tax
- The Committee noted the increases in fees and charges, and the HRA and capital programme proposals
- The Committee expressed concern at rising energy costs, plus high current and projected inflation rates, and that this would place financial pressures on both residents and the Council. In addition, pay increases for staff may impact on the budget, however it was felt that in the circumstances it was a prudent budget, and contingencies and reserves were available if necessary in 2022/23, however if these pressures persisted this would impact on future budgets
- The Committee were of the view that the Fair Funding review when published may impact Islington and other London Boroughs adversely, and that co-ordination should take place with other similarly affected Local Authorities to pressure the Government in this regard
- Welcomed the extra investment in the budget and in particular –
 - An extra £676,000 into the Council Tax support scheme
 - Quadrupling the size of childcare bursary scheme to £160,000
 - Investing an extra £1m per year through Fairer Together
 - Investing an extra £13.3m in a host of net zero carbon projects
 - Committing an extra £500,000 for an improved youth offer
 - £2m programme to tackle all forms of violence and abuse against women and girls
 - Another 228 Council home starts by the end of the year
- Welcomed the proposal to share more community infrastructure levy amongst wards
- Noted the increase in the NLWA levy linked to fluctuating tonnages and balances held by the waste authority and that this is expected to 'even out' over a period of 2/3 years

3. Implications

3.1 Financial implications:

These are contained in the main budget report

3.2 Legal Implications:

These are contained in the main report

3.3 Environmental Implications:

These are contained in the main report

4. Equality Impact Assessment:

This is contained in the main report

Appendices: none

Background papers: none

Signed by:

Councillor Theresa Debono
Chair Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee

27 January 2022

Date

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Report of: Executive Member for Finance and Performance

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Executive	10 February 2022	All
	Exempt	Non-exempt

2021/22 BUDGET MONITORING – MONTH 9

1. SYNOPSIS

- 1.1 This report presents the forecast outturn position for the 2021/22 financial year as at the end of month 9 (31 December 2021).
- 1.2 Overall, the council is currently estimating total General Fund budget pressures of (+£24.290m). This is an increase of (+£0.194m) since the previous reported position, due to adverse movements within the Adult Social Services directorate. After the allocation of available COVID-19 funding and an assumed allocation from contingency budgets, this reduces to a forecast net overspend of (+£0.641m) on the General Fund as follows:
- (-£11.714m) centrally allocated COVID-19 government grant confirmed to date, comprising general grant and Contain Outbreak Management Fund (COMF).
 - (-£2.423m) estimated compensation from the government's sales, fees and charges (SFC) income loss scheme for 2021/22 Quarter 1 (Q1). This amount is based on our submitted claim and will be subject to a further reconciliation process and is therefore subject to change.
 - (-£5.5m) COVID-19 contingency budget in the 2021/22 base budget.
 - (-£4.012m) assumed call on the non-COVID-19 contingency budget in relation to (-£2.9m) evolving assumptions on the pending 2021/22 local government pay award compared to the original budget setting assumption of a pay freeze, (-£0.957m) contribution towards the costs of fire safety precautions within the corporate landlord estate, and (-£0.155m) costs of converting all documents on the council's website into accessible formats to meet legal requirements around accessibility.
- 1.3 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is currently forecasting an in-year deficit of (+£9.278m), an increase of (+£0.464m) since the previous reported position. The deficit is predominantly in respect of capital financing costs. A significant proportion of the HRA budget is funding towards

the housing capital programme. This means that there can be large in-year fluctuations to revenue budgets when either capital expenditure or capital resources (e.g., property receipts) slippage occurs. This is a timing issue and not necessarily a reflection of the overall viability of schemes.

- 1.4 At the end of month 9, the non-housing programme had incurred £10.030m of capital expenditure, and the housing programme had incurred £50.349m. Total capital expenditure of £60.379m had been incurred against a 2021/22 full year forecast of £122.664m and against the revised 2021/22 capital budget of £163.395m. There is a risk of further slippage over the remainder of the financial year. A central adjustment has been included to recognise this risk due to low levels of expenditure to date.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. To note the forecast 2021/22 General Fund budget variance. (**Section 3, Table 1** and **Appendices 1-2**)
- 2.2. To note the forecast in-year budget variance on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). (**Section 4**)
- 2.3. To note and review latest estimated calls on the corporate transformation fund in 2021/22. (**Section 3.55, Table 2** and **Appendix 3**)
- 2.4. To note the 2021/22 capital expenditure forecast of £122.664m following the inclusion of a central adjustment, and to note that there is a significant risk of further slippage over the remainder of the financial year. (**Section 5, Table 3** and **Appendix 4**)

3. GENERAL FUND

- 3.1. The forecast 2021/22 budget variance is summarised in **Table 1** and detailed by individual General Fund variance at **Appendix 1** and by individual service area at **Appendix 2**.

Table 1 – 2021/22 General Fund Forecast Over/(Under)Spend

	COVID-19 £m	Non COVID-19 £m	M9 Total £m	M8 Total £m	Monthly Movement £m
Adult Social Services	3.323	1.253	4.576	4.392	0.184
Chief Executive's Directorate	0.010	0.345	0.355	0.355	0.000
Children's Services	2.301	3.221	5.522	5.522	0.000
Community Wealth Building	0.723	1.900	2.623	2.623	0.000
Environment	8.178	(4.598)	3.580	3.580	0.000
Fairer Together	0.144	0.000	0.144	0.174	(0.030)
Homes and Neighbourhoods	0.871	(1.656)	(0.785)	(0.721)	(0.064)
Public Health	1.055	(0.512)	0.543	0.443	0.100
Resources	2.105	0.127	2.232	2.228	0.004
Total Directorates	18.710	0.080	18.790	18.596	0.194
Corporate	2.600	2.900	5.500	5.500	0.000
Total General Fund	21.310	2.980	24.290	24.096	0.194
COVID-19 Grants	(11.714)	0.000	(11.714)	(11.714)	0.000
SFC Q1 Compensation	(2.423)	0.000	(2.423)	(2.423)	0.000
COVID-19 Contingency	(5.500)	0.000	(5.500)	(5.500)	0.000
Non COVID-19 Contingency	0.000	(4.012)	(4.012)	(4.012)	0.000

Net General Fund Over/(Under)Spend	1.673	(1.032)	0.641	0.447	0.194
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Adult Social Services (+£4.576m, an increase of +£0.184m since the previous reported position)

- 3.2. Adult Social Services is currently forecasting an (+£4.576m) overspend. Of this, (+£3.323m) is considered attributable to the COVID-19 crisis, with a non-COVID-19 overspend of (+£1.253m).
- 3.3. The most significant COVID-19 budget pressure in the directorate is in relation to additional demand from the COVID-19 Hospital Discharge Service (+£3.223m), summarised as follows:
- (+£2.536m, no change since the previous reported position) is in relation to the cohort of people who have received a care package since the 19 March 2020 as a result of the Hospital Discharge schemes. 1493* individuals have accessed social care through this route since the Hospital Discharge schemes began. Of these, 805* clients have been reviewed and determined to be eligible for social care with an estimated cost in 2021-22 of £14.536m. An estimated (+£12.000m) would have been funded as business as usual, causing this residual budgetary pressure.
 - (+£2.447m, an increase of +£0.404m since the previous reported position) is in relation to the cohort of people who received a care package, through the Hospital Discharge schemes in this financial year, and are awaiting a review of their care packages to assess whether they are eligible for social care. There have been 573* individuals accessing services through this scheme to date, with 81* currently awaiting a review. The reason for the increase in this period relates to a change in the forecasting methodology as it has materialised that care packages are staying with Adult Social Care for longer before a review than originally expected.
 - This is offset by estimated NHS funding of (-£1.760m, no change since the previous reported position due to the NHS discharge scheme being extended to the 31 March 2022). Review teams were set up to reduce the cost of these packages, however a pressure persists.
- *As of December 2021
- 3.4. Non-COVID-19 related pressures include a contract with Care UK to manage the delivery of three care homes and day centres. Since September 2020, a fire related suspension has prevented any new placements from using vacant beds across all three care homes. This has created a forecast budget pressure of (+£2.107m, no change since the previous reported position) due to an additional 65 spot purchased residential beds being required whilst also paying for the vacant beds in Care UK.
- 3.5. Previously it had been reported that the ongoing issues with Care UK would result in additional pressures in 2021/22 further to those detailed above, however it has been confirmed that these will not materialise in this financial year. However, these issues are expected to continue into 2022/23 with significant additional cost pressures expected.
- 3.6. Adult Social Services continues to be impacted by wider demographic pressures, including increased demand for services and need of acute care. This is part-funded through demographic budget growth assumed in the 2021/22 budget. However, there is currently forecast to be an additional, unbudgeted demographic growth pressure of (+£0.932m, an increase of +£0.151m since the previous reported position) as well a pressure of (+£0.250m) in relation to delivery of demand management savings. This increase is in relation to additional domiciliary care and residential placements over the winter period above demographic growth.

- 3.7. The additional clients entering Adult Social Services will also increase the amount of client contributions the council will receive. This partially offsets the pressures created from the additional demand by (-£0.200m, unchanged since the previous reported position). There is also a one-off balance on the Direct Payment accounts of (-£0.500m) which reduces the net future expenditure for the service.
- 3.8. Other non-COVID-19 related underspends totalling (-£0.608, a decrease of -£0.114m since the previous reported position) make up the remainder of the non-COVID-19 variance. This is mostly in relation to underspends in transport budgets due to day centre closures.
- 3.9. In November 2021, the Government announced it would award the Workforce Recruitment and Retention Fund to Adult Social Care and increased the Infection Prevention and Control Grant. In December 2021, the Government increased these amounts.
- The **Workforce Recruitment and Retention Fund** (-£2.477m, an increase of -£1.606m since the previous reported position) This will be used to offset existing forecasted workforce pressures over the winter period and further additional workforce costs to support timely hospital discharges (+£1.650m, an increase of +£1.350m since the previous reported position).
 - The **Infection Prevention and Control Grant** (-£2.118m) This will be used towards infection control measures within the borough's care providers and within the Local Authority. It is expected that it will be fully spent in 2021/22 (+£2.118m).
 - An **Additional Infection Control and Direct Payments Grant**. £60m will be divided to all Local Authorities. It is expected that this will be fully spent in 2021/22. For Islington, this is expected to amount to £0.330m.

Chief Executive's Directorate (+£0.355m, no movement since the previous reported position)

- 3.10. The Chief Executive directorate is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£0.355m), of which (+£0.010m) is attributable to COVID-19 related income budget pressures.
- 3.11. The reasons for the position are detailed below:
- (+£0.155m) costs of converting all documents on the council's website into accessible formats to meet legal requirements around accessibility. This overspend has been offset by an assumed drawdown from the corporate contingency budget.
 - (+£0.148m) costs relating to the 'More Equal Islington' project.
 - (-£0.008m) net underspends on supplies and services throughout Communications.
 - (+£0.050m) overspend forecast within Print Services mainly as a result of the vacancy factor, additional IT costs and loss of income
 - (+£0.010m) loss of advertising income due to the impact of COVID-19.

Children's Services - General Fund (+£5.522m, no movement since the previous reported position), Schools (-£5.982m, an increase of -£0.375m since the previous reported position)

- 3.12. Children's is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£5.522m), comprised of (+£2.301m) COVID-19 related budget pressures and risks and (+£3.221m) non COVID-19 related net overspends.
- 3.13. COVID-19 related budget pressures in the directorate comprise:

- (+£0.565m, unchanged since the previous reported position) forecast loss of parental fee income in Children's Centres due to sustained lower levels of attendance. The lost income during the summer term was +£0.277m and a loss of +£0.166m is forecast for the autumn terms and +£0.122m for the spring term.
- (+£0.285m, unchanged since the previous reported position) forecast commercial income risk in relation to the universal youth offer.
- (+£0.927m, unchanged since the previous reported position) forecast net pressure against the children looked after placements budget, which is largely attributable to COVID-19. While there has been a minor increase in residential activity since quarter 1, it is still significantly lower than quarter 2 2020/21. Semi-independent provision activity has reduced significantly since quarter 1 but is still much greater than quarter 2 2020/21. Activity in relation to independent foster care has increased since quarter 1 but is still lower than quarter 2 2020/21. The forecast spend for 2021/22 is £1.064m less than the 220/21 outturn.

Figure 1 – Quarterly Bed Nights by Placement Type

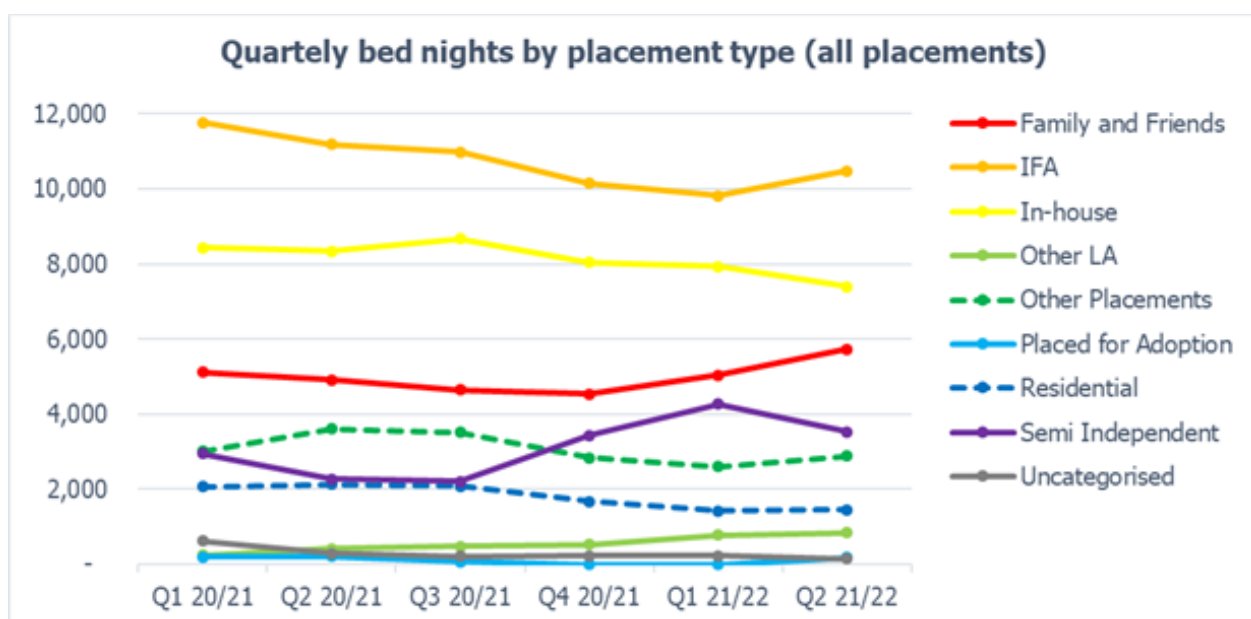
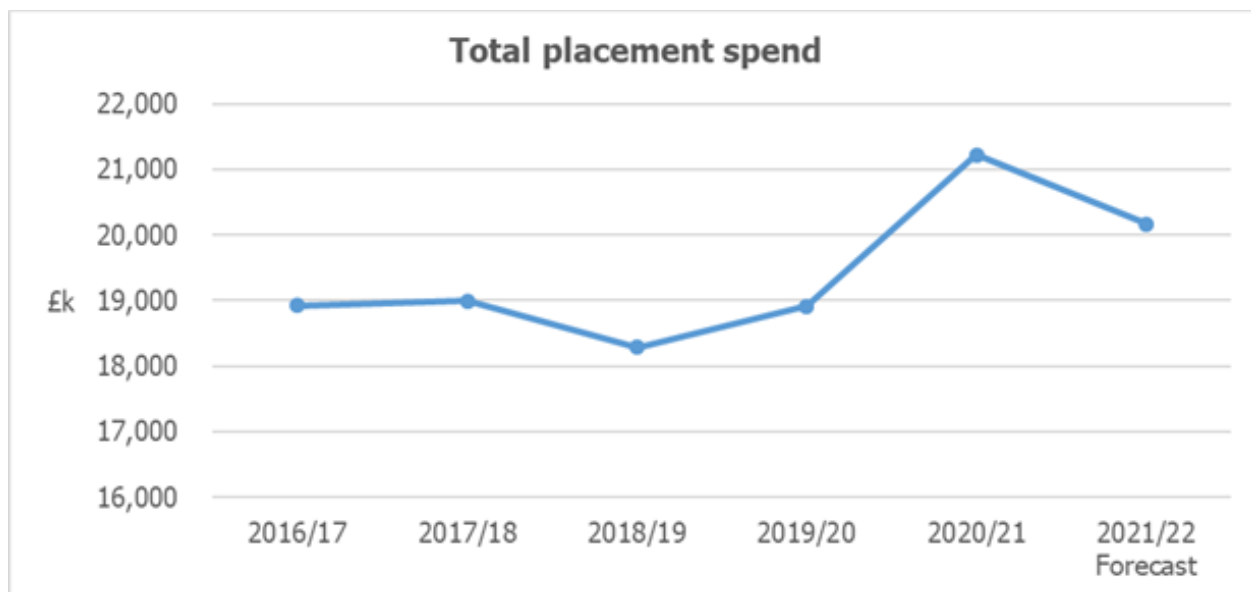


Figure 2 – Total spend for Children Looked After Budget 2016/17-2021/22

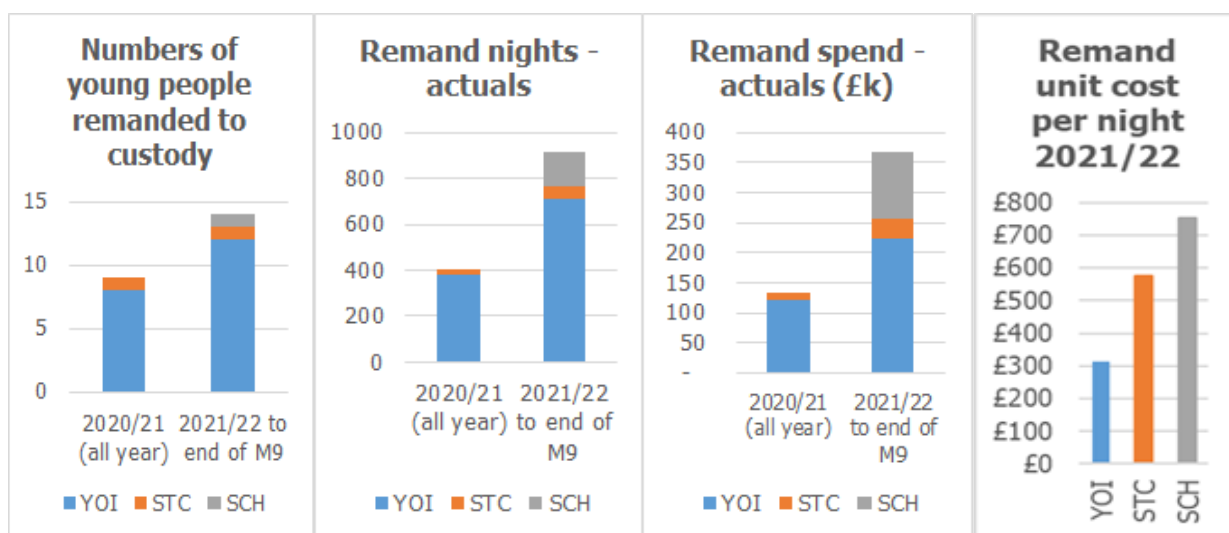


- Several management actions have been put in place to control placement costs including:
 - Detailed review of costs pressures through the placements board.
 - Focus on increasing in-house recruitment of foster carers.
 - Regional work across London regarding high costs placements, a local welfare secure 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 for the same placement and pushing up cost.
 - Service director approval required for all residential/high-cost placements.
- (+£0.292m, unchanged since the previous reported position) forecast overspend against Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) transport due to increased costs of transporting young people and the loss of curriculum income.
- (+£0.232m, unchanged since the previous reported position) other COVID-19 cost pressures.

3.14. Non-COVID-19 budget pressures are made up of:

- (+£0.441m, unchanged since the previous reported position) legal costs in relation to a delay in the conclusion of care proceedings, SEND appeals and other legal costs. The use of Counsel is subject to service director approval to minimise this cost pressure.
- (+£0.122m, unchanged since the previous reported position) further cost pressures in relation to the re-procurement of the youth offer. The enhanced offer will incur additional costs and there will be a risk to commercial income generated under the current offer.
- (+£0.300m, unchanged since the previous reported position) overspend due to a reduction in funding from the Youth Justice Board (despite rising activity) and further increased activity against the remand budget. Activity is significantly higher than last year – there has been an increase of 125% in the first 9 months of 2021/22 compared to the whole of 2020/21. The unit cost of remand, as set by the Youth Justice Board, ranges from £315 per night for a Youth Offenders Institute (YOI) to £574 per night for a Secure Training Centre (STC) to £753 per night for a Secure Children's Home (SCH). Most of the additional activity is in relation to young people remanded to the lower cost Youth Offenders Institute, although one young person has been remanded to the highest cost Secure Children's Home provision compared to none last year.

Figure 3 – Activity data for young people in custody and remand



- (+£0.167m, unchanged since the previous reported position) staffing pressures to meet significantly increased caseloads in the SEND team in line with the SEND strategy and statutory duties.
- (-£0.062m, unchanged since the previous reported position) underspend on the council's Universal Free School Meals programme due to increased eligibility for government funded free school meals and falling pupil numbers, offset by increased eligibility for school uniform grants and Post-16 bursaries.
- (+£0.262m, unchanged since the previous reported position) ongoing staffing pressure in relation to supporting increased numbers of care leavers in recent years.
- (+£0.125m, unchanged since the previous reported position) cost pressure in relation to increased demand for temporary accommodation.
- (+£1.033m, unchanged since the previous reported position) of in-year cost pressures in relation to early help, Islington Trauma Informed Practices in Schools (iTIPS) and Partners in Practice due to timing differences in relation to funding. The funding for these items has already been recognised in previous financial years.
- (+£0.080m, unchanged since the previous reported position) SEND transport pressure for looked after children in out of borough provision.
- (+£0.588m, unchanged since the previous reported position) of net staffing pressures across the service.
- (+£0.165m, unchanged since the previous reported position) of other net overspends across the service.

3.15. There is an underspend of (-£5.982m) (3.8%) against the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), an increase of (-£0.375m) since the previous reported position. This forecast includes (-£4.071m) of balances brought forward from previous years. The underspend is as follows:

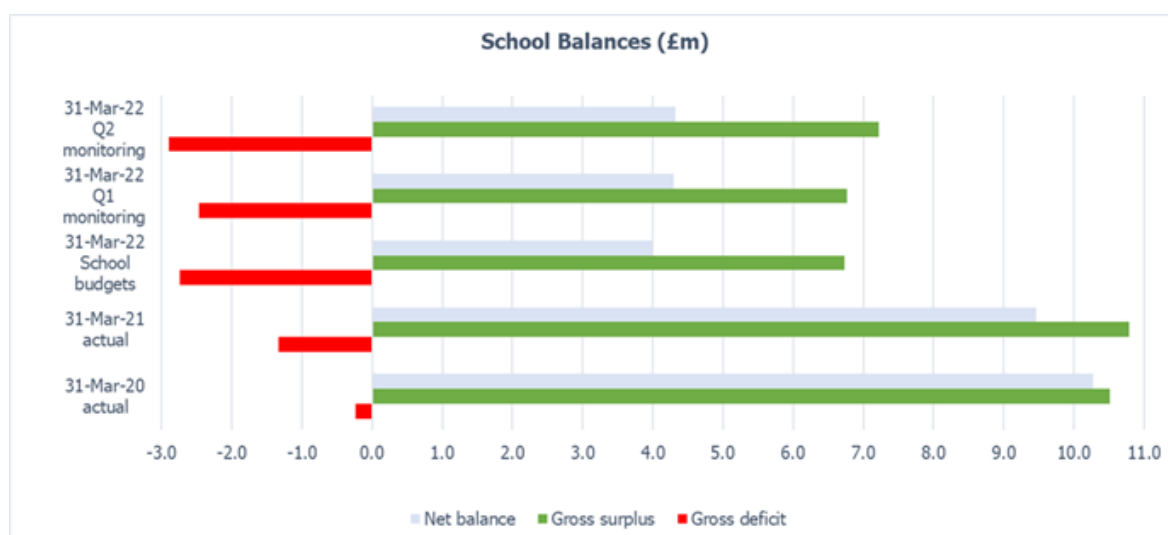
- (-£0.088m, a new variance since the previous reported position) unallocated budget for growth and falling rolls following finalisation of the October school's census.
- (-£0.321m, a new variance since the previous reported position) balance from the one-off cash payment in relation to the secondary unit of funding from 2019/20. This will be allocated in 2022/23.
- (-£0.199m, unchanged since the previous reported position) unallocated funding in the Central School Services Block that is being held to smooth in reductions in funding in future years as the government continues to phase out funding for historic duties. (-£0.044m) of this underspend is a balance from previous years.
- (-£0.007m, unchanged since the previous reported position) underspend against the budget for school admission appeals for the current academic year.
- (-£2.534m, unchanged since the previous reported position, following the allocation of funding to schools with higher-than-average numbers of children with Education, Health and Care Plans). (-£1.228m) of this underspend relates to balances from previous years.
- (-£0.077m, a unchanged since the previous reported position) forecast underspend against the budget for centrally commissioned places in academies, the independent sector, further education and out of borough provision.
- (-£0.200m, a decrease of +£0.034m since the previous reported position) forecast balance against the budget for additional needs. Although this is an in-year underspend

costs are committed until the end of the academic year, therefore this represents a timing difference.

- (-£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 year funding risk.
- (-£2.093m, unchanged since the previous reported position) early years contingency balance (£2.033m of which is from previous years) that is being held to offset funding risks due to lower numbers in provision because of COVID-19, and to meet pressures in relation to early years SEND. The movement from month 7 is due to a lower than expected funding reduction from the DfE.

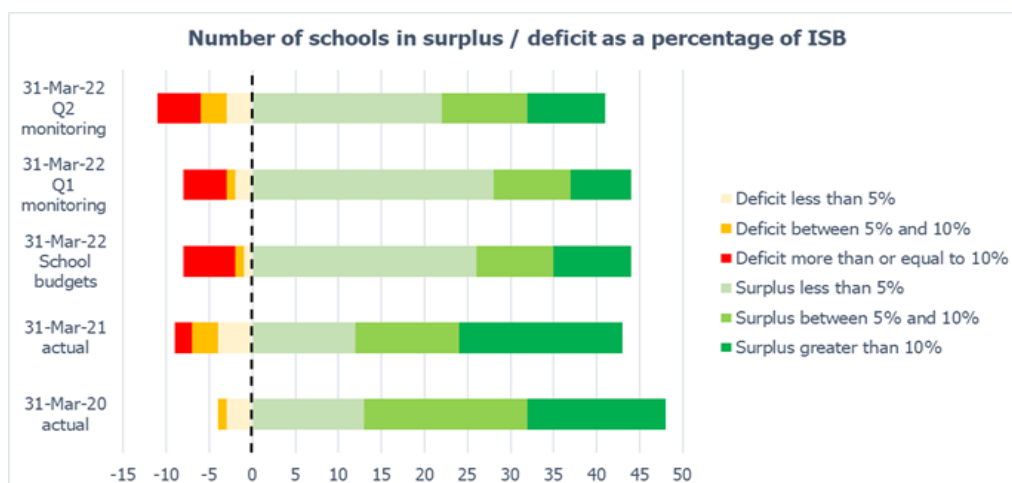
3.16. Individual schools' balances stood at £9.459m at the end of 2020/21. Schools have budgeted to reduce their balance by £5.468m to £3.991m over the course of the year. Quarter 2 monitoring has shown a £0.372m improvement in this position, with balances now projected to be £4.326m at the end of 2021/22 (an improvement of +£0.026m on the previous reported position). Some of the use of balances is for planned capital works where timing can be uncertain.

Figure 4 – School Balances



3.17. There are nine schools in deficit as at 31 March 2021, based on the budget plans submitted by schools this was expected to reduce to 8 by 31 March 2022, with two schools emerging from deficit and one entering deficit. Quarter 2 monitoring returns have identified a further 3 schools projecting to end the year in deficit.

Figure 5 – Number of Schools in Surplus/Deficit



Community Wealth Building (+£2.623m, no movement since the previous reported position)

- 3.18. The Community Wealth Building directorate is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£2.623m), of which (+£0.723m) is attributable to COVID-19.
- 3.19. There are COVID-19 related budget pressures in the department which are unchanged since the previous reported position and include:
- (+£0.498m) reduced income from the Assembly Hall.
 - (+£0.361m) additional pandemic response related costs e.g., hygiene maintenance.
 - (-£0.136m) offsetting reduction in operational costs at the Assembly Hall.
- 3.20. The Corporate Landlord division is reporting a (+£0.957m) payment to Guinness Partnership Limited as a 50% contribution to the Waking Watch programme at the Hungerford Estate. The Waking Watch is a fire safety system where suitably trained staff continually patrol the floors and the exterior perimeter of a building to maintain the safety of its occupants from fire. The aim of a waking watch is to ensure there is sufficient warning in the event of a fire to support the evacuation strategy. This is a one-off fire safety action and this overspend has been offset by an assumed drawdown from the corporate contingency budget.
- 3.21. Other non-COVID-19 related budget pressures are made up of:
- (+£0.641m) forecast loss in commercial property income due to difficult market conditions.
 - (+£0.298m) net overspend on staffing costs mainly due to vacancies that are filled by agencies throughout the divisions within the department.
 - (+£0.095m) overspend on operational costs due reactive repairs, letting and legal fees in Corporate Landlord division.
 - (-£0.172m) Grant income received from the Arts Council to support assembly hall activities in the Corporate Landlord division.
 - (-£0.300m) Additional recharge income received to support infection control and enhanced cleaning in the Corporate Landlord division.
 - (+£0.254m) lost income due to reduction in levels of planning activity
 - (+£0.127m) Additional costs due to advertising and legal fees in the Planning and Development division.

Environment (+£3.580m, no movement since the previous reported position)

- 3.22. The Environment directorate is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£3.580m), of which (+£8.178m) is attributable to COVID-19 related budget pressures. There has been no movement for the department since the previous reported position.
- 3.23. 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;
- (+£3.646m) forecast loss in Parking related income – Early estimates indicate there has been a substantial decrease in projected income across Pay & Display and Permit & Vouchers.
 - (+£3.105m) forecast loss in Leisure related income – the council receives income from operating the leisure centres and from events within our parks and open spaces.
 - (+£1.952m) forecast loss in income across areas such as Commercial Waste, Registrars, Tables and Chair, Fixed Penalty Notice, and Pest control due to reduced levels of services.
- 3.24. The Commercial Waste service is also expected to have a reduction in the NLWA levy due to reduced commercial sales and this has been estimated at (-£0.700m).
- 3.25. Other reasons for the net overspend include:
- (+£0.175m) Additional overtime, allowances and mortuary costs throughout the Public Protection division as a result of Covid-19.
 - (+£0.454m) Net overspend on employee costs within the Street Services Operations (SES) division mainly due to annual leave cover.
 - (+£0.019m) Minor overspend on running costs within Street Services Operations.
 - (+£0.557m) Overspend within Parking financial charges, NSL/PCN debt registration and salary costs.
 - (+£0.042m) Overspend within SES on vehicle maintenance.
 - (+£0.141m) Net overspend on employee costs within the Public Protection division due to the vacancy factor.
 - (+£0.073m) Overspend forecast on supplies & services mainly on software purchases.
 - (+£0.109m) Net overspend being forecast within the Climate Change & Transport division on supplies and services mainly on contractor payments and transport costs.
 - (-£0.009m) Combined net underspend throughout the other divisions within the department.

Offset by:

- (-£0.181m) Underspend forecast within Street Services Operations due to revised forecast on bin purchases
 - (-£5.803m) Additional income forecasted across Parking Bay suspensions, House in Multiple Occupation licensing, Highways fees, recharge /fee and other income. These activity levels are constantly monitored, and the forecasts will be refined based on emerging data.
- 3.26. Despite the significant spike in energy costs nationally, the council is protected in the current financial year as energy supplies were purchased and secured in advance. However, there would be a significant cost pressure in future years if current prices are sustained. This will need to be considered as part of the overall Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

Fairer Together (+£0.144m, -£0.030m decrease since the previous reported position)

- 3.27. The Fairer Together directorate is currently forecasting an overspend of (+£0.144m, a decrease of -£0.030m since the previous reported position) entirely attributable to the COVID-19 response and specifically the 'We are Islington' service. Additional overtime and salary related expenditure are being incurred due to extra support and assistance provided to the vulnerable, isolating and communities at large. This has decreased from the last reported position due to some of the expenditure being offset by the Practical Support Payments grant.

Homes and Neighbourhoods (-£0.785m, -£0.064m decrease since the previous reported position)

- 3.28. The Homes and Neighbourhoods directorate includes 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).
- 3.29. The Housing directorate is currently forecasting an underspend position (-£0.785m) for the General Fund including (+£0.871m) of COVID-19 related pressures, a decrease of (-£0.064m) since the previous reported position.
- 3.30. COVID-19 has continued to cause budget pressures across homelessness and NRPF services of (+£0.871m). This is shown through rising client numbers, increased provider costs, additional legal challenges, extra landlord incentive payments, higher rent arrears and lost income sources. The homelessness service had to alter its service provision following a series of central government instructions. The financial pressure is being met from wider departmental underspends and grants.
- 3.31. The movement since the previous forecast includes additional grant support and a reduction in costs in areas such as Islington Lettings, offset slightly by increased investment in NRPF Connect and a modest rise in forecast temporary accommodation costs. As further grant support is provided, the service will be deferring the financial year 2021/22 Demographic Growth and bid until the next financial year. It will also not be drawing down any transformation funding in financial year 2021/22.
- 3.32. The additional Homelessness Prevention grants have not had the terms and conditions specified and the RSI4 grant is subject to central government spending revision, leading to potentially significant volatility in financial forecasts in the months ahead.
- 3.33. 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.
- 3.34. Within the net non-COVID-19 related underspend, there is a forecast budget pressure of (+£0.314m) Islington Lettings, the council run not-for-profit letting agency. This pressure is partly due to write-offs of historic uncollected rent.

Public Health (+£0.543m, an increase of +£0.100m since the previous reported position)

- 3.35. Public Health is funded via a ring-fenced grant of £27.365m for 2021/22. The directorate is currently forecasting an overspend position of (+£0.543m), of which (+£1.055m) are COVID-19 related budget pressures.
- 3.36. The main COVID-19 budget pressures are in the Sexual Health division (+£0.495m) (increased online access to STI testing) and the vaccination programme (+£0.543m). At an overall council level, the (+£0.543m) overspend is ultimately funded by corporately allocated COVID-19 funding.
- 3.37. The following non COVID-19 related budget pressures are forecast across the directorate:

- (+£0.184m) within the Substance Misuse division, predominantly due to the service continuing to commission withdrawal services and homelessness health services for 2021/22, because of demand remaining high.
- There is an underspend of (-£0.982m) within the Sexual Health division due to the baseline tariffs paid coming in lower than anticipated. Since M8 there has been an increased underspend of £0.189m. This represents further lower PrEP activity and delays to the building refurbishment works in Archway.
- Within the Other Public Health division, there is a pressure of (+£0.209m) due to a number of one-off projects originally to be funded via reserves but now funded by wider underspends in PH. The move away from reserve funding has seen net costs increase by £0.237m from the previous month.
- The remaining divisions have a +£0.077m overspend across the directorate.

3.38. In addition to the reported budget variance, the directorate is forecasting (+£0.413m) one-off projects and (+£0.253m) fixed term posts that are to be funded by wider Public Health underspends and the earmarked public health reserve. It is forecast that £0.341m of the earmarked public health reserve (balance £1.353m) will be drawn down in the current financial year.

3.39. The Agenda for Change contract uplift to NHS providers has not determined if a contribution is required from Islington Council, this looks unlikely at this junction. If a contribution is required, this will increase the financial pressure on the service.

Resources (+£2.232m, increase of +£0.004m since the previous reported position)

3.40. The Resources directorate is currently forecasting a net overspend of (+£2.232m), comprising (+£2.105m) COVID 19 pressures and a (+£0.127m) net non-COVID-19 overspend.

3.41. The most significant COVID-19 budget pressure in the directorate is estimated additional costs (+£1.936m, unchanged since the previous reported position) in relation to IT related hardware and software solutions. Examples of these costs include the fit out of the council chamber for broadcasts, updating Wi-Fi in key buildings to enable social distancing, central government required PSN compliance, delays to schemes and additional infrastructure required to support rapidly increasing digitisation of services.

3.42. Additional COVID-19 cost pressures (+£0.169m, unchanged since the previous reported position) include:

- (+£0.048m) shortfall in legal income from planning activities due to reduced demand.
- (+£0.100m) forecast one-off implementation costs due to a delay in deliverable savings within Legal Services.
- (+£0.021m) annual cost of Caselines system required by the courts during the pandemic in order to process digitised papers for legal cases. This cost will be ongoing as the courts move away from paper based to a digitalised system.

3.43. The directorate is also incurring non-COVID 19 related extra costs of (+£0.127m, increase of -£0.004m compared to previous reported figure) in connection with various ad-hoc projects including ongoing restructures in finance and HR, recruitment campaigns and software upgrade costs in connection with income receipts within the council and temporary agency costs.

Corporate Items (+£5.500m, unchanged since the previous reported position)

- 3.44. The corporate items forecast is a (+£5.500m) overspend, comprising (+£2.600m) COVID-19 related pressures and non-COVID-19 related net pressures of (+£2.900m).
- 3.45. The COVID-19 related corporate budget pressure (+£2.600m, unchanged since the previous reported position) relates in full to the in-year decision to continue the Council Tax Support Hardship Scheme in 2021/22, mirroring the additional £150 deductions scheme that supported residents in 2020/21.
- 3.46. The forecast non-COVID-19 variance (+£2.900m, unchanged since the previous reported position) is in relation to evolving assumptions on the 2021/22 local government pay award. Following announcements from the Chancellor during the budget setting process, the council set aside provision for a 0% general pay award together with an increase for those staff on the lower pay grades. It is now anticipated that there will be a pay award of at least 1.75%, with negotiations ongoing.
- 3.47. In addition, not currently factored into the forecast, it is anticipated that there will an underspend on the treasury management and capital financing budget due to continued low interest rates and re-profiling of the capital programme. The council's budget includes prudent provision for a revenue cost of borrowing to fund the capital programme that is higher than prevailing interest rates. This prudent provision ensures that the capital programme remains affordable if interest rates increase, with latest indications being of an increase in the near future. Alongside re-profiling of the capital programme, this lower and delayed cost of borrowing gives rise to budget underspends in the short term. The forecasts in this area are currently being reviewed alongside the updating of the Capital, Treasury Management and Investment strategies and will be factored into the month 10 budget monitoring report to the Executive. It is expected that some of this anticipated favourable variance will be partially offset by other movements on central budgets.

Council Tax and Business Rates

- 3.48. The latest 2021/22 Collection Fund forecast for council tax is a £0.795m surplus, comprising a £1.839m COVID-19 related deficit brought forward from 2020/21 and a £2.634m in-year surplus.
- 3.49. The forecast in-year Collection Fund surplus of £2.634m is due to:
- Lower than budgeted council tax support costs of £5.327m – This is due to council tax support caseload stabilising and not increasing to the extent estimated at 2021/22 budget setting. As part of setting the 2021/22 council tax base in January 2021, with all the uncertainty of a second national lockdown and the furlough scheme due to end on 31 March 2021, it was prudently assumed that caseload would significantly increase during 2021/22. This increase has not materialised, thereby giving rise to a significant surplus on the council tax support element of the council taxbase.

Partially offset by:

- An adverse net movement of £2.551m in the wider taxbase position – largely attributable to increased student exemptions and single person discounts since the 2022/23 council taxbase was set in January 2021.
 - The movement on exemptions can be logically explained by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on student residents. An impact of the pandemic was fewer students living in the borough in the 2020/21 academic year and therefore less student exemptions from council tax. With universities having returned to some degree of face-to-face learning in the 2021/22 academic year, there has been a corresponding movement back towards pre-pandemic exemption levels.

- The upwards trend on single person discounts appears to have started before the pandemic and accelerated over the past year. Anecdotal evidence from other London boroughs suggests this could be linked to: (a) the typically smaller size of new dwellings being built; and (b) relocation of families out of inner London, as reflected in declining pupil numbers, freeing up smaller properties to be occupied by single adult households.
- £0.142m payment to the council's General Fund and the GLA in relation to the forecast Collection Fund surplus as part of 2021/22 budget setting in January 2021.

3.50. In-year movements in Collection Fund assumptions do not affect the current year budget and instead get distributed in future financial years. The distribution of the forecast 2021/22 council tax surplus in the 2022/23 budget is outlined in **Table 2**. This is based on prescribed accounting requirements and the three-year phasing of 2020/21 Exceptional (COVID-19) Deficits.

Table 2: Distribution of Forecast 2021/22 Council Tax (Surplus)/Deficit

			Total £m
Total Forecast (Surplus)/Deficit			(0.795)
Add back 1/3 2020/21 Exceptional Balance (2023/24 element due to three-year phasing)			(0.608)
Total (Surplus)/Deficit to be distributed in 2022/23			(1.403)
	Islington Council £m	GLA £m	Total £m
1/3 of 2020/21 Exceptional Balance (2022/23 element due to three-year phasing)	0.478	0.130	0.608
Remainder of (Surplus)/Deficit	(1.566)	(0.446)	(2.012)
Total (Surplus)/Deficit to be reflected in 2022/23 Budget	(1.088)	(0.316)	(1.403)

3.51. On business rates, a balanced position compared to budget is currently forecast after government grant income to offset the impact of increased reliefs on the council's retained rates income. However, the business rates account is under increasing pressure and is currently being updated ahead of statutory NNDR1 submission deadline to central government (deadline 31 January 2021).

Transformation Fund (-£0.310m decrease since previous reported position)

3.52. As part of the council's overall MTFs, there is a corporate transformation fund for the one-off revenue costs of projects which aim to improve services and residents' experiences and/or support the delivery of budget savings.

- 3.53. The transformation fund is funded from the council's earmarked reserves. However, the expectation is that costs will be funded in the first instance from available in-year budgets.
- 3.54. Investment decisions are made in consideration of the benefits to residents, the approved savings the investment will deliver and available funds within the approved reserve.
- 3.55. The latest forecast 2021/22 drawdowns from the transformation fund are summarised by directorate in **Table 2** and detailed by project in **Appendix 3**. There has been a (-£0.310m) reduction in the estimated drawdown from the fund since the previous reported position, as the Adult Social Care directorate plans to use the workforce recruitment and retention grant to replace the transformation team staffing costs for the period November to March.

Table 3 – Forecast 2021/22 Transformation Fund Drawdowns

Directorate	M9 Forecast £m	M8 Forecast £m	Movement
Adult Social Services	0.955	1.265	(0.310)
Children's Services	1.768	1.768	0.000
Community Wealth Building	2.465	2.465	0.000
Environment	0.450	0.450	0.000
Fairer Together	0.274	0.274	0.000
Homes and Neighbourhoods	0.000	0.000	0.000
Public Health	0.000	0.000	0.000
Resources	2.214	2.214	0.000
Total	8.126	8.436	(0.310)

4. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

- 4.1. The HRA is currently forecasting an in-year deficit of (+£9.278m, +£0.464m increase from the previous reported position). This is predominantly in relation to capital financing costs which have increased temporarily due to capital receipts in respect of properties "built for sale" slipping into the next year financial year. The HRA budget forecast is summarised in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.2. As the HRA is a ring-fenced account, a surplus or deficit at the end of the financial year will be transferred to or from HRA reserves.
- 4.3. A significant proportion of the HRA budget is funding towards the housing capital programme. This means there can be large in-year fluctuations to revenue budgets when capital slippage occurs. At month 9, there is a forecast overspend on the HRA's Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure (RCCO) of (+£7.915m). This increase in RCCO relates in the main to the New Build section of the capital programme, comprising:
- (+£10.317m) delayed open market sale receipts.
 - (+£7.271m) RCCO rolled forward from the prior year (at closing 2020/21 capital receipts planned for use in 2021/22 were swapped for RCCO).
 - (+£0.800m) pump room upgrades to facilitate operational effectiveness of Bunhill 2.
 - (+£0.180m) Holland Walk lighting improvement works (it should be noted that, except for Major Works growth (+£0.980m), this increase in RCCO is simply a timing issue straddling financial years and as such does not result in an additional cost pressure).

- (-£10.653m) anticipated RCCO slippage during 2021/22 (net of RTB receipts) as compared to the original 2021/22 budget.

4.4. The remaining forecast budget variance (+£1.363m) is in relation to the following:

- (+£0.268m) HRA parking income shortfall as current data indicates that usage of car spaces and garages has failed to return to pre-pandemic levels. This could be partly due to a decline in the need to commute for work and behavioural changes influenced by the implementation of the Low Traffic Neighbourhood (LTN) initiative. There is a risk that HRA parking income could reduce further with the expansion of the Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) from October 2021.
- (+£0.588m) repairs and maintenance cost pressure, of which (+£0.233m) is a net pressure on in-house repairs and repairs sub-contractor expenditure and (+£0.350m) pressure resulting from the installation of carbon monoxide detectors to comply with the Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm (England) Regulations 2015 amendment which requires social landlords to install carbon monoxide alarms in any room used as living accommodation where a fixed combustion appliance is used.
- (+£0.302m) forecast pressure on HRA use of temporary accommodation due to the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021. Islington is experiencing an estimated 45% sharp increase in tenant related anti-social behaviour, domestic violence and abuse cases compared to 2020/21.
- (+£0.664m) an upward revaluation of HRA dwelling assets during 2020-21 is expected to result in an increase in depreciation costs. Whilst this appears to represent a cost pressure to the HRA, this is a technical overspend. Depreciation costs are transferred to the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR) to fund HRA major works projects, as such, the increase in MRR balances will reduce the use of Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure (RCCO) over the medium term thus no adverse impact on the HRA.
- (+£0.143m) forecast pressure on Rents, Rates, Taxes and Other Charges resulting from higher lease rental costs.
- (-£0.602m) in additional generated income within the Rent and Service Charges department, representing 0.34% of the budget.

4.5. Despite recent increases in UK gas prices, heating and hot water expenditure by the HRA will not overspend because gas supplies for 2021/22 were purchased and secured in advance. However, with current market prices being an estimated 45-55% higher than 2021/22 prices, it is highly probable that costs will increase significantly as we seek to secure supplies for next year. The gas market will be closely monitored as the year progresses to ensure supplies are secured at most competitive prices for our tenants and leaseholders. If costs were to increase, this would be managed by the utilisation of the tenant heat reserve to smooth the impact on tenants and a review of heating charges levied to tenants and leaseholders.

4.6. Whilst the HRA is not expecting any material variances to result from COVID-19 related activities, there remains a risk that tenant rent and service charge arrears could increase when the furlough scheme ends in September 2021. However, a more significant factor of increasing arrears is the ongoing migration from Housing benefit (HB) to Universal Credit (UC). This is because tenants on UC hold much higher arrears (UC tenants average arrears £1,400 and non-UC tenants average arrears £750)

4.7. An assessment as to the recoverability of those arrears that is reflected in the budget in the form of a provision for arrears that are deemed irrecoverable in the long term (known as bad debt provision). The 2021/22 HRA budget includes a bad debt provision of (+£2.250m) to accommodate tenant rent arrears that are deemed irrecoverable. In addition, a (+£1.500m)

one-off provision has been made available for any pressure that may arise from the migration of housing benefit to universal credit. This assessment will be kept under review as the year progresses.

5. **CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

- 5.1. At the end of month 9, capital expenditure of £60.379m had been incurred against a 2021/22 full year forecast of £122.664m and against the revised 2021/22 capital budget of £163.395m.
- 5.2. A central adjustment to the capital forecast has been included due to the low levels of expenditure to date compared to full year forecasts. The purpose of this is to highlight the expectation of further reprofiling in the remainder of the financial year. The central adjustment extrapolates the capital expenditure to date whilst recognising that capital expenditure is generally more weighted in the second half of the financial year. As a proxy, it is assumed that capital expenditure will be 25% less than currently forecast.
- 5.3. This is summarised between the non-housing and housing capital programme in **Table 3** and detailed in **Appendix 4**.

Table 4 – 2021/22 Capital Programme

	Revised Budget £m	Spend to Date M9 £m	Forecast Outturn 2021/22 £m	Forecast Variance £m	Forecast Expenditure M10-M12
Non-Housing	27.634	10.030	27.791	0.157	17.761
Housing	135.761	50.349	135.761	0.000	85.412
Sub-Total	163.552	60.379	163.552	0.157	103.173
Central Adjustment (25%)			(40.888)	(40.888)	(40.888)
Total Capital Programme			122.664	(40.731)	62.285

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.

Equality 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. An equality impact assessment (EQIA) was carried out for the 2021/22 Budget Report agreed by Full Council. This report notes the financial performance to date but does not have direct policy implications, so a separate EQIA is not required for this report.

Appendices:

Appendix 1 – General Fund Revenue Monitoring by Variance

Appendix 2 – Revenue by Service Area

Appendix 3 – 2021/22 Calls on Transformation Fund

Appendix 4 – Capital Programme

Background papers: None

Signed by:



2 February 2022

Executive Member for Finance and Performance

Date

Report Author:

Paul Clarke, Director of Finance

Martin Houston, Strategic Financial Advisor

Legal Implications Author:

Peter Fehler, Director of Law and Governance

Appendix 1: 2021/22 General Fund Key Variances - Month 9

Division	Type of Variance	Description	Over/(Under) Spend Month 9
			£m
ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES			
	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Covid 19 additional demand from hospital discharge schemes	2.536
Integrated Community Services			
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Potential Covid 19 additional demand from hospital discharges awaiting a review	2.447
	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Care UK Bed Vacancies	2.107
Integrated Community Services	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Additional demand above demographic allocation for older people TO DATE	0.800
Integrated Community Services	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Projected additional demand above demographic allocation for older people based on current demand.	0.132
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Social Workers, Occupational Therapist - 7 day week and 12 hour shift rota plus support staff & Brokerage.	0.200
Strategy & Commissioning	Underspend	HRS Related Support Additional Saving	(0.216)
Integrated Community Services	Underspend	One-off Direct Payment Surplus	(0.500)
Integrated Community Services	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Assistive Technology Saving Reprofiled	0.150
Integrated Community Services	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Demand Management Saving Reprofiled	0.250
Integrated Community Services	Underspend	Additional Client Contribution due to increased placements	(0.200)
Strategy & Commissioning	Underspend	Transport Underspend from Day Centre Closures	(0.264)
Integrated Community Services	Underspend	Safeguarding DOLS Assessments	(0.278)
Adult Social Care	COVID-19 External Funding	Infection Control & Rapid Testing Costs	2.118
Adult Social Care	COVID-19 External Funding	Infection Control & Rapid Testing Grants	(2.118)
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 External Funding	NHS funding for Discharge scheme 3	(1.760)
Integrated Community Services	Non-COVID-19 External Funding	Workforce Capacity Fund Grant	(2.378)
Integrated Community Services	COVID-19 External Funding	Workforce Capacity Fund Grant	(0.100)
Integrated Community Services	Non-COVID-19 External Funding	Workforce Capacity Fund Costs	1.650
Total ASS			4.576
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>3.323</i>
CHIEF EXECUTIVE			
Communications	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Lost advertising income	0.010
Communications	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Costs to convert all Council website documents into accessible formats to meet legal requirements	0.155
Communications	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Costs relating to the More Equal Islington project	0.148
Communications	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Print Services overspend mainly due to vacancy factor, additional IT costs and loss of income	0.050
Communications	Underspend	Net underspends on supplies & services throughout Communications	(0.008)
Total Chief Executive			0.355
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.010</i>
CHILDREN'S SERVICES			
Young Islington	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Cost of underwriting income at Iseldon Community Interest Company (CIC) in 2021/22 for the contract extension period to the end of October 2021.	0.233
Young Islington	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Cost of underwriting commercial income risk for the period of dual contract running to the end of December in relation to the universal youth offer	0.052
Safeguarding and Family Support	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Forecast pressure on Children's Social care placements budget. While an overspend is forecast, activity has reduced in the first quarter of the year.	0.927
Early Intervention and Prevention	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Impact of self-isolation and potential structural reduction in demand for paid for childcare provision post COVID-19 – 10% loss in income would cost £0.500m.	0.565
Learning and Culture	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Estimated increased cost of SEN transport due to COVID-19 and loss of curriculum income. This pressure is after drawing down provisional demographic growth allocations	0.292
Learning and Culture	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Cardfields: forecast reduction in income due to COVID-19	0.094
Learning and Culture	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional cost of cleaning BSF schools (Council share)	0.084
Learning and Culture	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Cost of Chromebooks for FSM pupils billed in 2021/22 that were funded by grant income recognised in 2020/21	0.054
Young Islington	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Estimated in-year pressure from the enhanced youth offer in 2021/22 that is currently being procured, including period of dual running with the existing contractor.	0.122
Young Islington	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increased activity re. secure remand / reduction in grant funding from the Youth Justice Board. There has been a further increase in activity that if it is sustained will lead to an overspend in addition to an in-year reduction in grant funding.	0.300
Young Islington	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Staffing pressures across the division	0.136
Young Islington	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	External costs incurred in relation to 2020/21 but charged for in 2021/22	0.075
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Additional demography related cost pressure - there have been increased numbers of care leavers in recent years (35% increase since 2017/18) and the Independent Futures service is facing increasing capacity issues to meet increased demand. This is creating an ongoing staffing cost pressure.	0.262
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Underlying pressures in relation to care proceedings are continuing in 2021/22 as a number of budget risks have materialised	0.391
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	SEND transport related cost pressure in relation looked after children in out of borough provision	0.080
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	PIP funding extension agreed by the Department of Education but could not be accounted for as a receipt in advance – grant income recognised in full in 2020/21, therefore this is a timing issue.	0.119
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increased demand for temporary accommodation - pressure estimated at £125k for 2021/22 based on average of 2019/20 and 2020/21 excluding COVID-19 impact.	0.125
Safeguarding and Family Support	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net staffing pressures across the division	0.390
Safeguarding and Family Support / Early Ir	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Commitments in Early Help against the multi-year budget provision (Fairer Together and Children's). Income recognised in full in 2020/21, therefore this is a timing issue.	0.853
Early Intervention and Prevention	Underspend	Unallocated grant aid budget	(0.023)
Early Intervention and Prevention	Underspend	Underspend against the budget for Lunch Bunch	(0.035)
	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Legal costs in relation to SEND appeals	0.050
Learning and Culture	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increase in operational capacity of SEND Team to meet significantly increased caseloads as per the agreed SEND strategy and in line with our statutory duties. This is an ongoing cost pressure.	0.167
Learning and Culture	Underspend	Forecast reduction in cost of universal free school meals due to an expected reduction in pupil numbers and an increase in government funded free school meal (FSM) eligibility	(0.100)
Learning and Culture	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increased cost of school uniform grants as FSM numbers increase	0.030
Learning and Culture	Non COVID-19 Income Pressure	Increased cost of Post-16 bursary as FSM numbers increase	0.008
Learning and Culture	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Islington Trauma Informed Practices in Schools – structural shortfall to continue project.	0.061
Learning and Culture	Underspend	Unallocated budget for Islington Community of Schools	(0.014)
Learning and Culture	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net staffing pressures across the division	0.062
Learning and Culture	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Increase in system licencing costs	0.033
Learning and Culture	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Structural shortfall in the Schools HR budget	0.085
Learning and Culture	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Reduction in traded income	0.044
Total CS			5.522
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>2.301</i>
COMMUNITY WEALTH BUILDING			
Corporate Landlord	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Lost income from Assembly Hall Events	0.498
Corporate Landlord	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional enhanced cleaning due to Covid - 19	0.298
Corporate Landlord	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Anticipated expenditure likely to be incurred as a result of COVID-19 hygiene maintenance of Assembly Hall: Air Handling System/Power upgrade to incorporate air handling/technological modification/IT/PPE	0.063
Corporate Landlord	COVID-19 Reduction in Cost	Reduced costs due to not holding events in Assembly Hall	(0.136)
Corporate Landlord	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Forecast loss in commercial property income due to difficult market conditions.	0.641
Corporate Landlord	Underspend	Underspend on staffing costs due vacancies pending restructure in the division	(0.179)
Corporate Landlord	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Running costs pressure due to reactive building repairs, letting and legal fees	0.095
Corporate Landlord	Non-COVID-19 External Funding	Additional grants income received from Arts Council	(0.172)
Corporate Landlord	Underspend	Underspend on cleaning due to additional internal recharges income from Adult Social Services	(0.300)
Directorate	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Staffing pressure due to business support for the directorate	0.048
Directorate	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Contribution to the Waking Watch programme at Hungerford estate	0.957
Planning & Development	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Staffing pressure due difficulty in recruiting permanent staff and use of agency	0.370
Planning & Development	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Additional services such as advertising and legal fees	0.127
Planning & Development	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Lost income due to reduction in levels of Planning activity	0.254

Appendix 1: 2021/22 General Fund Key Variances - Month 9

Division	Type of Variance	Description	Over/(Under) Spend Month 9 £m
Inclusive Economy	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Staffing pressure due to vacancy factor not met and carryforward income that was received last year but budget was not loaded this year	0.059
Total CWB			2.623
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.723</i>
ENVIRONMENT			
Environment & Commercial Operations	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Deferral of Rent received from GLL for most of 21/22	2.985
Environment & Commercial Operations	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Reduced levels of bay occupancy in 1st quarter	2.859
Environment & Commercial Operations	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Reduced levels of permits and vouchers in 1st quarter	0.787
Environment & Commercial Operations	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Reduced levels of commercial waste income in 1st half of year	1.375
Environment & Commercial Operations	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Reduced income in park sports/events in 1st half of year	0.120
Public Protection	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional overtime/allowances/mortuary costs as a result of COVID-19	0.175
Public Protection	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Shortfall in Registrars income	0.292
Public Protection	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Licensing/Table & Chairs/Pest Control - Reduced income in 1st half of year	0.285
Environment & Commercial Operations	COVID-19 Reduction in Cost	Anticipated reduction in levy due to reduced commercial waste sales	(0.700)
Climate Change & Transport	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on supplies/services mainly due to contractor payments and transport costs	0.109
Environment & Commercial Operations	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on agency costs mainly due to annual leave cover	0.454
Environment & Commercial Operations	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on supplies/services and fees/charges throughout	0.019
Environment & Commercial Operations	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Additional costs on employee costs, financial charges & NSL/PCN debt registration	0.557
Environment & Commercial Operations	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Additional costs on vehicle maintenance within Street Services Operations	0.042
Environment & Commercial Operations	Underspend	Underspend on supplies/services mainly as a result of a reduction in bin purchases	(0.181)
Public Protection	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Net overspend on employee costs as a result of the vacancy factor	0.141
Public Protection	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Additional spend forecast on running costs	0.073
Department Wide	Underspend	Combined net underspend throughout the remaining divisions in the department	(0.009)
Department Wide	Underspend	Additional Parking income from Parking Bay Suspension, House in Multiple Occupation Licensing, recharges and other fee income	(5.803)
Total Environment			3.580
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>8.178</i>
Fairer Together			
We are Islington	COVID-19 Additional Cost	We are Islington - Additional overtime/salary related expenditure incurred due to extra support and assistance provided to vulnerable, isolating and communities at large.	0.252
We are Islington	COVID-19 External Funding	Practical Support Payments Grant	(0.108)
Total Fairer Together			0.144
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.144</i>
HOMES & NEIGHBOURHOODS			
Housing Needs	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Legal Costs - Pertaining to challenges to housing decisions. Fees for defence and third party legal fees in cases of defeat.	0.070
Housing Needs	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Islington Lettings - Charges for voids and uncollected rent.	0.312
Housing Needs	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	SHPS (Single Persons Homelessness Prevention Scheme) - Unbudgeted contract	0.440
Housing Needs	Underspend	Temporary Accommodation: Nightly Booked/PSL	(0.985)
Housing Needs	Non COVID-19 External Funding	Housing General Fund Non COVID-19 Grants	(1.492)
Housing Needs	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Homelessness services - Estimated cost of COVID-19 related cases in TA	1.290
Housing Needs	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Rough sleeping - accommodating and supporting those brought into alternative accommodation as a result of COVID-19. Provision is through Hotels.	1.400
Housing Needs	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Housing - other excluding HRA: Non-Recourse to Public Funds and Incentive Payments to Landlords.	0.634
Housing Needs	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Other income losses - potential write offs of uncollected rent rising as a consequence of COVID-19 hardship.	0.093
Housing Needs	COVID-19 External Funding	RSI 4 Grant - Not strictly a COVID-19 Grant, but repurposed to support Rough Sleepers	(0.797)
Housing Needs	COVID-19 External Funding	Increased Housing Benefit due to additional cases	(1.749)
Total H&N			(0.785)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.871</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH			
Other Public Health	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Predominantly due to changes in staffing and delays in one-off Public Health projects, not utilising reserves	0.209
Sexual Health	Underspend	Activity is expected to continue to be low for FY 21/22. Consequently the division will continue to pay tariffs based on activity to NHS providers. Lower levels of PrEP activity and delay to building refurbishment work for YPSH	(0.982)
Smoking & Tobacco	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	The Smokefree Pregnancy project has resulted in an overspend. To be funded by underspends initially. Income for this project is being held in reserves. Other costs include stop smoking services for residents in supported accommodation. Will be making payments based on actual activity basis for Pharmacy stop smoking	0.043
Substance Misuse	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Demand has continued to be high in the first quarter of 21/22. The department is still continuing with the commission of withdrawal services and homelessness health services.	0.184
Public Health	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Small overspend in various other PH departments	0.034
Public Health	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Vaccination programme for COVID-19	0.543
Public Health	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Mainly due to an increase in online access to STI testing, treatment and online contraception	0.512
Total Public Health			0.543
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>1.055</i>
RESOURCES DIRECTORATE			
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	IT infrastructure costs	0.171
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	IT equipment purchased and shipped for people whilst WFH, chargers, mobiles, headphones etc.	0.023
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Cost of additional helpdesk/engineer support (weekend work / overtime)	0.084
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Resource Costs	0.200
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Additional devices	0.130
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Courier/Transport Cost	0.005
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Software Subscriptions	0.126
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Support/Maintenance costs as a result of COVID-19	0.070
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Update Wi-Fi in key buildings to enable social distancing	0.123
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Fit out Council Chamber for broadcast	0.198
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Audio/Visual fit out	0.128
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Project overrun	0.170
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Digital Trainers	0.080
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	PSN Remediation & Compliance (COVID-19 delay)	0.170
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Server 2008 migrations (COVID-19 delay)	0.148
Digital Services	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Working From Home Support Scheme - IT and furniture	0.110
Legal	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Delays on legal case management project	0.100
Legal	COVID-19 Loss of Income	Lost income due to reduction in legal service in regards to planning and property matters	0.048
Legal	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Due to procurement of the Caselines systems which allow digital submission of cases- inception since C-19 restrictions began	0.021
Finance	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Various ad-hoc projects including ongoing restructures in finance and HR, recruitment campaigns and software upgrade costs	0.127
Total Resources			2.232
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>2.105</i>
Directorates Total			18.790
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>18.710</i>
CORPORATE			
LCTS Hardship Scheme	COVID-19 Additional Cost	Local Council Tax Support Hardship scheme 2021/22 - Mirroring £150 deduction scheme provided in 2020/21.	2.600
Pay Inflation	Non COVID-19 Cost Pressure	Assumed cost of 2021/22 pay award (TBC), in contrast to pay freeze assumed at 2021/22 budget setting.	2.900
Total Corporate Items			5.500
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>2.600</i>
OVERALL GENERAL FUND			24.290
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>21.310</i>
COVID-19 Grant Tranche 5 and COMF Allocation 2021/22			(11.714)
SFC Q1 Compensation (Initial Estimate)			(2.423)
Assumed Call on Contingency Budget			(4.012)
COVID-19 Contingency Budget			(5.500)
FORECAST NET GENERAL FUND			0.641

Appendix 2: 2021/22 Budget Monitoring by Service Area - Month 9

GENERAL FUND					
	Net Budget	Forecast Outturn	Over/(Under) Spend Month 9	Over/(Under) Spend Month 8	Movement
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
ADULT SOCIAL SERVICES					
Adult Social Care	(24.921)	(24.921)	0.000	0.000	0.000
In House Services	5.914	5.914	0.000	0.000	0.000
Integrated Community Services	32.231	37.287	5.056	4.826	0.230
Learning Disabilities	28.445	28.445	0.000	0.000	0.000
Strategy & Commissioning	17.297	16.817	(0.480)	(0.434)	(0.046)
Total Adult Social Services	58.967	63.542	4.576	4.392	0.184
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>3.323</i>	<i>2.919</i>	<i>0.404</i>
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DIRECTORATE					
Chief Executive's Office	0.089	0.089	0.000	0.000	0.000
Communications	1.045	1.400	0.355	0.355	0.000
Total Chief Executive's	1.133	1.489	0.355	0.355	0.000
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.000</i>
CHILDREN'S SERVICES					
Young Islington	5.357	6.275	0.918	0.918	0.000
Safeguarding and Family Support	40.945	43.666	2.720	2.720	0.000
Learning and Culture	18.734	19.684	0.950	0.950	0.000
Early Intervention & Prevention	11.188	12.122	0.934	0.934	0.000
Strategy and Commissioning	1.028	1.028	0.000	0.000	0.000
Directorate	(0.435)	(0.435)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Children's Services	76.817	82.339	5.522	5.522	0.000
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>2.301</i>	<i>2.301</i>	<i>0.000</i>
COMMUNITY WEALTH BUILDING					
Community Finance Resilience	2.161	2.161	(0.000)	(0.000)	0.000
Corporate Landlord	12.471	13.279	0.808	0.808	0.000
Directorate	0.170	1.175	1.005	1.005	0.000
Inclusive Economy	1.272	1.331	0.059	0.059	0.000
Planning & Development	0.493	1.244	0.751	0.751	0.000
Procurement	0.918	0.918	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Community Wealth Building	17.485	20.108	2.623	2.623	0.000
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.723</i>	<i>0.723</i>	<i>0.000</i>
ENVIRONMENT					
Business Performance & Improvement	0.842	0.832	(0.010)	(0.010)	0.000
Climate Change & Transport	11.578	11.687	0.109	0.109	0.000
Directorate	0.377	0.377	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environment & Commercial Operations	(11.823)	(8.316)	3.507	3.507	0.000
Public Protection	3.024	2.997	(0.027)	(0.027)	0.000
Total Environment	3.998	7.578	3.580	3.580	(0.000)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>8.178</i>	<i>8.178</i>	<i>0.000</i>
FAIRER TOGETHER					
Management	0.090	0.090	0.000	0.000	0.000
Integrated Strategic Commissioning	0.671	0.671	0.000	0.000	0.000
Resident Experience	2.133	2.277	0.144	0.174	(0.030)
Community Partnerships	2.786	2.786	0.000	0.000	0.000
Early Intervention & Prevention	0.301	0.301	0.000	0.000	0.000
Fairness & Equalities	0.420	0.420	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Fairer Together	6.401	6.544	0.144	0.174	(0.030)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.174</i>	<i>(0.030)</i>
HOMES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS					
Temporary Accommodation (Homelessness Dire	2.687	2.230	(0.457)	(0.682)	0.225
Housing Needs (Homelessness Indirect)	1.223	0.914	(0.309)	0.092	(0.401)
Housing Strategy and Development	0.069	0.068	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Housing Administration	1.015	1.015	0.000	0.004	(0.004)
No Recourse to Public Funds	1.116	1.098	(0.018)	(0.135)	0.117
Community Safety	0.338	0.338	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Homes and Neighbourhoods	6.448	5.663	(0.785)	(0.721)	(0.064)
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>0.871</i>	<i>0.871</i>	<i>0.000</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH					
Children 0-5 Public Health	3.672	3.772	0.100	0.101	(0.001)
Children and Young People	2.332	2.325	(0.007)	(0.007)	0.000

Appendix 2: 2021/22 Budget Monitoring by Service Area - Month 9

	Net Budget	Forecast Outturn	Over/(Under) Spend Month 9	Over/(Under) Spend Month 8	Movement
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
NHS Health Checks	0.265	0.249	(0.016)	(0.016)	0.000
Obesity and Physical Activity	0.689	0.645	(0.043)	(0.044)	0.001
Other Public Health	(20.542)	(19.773)	0.769	0.432	0.337
Sexual Health	6.144	5.658	(0.487)	(0.298)	(0.189)
Smoking and Tobacco	0.455	0.498	0.043	0.091	(0.048)
Substance Misuse	6.897	7.081	0.184	0.184	(0.000)
Total Public Health	(0.088)	0.455	0.543	0.443	0.100
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>1.055</i>	<i>0.871</i>	<i>0.184</i>
RESOURCES					
Director of Resources	1.018	1.178	0.160	0.060	0.100
Digital Services	13.374	13.357	(0.017)	(0.017)	0.000
Digital Services Projects	0.000	1.936	1.936	1.936	0.000
Financial Management	2.563	2.974	0.411	0.411	0.000
Revenues & Technical Services	3.441	3.168	(0.273)	(0.173)	(0.100)
Community Finance Resilience	(1.372)	(1.372)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Internal Audit	0.682	0.543	(0.139)	(0.139)	0.000
Law & Governance	2.926	3.088	0.162	0.158	0.004
Human Resources	2.672	2.664	(0.008)	(0.008)	0.000
Transformation	0.517	0.517	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Resources	25.821	28.053	2.232	2.228	0.004
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>2.105</i>	<i>2.105</i>	<i>0.000</i>
Directorates Total	196.983	215.770	18.790	18.596	0.194
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>18.710</i>	<i>18.152</i>	<i>0.558</i>
CORPORATE					
Business Rates Retention Scheme	(91.909)	(91.909)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Contingency	5.000	5.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Corporate Financing	(25.648)	(25.648)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Council Tax	(99.249)	(99.249)	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID-19 Contingency	5.500	5.500	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID-19 Cross-Cutting Schemes	0.000	2.600	2.600	2.600	0.000
Cross-cutting Savings	(2.615)	(2.615)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Demographic Growth and Inflation	8.925	11.825	2.900	2.900	0.000
Levies	18.509	18.509	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pensions	9.005	9.005	0.000	0.000	0.000
Prior Year Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	22.636	22.636	0.000	0.000	0.000
Transfer to/(from) Reserves	(15.047)	(15.047)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revenue Support Grant	(24.594)	(24.594)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Specific Grants	(14.514)	(14.514)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Technical Accounting Adjustments	7.018	7.018	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Corporate Items	(196.983)	(191.483)	5.500	5.500	0.000
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>2.600</i>	<i>2.600</i>	<i>0.000</i>
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	(0.000)	24.287	24.290	24.096	0.194
<i>Of which CV-19 pressures</i>			<i>21.310</i>	<i>20.752</i>	<i>0.558</i>
COVID-19 Grant Tranche 5 & 21/22 COMF Allocation			(11.714)	(11.714)	0.000
Drawdown of Covid-19 Budget Provision			(5.500)	(5.500)	0.000
Assumed call on contingency budget for pay award			(4.012)	(4.012)	0.000
SFC Compensation (Estimate)			(2.423)	(2.423)	0.000
NET GENERAL FUND			0.641	0.447	0.194

Appendix 2: 2020/21 Budget Monitoring by Service Area - Month 9

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT(HRA)			
Service Area	Net Budget	Forecast Outturn	Over/(Under) Spend Month 9
	£m	£m	£m
Dwelling Rents	(160.878)	(161.339)	(0.461)
Tenant Service Charges	(18.261)	(18.402)	(0.141)
Non Dwelling Rents	(1.600)	(1.600)	0.000
Heating Charges	(1.947)	(1.947)	0.000
Leaseholder Charges	(15.700)	(15.700)	0.000
Parking Income	(2.397)	(2.129)	0.268
PFI Credits	(22.855)	(22.855)	0.000
Interest Receivable	(0.990)	(0.990)	0.000
Contribution from the General Fund	(0.816)	(0.816)	0.000
Transfer from HRA Reserves	(19.010)	(19.010)	0.000
Other Income	(0.500)	(0.500)	0.000
Income	(244.954)	(245.288)	(0.334)
Repairs and Maintenance	35.258	35.846	0.588
General Management	53.919	54.221	0.302
PFI Payments	44.929	44.929	0.000
Special Services	24.361	24.361	0.000
Rents, Rates, Taxes & Other Changes	0.990	1.133	0.143
Capital Financing Costs	16.693	16.693	0.000
Depreciation (mandatory transfer to Major Repairs Reserve)	31.178	31.842	0.664
Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure	31.863	39.778	7.915
Bad Debt Provisions	2.250	2.250	0.000
Contingency	3.513	3.513	0.000
Transfer to HRA Reserves	0.000	0.000	0.000
Expenditure	244.954	254.566	9.612
(Surplus)/Deficit	0.000	9.278	9.278

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Appendix 3: 2021/22 Transformation Fund Drawdowns

Directorate	Title	M9 Forecast Drawdown 2021/22 £m	M8 Forecast Drawdown 2021/22 £m	Movement
Adult Social Care	Learning Disability Reviews	0.011	0.011	0.000
Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care Transformation Phase 1	0.331	0.426	-0.095
Adult Social Care	Adult Social Care Transformation Phase 2	0.000	0.215	-0.215
Adult Social Care	Assistive Technology	0.500	0.500	0.000
Adult Social Care	ASC Strength Based Reviews (Annual Review of Packages of Care)	0.113	0.113	0.000
TOTAL ADULT SOCIAL CARE		0.955	1.265	-0.310
Children's Services	Children's Social Care Transformation	1.248	1.248	0.000
Children's Services	Children's Transformation Manager	0.100	0.100	0.000
Children's Services	Foster Care Housing Adaptation Scheme (PM cost)	0.066	0.066	0.000
Children's Services	ASIP (Adolescent support intervention project)	0.354	0.354	0.000
TOTAL CHILDREN'S SERVICES		1.768	1.768	0.000
Community Wealth Building	Corporate Asset Strategy	0.233	0.233	0.000
Community Wealth Building	Procurement Capacity	0.125	0.125	0.000
Community Wealth Building	FutureWork - Phase 1 Business Case	2.107	2.107	-
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH BUILDING		2.465	2.465	-
Environment	SES Back Office System	0.400	0.400	0.000
Environment	People Friendly Streets	0.050	0.050	0.000
TOTAL ENVIRONMENT		0.450	0.450	0.000
Fairer Together	Resident Experience	0.274	0.274	0.000
TOTAL FAIRER TOGETHER		0.274	0.274	0.000
Homes & Neighbourhoods	Temporary Accommodation projects	0.000	0.000	0.000
Homes & Neighbourhoods	Non Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) - reduction in caseload	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL HOMES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS		0.000	0.000	0.000
Resources	Workforce Strategy	0.167	0.167	0.000
Resources	Applications upgrades & HR Zellis	0.635	0.635	0.000
Resources	Business Support	0.100	0.100	0.000
Resources	Systems Review (ERP)	0.050	0.050	0.000
Resources	IT Projects (net of COVID-19 related expenditure)	0.200	0.200	0.000
Resources	Finance Transformation	0.160	0.160	0.000
Resources	Intranet Re-design	0.180	0.180	0.000
Resources	Digital Experience Platform	0.722	0.722	0.000
TOTAL RESOURCES		2.214	2.214	0.000
TOTAL		8.126	8.436	(0.310)

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Housing/No Housing	Scheme	Original Budget	M12 2020/21 Slippage	Budget Changes	Month 8 Slippage	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Variance	Expenditure to Date	2021/22 Forecast Spent to Date	Forecast Spend M10-M12	Confidence in Forecast	Reason for Variance		
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%	£m	Dropdown	Dropdown		
Non-Housing	Compliance and Modernisation (non-housing)	2.865	-	0.949	-	0.949	2.865	2.715	-	0.150	0.825	30%	1.890	High	No Current Variance
Non-Housing	Finsbury Leisure Centre Development	0.925	0.035	-	-	0.660	0.300	0.300	-	0.081	0.219	27%	0.219	Medium	No Current Variance
Non-Housing	Laycock Street	-	0.233	-	-	0.233	0.233	-	-	0%	0.233	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	GGF Affordable Work Space	-	0.727	-	-	0.727	0.727	-	-	0.432	0.295	59%	0.295	Medium	No Current Variance
Non-Housing	Hungerford Rd Cladding Replacement	0.977	-	0.258	-	0.446	1.165	1.472	0.307	1.472	100%	-	High	Overspend	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Whittington Park Hocking Hall Community Centre Phase 1	0.941	0.027	-	-	0.718	0.250	0.250	-	-	0%	0.250	Medium	No Current Variance	
Non-Housing	Section 106/CIL Funded Schemes	5.000	-	-	-	4.461	0.539	0.539	-	0.104	19%	0.435	Medium	No Current Variance	
Non-Housing	Bunhill Energy Centre Phase 2	-	2.073	0.119	-	2.192	2.192	2.192	-	0.465	21%	1.727	Medium	No Current Variance	
Non-Housing	Cemeteries	-	0.002	-	-	0.002	0.002	-	-	0.021	-1030%	0.023	Medium	No Current Variance	
Non-Housing	Clerkenwell Green	1.781	-	-	-	1.301	0.480	0.480	-	0.040	8%	0.440	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Corporate CCTV Upgrade	1.500	0.224	-	-	0.500	1.224	1.224	-	0.016	1%	1.208	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Council Building Renovation (Special Projects)	0.085	0.101	-	-	0.025	0.161	0.161	-	0.078	48%	0.083	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Energy - LED Lighting Upgrades	0.334	-	-	-	0.334	0.000	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Energy - Solar Panels on Corporate Buildings	0.334	-	-	-	0.334	0.000	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Energy Services	-	0.441	-	-	0.251	0.190	0.190	-	0.145	76%	0.045	Medium	Underspend	
Non-Housing	Environment - Other	-	0.001	-	-	0.001	0.001	-	-	0%	0.001	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Extension of energy network to Highbury West incl Harvist Estate	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Barnard Park Renewal	0.903	-	-	-	0.798	0.105	0.105	-	0.046	44%	0.059	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Bingfield Park (including Crumbles Castle legacy)	0.682	-	-	-	0.608	0.074	0.074	-	0.006	8%	0.068	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Floodlight Upgrades	0.090	-	-	-	0.090	0.090	-	-	0%	0.090	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Greenspace (Park Improvements)	0.400	0.017	-	-	0.192	0.225	0.225	-	0.018	8%	0.207	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Highbury Bandstand/Highbury Fields	0.690	0.005	-	-	0.605	0.090	0.090	-	0.014	16%	0.076	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Other	-	0.182	-	-	0.182	0.182	-	0.097	53%	0.085	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Greenspace - New River Walk	0.403	0.032	-	-	0.371	0.064	0.064	-	0.032	50%	0.032	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Playground Water Features	0.030	-	0.039	-	-	-0.009	-0.009	-	0.053	-593%	0.062	Medium	No Current Variance	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Tufnell Park all-weather pitch	0.400	-	-	-	0.385	0.015	0.015	0.000	0.004	26%	0.011	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Woodfall Park Improvements	0.205	-	-	-	0.120	0.085	0.085	-	0.013	16%	0.072	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Greenspace - Wray Crescent Cricket Pavilion	0.219	-	-	-	0.139	0.080	0.080	-	0.046	57%	0.034	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Greenspaces - 3G Football Pitch Replacement	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Highways	1.400	0.309	-	-	1.709	1.709	-	1.042	61%	0.667	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Islington Heat Networks	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Leisure - Cally Pool	0.250	-	-	-	0.250	0.000	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Leisure - Leisure repairs/modernisation	0.100	0.168	-	-	0.185	0.453	0.453	-	0.164	36%	0.289	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Leisure - Strategic Provision	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Leisure - Sobell Leisure Centre	-	0.445	-	-	0.445	0.445	-	-	0%	0.445	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	People Friendly Streets - Liveable Neighbourhoods	1.950	0.050	-	-	2.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	People Friendly Streets - Low Traffic Neighbourhoods	4.243	-	0.247	-	2.596	1.400	1.400	-	0.281	20%	1.119	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Public Realm - Kings Square Shopping Area Public Space	0.547	-	-	-	0.547	0.000	-	-	100%	-	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19		
Non-Housing	Recycling Site improvement	0.100	-	-	-	0.050	0.050	0.050	-	-	0%	0.050	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	School Streets	0.400	-	-	-	0.400	0.400	-	0.044	11%	0.356	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Street Lighting	-	0.070	-	-	0.070	0.070	-	-	0%	0.070	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Traffic & Safety - Cycling	0.907	-	0.102	-	-	0.805	0.805	-	0.273	34%	0.532	Medium	No Current Variance	
Non-Housing	Traffic & Safety - Electric Vehicles	0.160	-	0.194	-	-	-0.034	-0.034	-	0.000	0%	0.034	Medium	No Current Variance	
Non-Housing	Traffic & Safety - Enforcement	0.400	0.036	-	-	0.436	0.436	-	0.100	23%	0.336	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Traffic & Safety - Safety	0.778	0.179	-	-	0.957	0.957	-	0.266	28%	0.691	Medium	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Tree Planting Programme	0.239	-	-	-	0.100	0.139	0.139	-	-	0%	0.139	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Vehicle fleet electrification (infrastructure)	3.566	0.200	-	-	2.016	1.750	1.750	-	0.007	0%	1.743	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Vehicle Replacement	4.600	0.708	-	-	4.554	0.754	0.754	-	1.054	140%	0.300	Medium	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	
Non-Housing	Adult Social Care	0.505	-	0.035	-	-	0.470	0.470	-	0.168	36%	0.302	Medium	No Current Variance	
Non-Housing	Schools Major Works	0.250	0.649	-	-	0.688	0.211	0.211	-	0.057	27%	0.154	High	Underspend	
Non-Housing	Schools Condition Works	2.075	1.399	-	0.200	0.186	3.088	3.088	-	1.473	48%	1.615	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Schools Matching	-	0.040	0.200	-	0.240	0.240	-	0.049	20%	0.191	High	No Current Variance		
Non-Housing	Early Years	1.249	0.149	-	-	0.450	0.948	0.948	-	0.591	62%	0.357	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Libraries	1.400	0.017	-	-	0.650	0.767	0.767	-	0.183	24%	0.584	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Adventure Playgrounds	2.100	0.094	-	-	1.692	0.502	0.502	-	0.105	21%	0.397	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	SEND	2.253	-	-	-	1.788	0.465	0.465	-	0.183	39%	0.282	Medium	Reprofiling - Non CV-19	
Non-Housing	Childrens - Other	0.279	-	-	-	0.279	0.279	-	0.022	8%	0.257	High	No Current Variance		
TOTAL - Non-Housing Programme		48.515	7.738	1.068	-	29.687	27.634	27.791	0.157	10.030	36%	17.761			-
Housing	HRA Current New Build Programme - General Fund Open Market Sales Units	15.909	1.665	-	-	5.246	12.328	11.727	-	0.601	5.632	48%	6.095	Medium	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19
Housing	HRA Pipeline New Build Programme - General Fund Open Market Sales units	5.881	-	-	-	0.68	5.200	5.200	-	0.336	6%	4.864	Medium	No Current Variance	
Housing	Housing Revenue Account Major Works and Improvements	40.000	-	-	-	8.183	31.817	31.817	-	18.055	57%	13.762	Medium	Reprofiling - Partly CV-19	
Housing	HRA Current New Build Programme - HRA Social Rented Units	64.412	6.662	-	-	21.687	49.387	46.980	-	2.407	22.562	48%	24.418	Medium	Reprofiling - Largely CV-19
Housing	HRA Pipeline New Build Programme - HRA Social Rented Units	10.922	-	-	-	3.122	7.800	7.800	-	0.504	6%	7.296	Medium	No Current Variance	
Housing	HRA Property Acquisitions	-	-	25.426	-	3.803	29.229	32.237	3.008	3.260	10%	28.977	High		

Housing	Retrofitting Housing Estates - Pilot Projects	0.550	-	-	-	0.550	0.000	-	-	-	100%	-	High	No Current Variance
	TOTAL - Housing Programme	137.674	8.327	25.426	-	35.666	135.761	135.761	-	0.000	50.349	37%	85.412	
	TOTAL - Capital Programme	186.189	16.065	26.494	-	65.353	163.395	163.552	0.157	60.379	37%	103.173		
	TOTAL - Capital Programme (Central Adjustment)	186.189	16.065	26.494	-	65.353	163.395	122.664	-	40.731	60.379	49%	62.285	A central adjustment to the capital forecast has been included due to the low levels of expenditure to date compared to full year forecasts. This central adjustment extrapolates the capital expenditure to date whilst recognising that capital expenditure



**Resources Department
7 Newington Barrow Way
London N7 7EP**

Report of: Executive Member for Finance & Performance

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	10 February 2022	All

Delete as appropriate		Part-exempt
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Appendix 1 to this report is exempt and not for publication

SUBJECT: Procurement Strategy and Contract Award for Property and Casualty Insurance

1. Synopsis

1.1 This report seeks approval for the procurement strategy and award of property (including separate terrorism cover) and casualty (which mainly covers public and employers' liability) insurance policies, in accordance with Rule 2.7 of the Council's Procurement Rules.

1.2 The Council accepts an element of risk with regards to insurance claims, and maintains an insurance fund to cover such eventualities, so it procures 'catastrophe' cover through the insurance market for property and liability covers. The Council is a member of the Insurance London Consortium (ILC). Croydon Council is the Accountable Member of the Consortium and leading on this procurement. The ILC was formed in 2008 and consists of nine London Boroughs (Croydon, Camden, Haringey, Harrow, Islington, Lambeth, RB Kingston, Sutton and Tower Hamlets). All ILC members are participating in this insurance tender.

2. Recommendations

2.1 To endorse the strategy and award of ILC Property (plus terrorism) and Casualty Insurance policies to as outlined in the exempt appendix of this report.

3. Background

Nature of Service

- 3.1 Islington needs to procure property and casualty insurance covers. It does this via an Insurance London Consortium (ILC) tender. The term of these policies is due to expire on 31 March 2022 and under Procurement Legislation the ILC was obliged to go out to tender for these policies for a further period of time of up to five (5) years. The process was managed via the ILC's broker (as approved by Procurement Board), similar to the 2016/17 tender exercise. A similar permission is being sought by all eight other boroughs listed in 1.2 above of the ILC to endorse renewal of the Property and Casualty insurance policies, as per 2.1 above and the exempt appendix to the report.

Tendered Value

- 3.2 The arrangements will be funded from Islington Council's insurance fund, which is funded fully by recharges from service departments. Islington receives insurance claims on an ongoing basis and needs to have policies in place at all times to respond to them as and when they are received. Insurance claims are by their nature unforeseen events, so predicting when and where they happen and what the outgoings will be on the claims is unrealistic, other than the value of claims will generally move in an upward direction. Departmental risk management is needed to minimise the level of claims. Insurance premiums have to be paid upfront at the start of each year. Reducing the budget for the insurance fund would risk leaving the council without insurance cover, which would be a significant risk, particularly if a catastrophic event occurred. The tendered values are referred to at the exempt appendix to this report.

- 3.3 Timetable:

The current contract expires on 31 March 2022. The contract was tendered from 5 October to 3 December 2021. Following the tender process, all boroughs will need to observe their internal governance procedures in order to award the contract in time for the start date of 1 April 2022. ILC and senior staff in the Resources Department have been consulted regarding this proposal.

- 3.4 Options appraisal

The commissioning team has considered the benefits of carrying out a collaborative procurement with ILC or procuring separately. The ILC is a nine borough collaborative group and a large scale collaborative procurement expects to bring economies of scale for each borough involved, which has been the past experience. It was anticipated that this would result in more competitive insurance premiums compared to individual procurement of insurance policies by Islington Council. Islington Council does not have the resources or technical expertise to procure the policies in-house. The current potential frameworks for insurance include Crown Commercial Services (CCS), Eastern Shires Purchasing Organisation (ESPO) and Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (YPO) but not all potential providers are on those frameworks and further consideration by Aon, the ILC advisers, and the ILC members, was that in order to ensure the best outcome to cater for the needs of the nine London boroughs there was a need to undertake a full review and open tender process in acting collectively with the other boroughs. The ILC thus sought to maximise its chances of achieving the best possible outcome in a difficult insurance market. No other option offered the extent of choice of insurance cover and value for money that an open tender did, therefore, the preferred route was a competitive tender.

Key Considerations

- 3.5 The award criteria were set by the ILC as a whole and in order to participate in the collaborative procurement the agreed criteria must be accepted. As part of the award criteria, bidders had to provide proposals on how they will bring improvements to the economic and social well-being of the ILC boroughs through the delivery of these services. The Social Value requirement for Croydon and other boroughs is 10%, which is set out in the evaluation criteria for the tender (see also 3.6 below). A requirement for the payment of London Living Wage (LLW) was included as a condition of this contract if the successful bidder is London-based. However, national market rates for this sector are in excess of the LLW levels. The ILC was established to deliver better value on the provision of insurance services for the member boroughs. The successful tenderers will undergo significant financial checks to ensure, as far as is reasonably possible, their economic sustainability. TUPE may apply to this contract.

Evaluation

- 3.6 The tender was conducted in one stage, known as the Open Procedure as the tender is 'open' to all organisations who express their interest in the tender. The Open Procedure includes minimum requirements which prospective bidders must achieve before their tender is evaluated against the advertised award criteria. The evaluation award criteria agreed by all ILC boroughs is 60% price and 40% quality (made up of 10% for social value, lowest Aggregate Stop Loss figure 10%, cover restrictions 7.5%, policy enhancements 7.5%, added value and innovation 5%). It was felt by the ILC that it was vital to ensure sufficient quality within this part of the tender.

Business Risks

- 3.7 If there is no or insufficient insurance cover, the Council could be placed at considerable financial risk. The new contract will provide an opportunity to implement robust contract management arrangements to maximise benefits for the ILC. It was an opportunity to test the market for competitive bids, which delivered good outcomes in the circumstances. Should insurance premiums increase in future years, recharges to service departments will need to be reviewed and changed in line with the need to maintain a viable insurance fund for the Council. Insurance Premium Tax is still at 12% but that could change in future.
- 3.8 The Employment Relations Act 1999 (Blacklist) Regulations 2010 explicitly prohibits the compilation, use, sale or supply of blacklists containing details of trade union members and their activities. Following a motion to full Council on 26 March 2013, all tenderers will be required to sign the Council's anti-blacklisting declaration. Where an organisation is unable to declare that they have never blacklisted, they will be required to evidence that they have 'self-cleansed'. The Council will not award a contract to organisations found guilty of blacklisting unless they have demonstrated 'self-cleansing' and taken adequate measures to remedy past actions and prevent re-occurrences.
- 3.9 The following relevant information is required to be specifically approved by the Executive in accordance with rule 2.8 of the Procurement Rules:

Relevant information	Information/section in report
1 Nature of the service	Islington has procured property (including separate terrorism cover) and casualty insurance covers via an Insurance London Consortium tender. See paragraph 3.1

2 Estimated value	<p>The estimated tendered value for the total 60 months is set out in the exempt appendix to the report, based on the annual figures tendered for the policies.</p> <p>The agreement is proposed to run for a period of up to 60 months, with a break clause at 36 months.</p> <p>See paragraph 3.2</p>
3 Timetable	<p>Advert placed in October 2021. Closing date for bids was 3 December 2021.</p> <p>Contract will commence 1 April 2022.</p> <p>See paragraph 3.3</p>
4 Options appraisal for tender procedure including consideration of collaboration opportunities	<p>Outcome of options appraisal are described within this report.</p> <p>See paragraph 3.4</p>
5 Consideration of: Social benefit clauses; London Living Wage; Best value; TUPE, pensions and other staffing implications	<p>Outcomes are described within this report.</p> <p>See paragraph 3.5</p>
6 Award criteria	<p>The price/quality breakdown is generally going to be: 60% price 40% quality.</p> <p>The award criteria for the quality breakdown is more particularly described within paragraph 3.6 of the report.</p> <p>See paragraph 3.6</p>
7 Any business risks associated with entering the contract	<p>Business risks are described within this report</p> <p>See paragraph 3.7</p>
8 Any other relevant financial, legal or other considerations.	<p>See section 4 below.</p>

4. Implications

4.1 **Financial Implications:**

The contract cost will be charged to the Insurance Fund annually from 2022-2027, for which there is adequate budget provision within the insurance fund. The recommended strategy, as agreed by the Insurance London Consortium of which Islington Council is a member, is for the contract to be awarded on the basis of 60% price and 40% quality. This will provide a good basis for achieving adequate value for money alongside an acceptable level of quality.

4.2 **Legal Implications:**

a) The council has power to enter into the proposed commercial insurance contract(s) under section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 and section 1 of the Local Government (Contracts) Act 1997, which enable the council to carry out any activity that is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of its functions, and to enter contracts accordingly.

b) The estimated value of the procurement set out in the exempt section of the report is above the current financial threshold for service contracts under the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. Accordingly the contract must be advertised on Contracts Finder and Find A Tender. The tender will be conducted in one stage, known as the Open Procedure.

c) The procurement exercise will be led by the London Borough of Croydon as lead Authority under the Insurance London Consortium (ILC) of which the London Borough of Islington is a member. The ILC joint procurement should enable best value to be obtained in the insurance market due to the combined purchasing power of the ILC. The participating members of the ILC are:

London Borough of Lambeth
London Borough of Croydon
London Borough of Camden
London Borough of Haringey
London Borough of Harrow
London Borough of Islington
RB of Kingston upon Thames
London Borough of Sutton
London Borough of Tower Hamlets

d) The value of the proposed contract is above £2m and therefore above the delegated power of the Corporate Director to award under Procurement Rule 18, unless the Executive grants express delegated power to the Corporate Director for Resources in consultation with the Executive Member for Resources pursuant to the recommendation in this report.

e) Under the ILC agreement, the members of the ILC are responsible for taking procurement decisions but any contract for insurance services will be entered into direct by the relevant Consortium Member(s).

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

This contract is not expected to have any significant environmental impacts. The contract will work to minimise environmental implications, such as by having electronic, rather than paper, billing and other communications only.

4.4 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 has been completed.

5. Reason for recommendations

- 5.1** This report seeks endorsement of the outcome of the procurement for the Council's insurance policies, as per paragraph 2.1 of the report. This new contract will ensure that there is no break in the provision of these insurances for the Council.

Appendices

- Exempt Appendix – procurement outcome

Background papers

- None

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



25 January 2022

Executive Member for Finance & Performance

Date

Report Author: Stephen Walsh – Insurance and Operational Risk Manager

Tel: 020 7527 4262

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Report of: Executive Member for Housing & Development

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	10 February 2022	All

Delete as appropriate	Exempt	Non-exempt
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SUBJECT: Procurement Strategy for Water Systems (Legionella Control) Monitoring, Testing, Servicing and Associated Remedial Works

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 This report seeks pre-tender approval for the procurement strategy regarding Water Systems (Legionella control) monitoring, testing, servicing and associated remedial works in accordance with Rule 2.7 of the Council's Procurement Rules.
- 1.2 This strategy is to deliver a planned testing and servicing of mechanical and engineering installations comprising of water systems for the control and prevention of legionella. The service will include planned sampling and testing, cleaning and disinfecting of water tanks and preventative and remedial maintenance works. The remedial works may also include tank replacements, conversions to mains water systems and alterations to existing pipework. The resulting contract will be made available to other council departments who will be able to access the services from it.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To approve the procurement strategy as outlined in this report.

- 2.2 To delegate authority to award the contract to the Corporate Director of Homes & Neighbourhoods following consultation with the Executive Member for Housing and Development.

3. Background

3.1 Nature of the service

Legionella is a naturally occurring bacteria and is present in all water sources. All man-made hot and cold water systems have the potential to provide an environment where legionella can grow. Where conditions are favourable, for example in water within a temperature which enables the bacteria to live and multiply over a period of time there is an increasing risk of exposure by users of the affected water. If legionella is allowed to multiply to dangerous levels it has the potential to cause Legionnaire's disease which could lead to serious respiratory problems. We therefore need this service to ensure that adequate control measures are in place to minimise the risk of Legionnaires disease by ensuring checks and actions are taken to keep levels of Legionella bacteria within safe limits. This is to ensure the health and safety of residents and visitors to council homes.

Islington Council is required to meet its regulatory requirements: ACOP L8, 'The Control of Legionella Bacteria in Water Systems, HSG274 part2, 'The Control of Legionella Bacteria in Hot and Cold Water Systems and HSG274 Part 3 'The control of Legionella in other Risk Systems.

Housing Property Services has a directly employed in-house Cyclical Testing team responsible for ensuring the council meets its regulatory obligations with regards to water management and the control of legionella. The in-house Cyclical Testing team require additional support from an external contractor to undertake the specialist testing service, monitoring and remedial works which we cannot do in-house as this is a specialised area requiring specialist services and equipment such as the services of a water testing centre and testing equipment.

We have an existing contract in place with a specialist supplier undertaking these safety checks which is due to end April 2022. We have arranged for a separate 12 month interim arrangement to cover the service until this new longer term contract commences.

The council provides water sampling, testing, monitoring and servicing to approximate 1142 communal tanks located in 415 residential sites, 47 community centres, 7 Tenant and Resident Association offices, 6 concierge offices, 10 Boiler rooms, 3 reception centres and 113 caretaker's lodges. The existing housing stock comprises of approximately 20,900 rented and 8,046 leaseholder units. This number will increase by approximately 4000 when PFI 2 properties are returned back in-house in April 2022. We understand from Partners for Improvement in Islington there are only a very small number of communal water tanks in properties currently managed by the PFI 2 contract. New build projects will be added to the programme throughout the contract therefore the workload will likely increase.

The testing and servicing includes risk assessment and water temperature testing which is part of a planned programme carried out monthly, six monthly and annually. Maintenance and preventative works includes cleaning and disinfecting, replacing tank lids, alterations to pipe work and from time to time converting of tank systems to mains water system and the removal of excess/obsolete tanks.

3.2 **Estimated Value**

The estimated aggregate value of this contract is £4,550,000 (£455,000 per annum) based on a maximum contract term of 120 months. The estimated annual spend is broken down to £223,000 for testing and Risk Assessments and £232,000 for remedial works. Any extensions will be subject to satisfactory performance. These figures are based on historical spend on the existing contract. Due to the nature of the contract some of the annual costs will be incurred for infrastructure replacement work which can then be capitalised. Therefore the actual revenue spend is likely to be closer to the budget allocated.

This contract will be funded from an existing budget for Water Management from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). There is not likely to be any financial savings that can be made within this contract as the market is not very competitive and the number of companies providing this specialist service and equipment such as a water testing centre and testing equipment is limited.

There is a mandatory and statutory requirement to provide these services. The council must implement effective control measures to prevent legionella developing and ensure the water systems are safe to use. A budget reduction during the contract term would impact on residents having their water supply safe and free from dangerous contagions and contamination. Failure by the council to discharge its responsibility could result adversely on residents resulting in serious health and safety implications and reputational risk to the council.

The initial term will be 48 months, with the option to extend for a further two periods of up to 36 months each. This term will allow for integration opportunities to be explored and the planned return of PFI2 properties to the council in 2022. Currently it has been confirmed there are only a small number of communal tanks identified within the PFI 2 stock and have been factored into future spend.

The value is estimated based on historical spend and there are no guaranteed volumes of work as the amount of work required will depend on future demand.

3.3 **Timetable**

The timetable for this procurement is:

Approval of Procurement Strategy: February 2022

Open tender published: June 2022

Evaluation: July 2022

Contract start: February 2023

3.4 **Options appraisal**

As part of this procurement strategy five options were considered:

- Insourcing
- A collaborative procurement process with neighbouring boroughs
- Use an existing repairs contractor
- Using an external procurement framework
- Procurement through a tender exercise

1. Deliver the service in-house - In-sourcing allows Islington Council to have full control over the services delivered. The Cyclical Testing team have already recruited an additional position (from within existing budgets) and are now undertaking the water monitoring of the facilities at caretaker lodges. However, the specialist nature of this service will mean to undertake all the required testing and monitoring in-house and requires extensive recruiting of new skilled staff and upskilling of existing staff into an extensive training programme in order to meet the required standards. This is a specialised area requiring specialist services and equipment such as the services of a water testing centre and testing equipment. In addition the council would have to procure the services of a specialist supplier for the fabrication, removal and installation of tank lids and tanks.

Using the current contractors staffing structure as a benchmark, they have nine members of staff depending on the workload to deliver this service. We have two members of staff in house and would have to increase our workforce significantly. The remedial works are characterised by periods of peaks and troughs. It's not recommended to bring the service in-house because of the additional costs associated with water testing centre, specialist training and equipment and risks of inefficiency links to peaks and troughs to service delivery.

2. Collaboration with neighbouring authorities is not an option at present, as neighbouring local authorities' services will have to be aligned with the Islington's service needs and requirements. This method will require corporate agreement from all parties and considerable lead in time to allow for the differences in service delivery including timescales for delivering cyclical programmes of works, the management of repairs, and for IT systems to be brought into line. This would be an extensive project to undertake and require significant resourcing and lead in time and therefore is not considered a viable option.

3. Use an existing repairs contractor. This would be the quickest way to get the repairs carried out. Many repairs contractors would sub-contract this type of work to a specialist, if they have a provider to engage. The price would be limited to that of the specific contractor and likely to incur additional charges for engaging a specialist.

4. An external procurement framework. The current contract was procured through a direct call-off via an external framework agreement (Fusion 21). The pricing framework does not suit our future requirements. The Fusion 21 Framework pricing module has limited room for flexibility and each component is priced individually. As we are currently tied into their pricing module any adjustments or works needed to be carried out we will need to adjust our costs as and when to reflect the repairs which adversely will have an impact on IT and administration performance/productivity.

We have created a pricing module which includes our own bespoke schedule of rates codes for standard water management activities. This can be managed through our existing IT programmes and standard payment process. Previous experience of using the procurement framework has meant we have not been able to use these schedule of rates and process payments through our IT systems and being able to use these developments is a more efficient and automated process.

Therefore, a number of frameworks relating to constructions were investigated, but none offered the required services. The procurement frameworks provides terms shorter than required which will limit the length of the contract we need.

5. A competitive Open Tender process. This is the preferred procurement route. A competitive Open Tender is effective, specific terms and conditions can be applied and allows for the assessment cost, quality and conditions to be specifically tailored to meet Islington's current and evolving needs. Volumes of work will not be guaranteed and the contract term extensions has been designed to allow for further exploration for collaboration opportunities to align Public Buildings and Schools that uses a similar service. We are proposing a contract length of ten years as we will need to build a long term working relationship with a good and reliable supplier. There is a small market of suppliers that can deliver this specialist service. This preferred route will provide the council opportunity to evaluate and deliver the best value overall whilst meeting service needs. This contract seeks to appoint a single contractor to carry out the work.

3.5 **Key considerations**

As the work procured under this contract will be carried out in communal areas of residential blocks and estates council leaseholders will be liable to be recharged for their proportion of the costs of any work. In compliance with legal requirements therefore a two stage section 20 consultation exercise will be undertaken with council leaseholders in relation to this procurement.

The social value offers of contractors will form a significant proportion of the tender evaluation. This offer will be a contractual obligation for the successful provider. Their performance will be monitored at regular contract meetings and will be a consideration in any decision on contract extension. Expectations will include to take on one apprentice water process operative giving them training specifically in the water waste management sector and a total of three apprentices over the full period of the contract.

Contractors will advertise any other general employment opportunities on the LBI portal giving Islington residents early opportunity to apply. Offer work experience where feasible and to support co-design of that experience to ensure it is meaningful and directly related to the sector. Work with our 100 hours of the world of work, schools and careers services to inform and inspire the next generation of operatives within their sector and encourage them to work to achieve the requisite Maths and English GCSE subjects needed to enter the sector. Work in partnership with our supply-chain officers to identify and procure goods and services from the list of suppliers contained within our Local directory of Suppliers for Islington (Launching March 2022) to a target of 10% of that procurement value.

London Living Wage will be included as a condition of this contract. The contract notice (advertisement) will be published on the London Tenders Portal (the Council's e-procurement portal), Contracts Finder, and Find a Tender. Relevant impact assessments have been completed as part of this procurement including a equalities impact assessment, environmental impact assessment and health and safety impact assessment.

Staff from the existing contractors delivering this contract may be subject to TUPE regulations as part of this procurement.

3.6 **Evaluation**

The tender will be conducted in one stage, known as the Open Procedure, as the tender is 'open' to all organisations who express an interest. The Open Procedure includes minimum requirements which organisations must meet before the rest of their tender is evaluated.

The contract will be awarded to the Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT) and the award criteria will be set at 60% quality and 40% cost. This will enable Islington to require contractors that deliver the best value overall.

The quality criteria will consist of:

- Proposed approach to managing the delivery of services according to contractual priorities with appropriate resourcing 10%
- Proposed approach to ensuring value for money, with consideration to both cost and quality of work delivered 10%
- Proposed approach to health and safety in the work environment including compliance with current legislation 10%
- Proposed approach to customer service (including managing customer expectations) and equality 10%
- Proposed approach to social value including promoting opportunities for Islington residents, and reducing carbon footprint 20%

3.7 Business Risks

Islington Council is required to undertake water testing under ACOP L8, 'The Control of Legionella Bacteria in Water Systems, HSG274 part2, 'The Control of Legionella Bacteria in Hot and Cold Water Systems and HSG274 Part 3 'The control of Legionella in other Risk Systems. This includes the monitoring and testing of residential locations, community centres and reception centres.

Residents are reliant on the council in ensuring that their water supply is safe and free from dangerous contagions and contamination. Failure by the council to discharge its responsibility could result adversely on residents resulting in serious health and safety implications and reputational risk to the council.

Leaseholders pay service charges for relevant monitoring, testing and servicing and expect that works will be carried out effectively and efficiently.

There is a risk the contractor cannot meet the volume work. This risk will be managed by clearly detailing within the specification all requirements and ensuring the contractor is able to complete works to time lines and agreed costs. The contract will be monitored on a monthly, six monthly and annual basis by the contracts team.

The risk associated with this procurement are:

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Priority	Mitigation
Procurement is unsuccessful with no suitable supplier tendering or being identified	Low	High	High	Interim emergency measures will be sought and plans to re-procure put in place
The successful tenderer pulls out of the contract prior to start of the contract.	Low	High	High	Interim emergency measures will be sought and plans to re-procure put in place
Delays to the procurement process result in limited mobilisation time for new supplier	Low	Medium	High	A project plan is in place and the project team are to ensure agreed key milestones are met. We will instruct the existing contractor in place to

				continue with the service until the new contractor is fully mobilised. There will be no gap to the service.
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There will be opportunities in the future for other areas to use these services within this corporate contract as it is not departmental specific. Collaboration opportunities for building maintenance contracts will be explored between various departments across the council.

- 3.8 The Employment Relations Act 1999 (Blacklist) Regulations 2010 explicitly prohibit the compilation, use, sale or supply of blacklists containing details of trade union members and their activities. Following a motion to full Council on 26 March 2013, all tenderers will be required to complete an anti-blacklisting declaration. Where an organisation is unable to declare that they have never blacklisted, they will be required to evidence that they have 'self-cleansed'. The Council will not award a contract to organisations found guilty of blacklisting unless they have demonstrated 'self-cleansing' and taken adequate measures to remedy past actions and prevent re-occurrences.
- 3.9 The following relevant information is required to be specifically approved by the Executive in accordance with rule 2.8 of the Procurement Rules:

Relevant information	Information/section in report
1 Nature of the service	The Council in intending to deliver a planned testing and servicing of mechanical and engineering installations comprising of Water Systems for the control and prevention of legionella. See paragraph 1.2
2 Estimated value	The estimated value year is £455,000. The agreement is proposed to run for a period of 120 months with the initial term of 48 months, with the option to extend for a further two extensions of thirty six months each. See paragraph 3.2
3 Timetable	The details are set out in paragraph 3.3
4 Options appraisal for tender procedure including consideration of collaboration opportunities	A competitive open tender. See paragraph 3.4
5 Consideration of: Social benefit clauses; London Living Wage; Best value;	London Living Wage and Social Value clauses will be included as part of the contract terms. There may be TUPE implications

TUPE, pensions and other staffing implications	See paragraph 3.5
6 Award criteria	Award criteria quality 60% and 40% cost. The award criteria price/quality breakdown is more particularly described within the report. See paragraph 3.6
7 Any business risks associated with entering the contract	See paragraph 3.7
8 Any other relevant financial, legal or other considerations.	See implications section 4

4. Implications

4.1 Financial implications:

The report is seeking to procure a contractor to carry out Water Systems monitoring, testing, servicing and associated remedial works.

The contract is estimated to cost £455,000 per year (£223,000 for water testing and servicing and £232,000 for water remedial works), with a potential contract length of up to 120 months (10 years). The estimated contract value is based on prior years' spend and it is not expected to increase significantly for PFI2.

Housing Water Systems monitoring, testing, servicing and associated remedial works is funded from the Council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Repairs and Maintenance budget which equates to £35.2m for 2021-22.

The current Repairs and Maintenance budget allows for water testing and servicing at £298,200 per year.

As such, the total estimated costs for water testing, servicing and remedial costs will be funded from the Repairs and Maintenance budget in part from the existing budget allocation for water strategy of £298,200 with any costs exceeding the current allocation being contained by other budgets within the Repairs and Maintenance budget envelope (estimated to be £156,800) thus not creating any additional pressure to the Council's HRA financial position.

In line with the return of PFI2 properties in 2022, Finance will review Repairs and Maintenance budgets with the view of realigning them.

4.2 Legal Implications:

This report is seeking approval of a procurement strategy for water systems works. The Council has regulatory obligations regarding water management and the control of legionella.

The council has power to carry out this work under section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 which enables the council to carry out any activity that is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of its functions. The Council has power to enter into such contracts under section 1 of the Local Government (Contracts) Act 1997.

The Corporate Director of Homes & Neighbourhoods has authority to approve procurement strategies in relation to contracts for using revenue money over £2,000,000 of Islington Council spend where authorised to do so under the constitution or by a specific Executive decision (Procurement Rule 18.1.3).

The value of the proposed procurement is £4,550,000 over 10 years, comprising an initial term of four years with the option to extend for a further two periods of up to three years each. The threshold for application of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (the Regulations) is currently £4,733,252 for works contracts. Contracts below this value do not need to be advertised in Find A Tender. However, such contracts need to be procured with due regard to the principles of equal treatment, non-discrimination and transparency that underpin the Regulations. The Council's Procurement Rules also require contracts over the value of £181,302 to be subject to a formal competitive tender process.

The proposed procurement strategy, to procure the service using a competitive open tender process, is in compliance with the principles underpinning the Regulations and the Council's Procurement Rules. On completion of the procurement process the contract may be awarded to the highest scoring tenderer subject to the tender providing value for money for the Council.

The proposed procurement is for a period in excess of 12 months and therefore will be a qualifying long term agreement under section 20 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1985. Accordingly, the Council will need to comply with the leaseholder consultation requirements applicable to long term qualifying agreements set out in the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (England) Regulations 2003 (as amended).

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

This contract will have several environmental impacts. These include journeys made by the contractor, the use of energy, water and materials, the generation of waste, the use of chemicals during the testing process, and the potential for disturbance of biodiversity such as roosting bats during works in roof spaces.

There are several ways in which these impacts will be mitigated. The tender scoring will include 10% for reducing the carbon footprint of the service, including reducing electricity use. The brief for the service will set out expectations regarding waste, vehicle and plant use. Contractors will be asked to source goods from sustainable sources and with recyclable packaging, and ensure materials/equipment used is recyclable and repairable (including returning waste parts to suppliers). They are also expected to ensure that water loss is kept to a minimum and that any electrical equipment replaced is more energy efficient where possible. The contractor is also legally required to protect any roosting bats and nesting birds they encounter.

4.4 Equalities 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 EPIA screening toolkit was completed on 9 December 2021 which is a live document that can be updated as the work progresses.

The nature of this contract is to ensure adequate control measures are in place to minimise the risk of legionella. It is anticipated that the delivery of this service will have a neutral impact on any persons with the protected characteristics group and will benefit everyone.

5. Reason for recommendations:

- 5.1 Islington Council is required to ensure that adequate control measures, thorough identification and assessment of all potential sources of legionella are in place to minimise the risk of legionella and to ensure the safety of our residents and visitors as part of the regulatory requirements of ACOP L8.

The procurement of one contractor is required to ensure the delivery of planned testing and servicing of the mechanical and engineering installations comprising of water systems for the control and prevention of legionella are provided.

Appendices

- Equality Impact Assessment.

Background papers:

None.

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



Corporate Director of Homes & Neighbourhoods

Date 1 February 2022

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Equality Impact Assessment: Screening Tool

Summary of proposal

Name of proposal	Water Systems (Legionella Control) Monitoring, Testing, Servicing and Associated Remedial Works
Reference number (if applicable)	Contract: 2122-0319
Service Area	Housing
Date screening completed	09/12/21
Screening author name	Helen Ha
Fairness and Equality team sign off	Lisa Koduthore
Authorising Director/Head of Service name	Matt West

Before completing the EQIA Screening Tool please read the guidance and FAQs. For further help and advice please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk.

Please provide a summary of the proposal.

Please outline:

- What are the aims/objectives of this proposal?
- Will this deliver any savings?
- What benefits or change will we see from this proposal?
- Which key groups of people or areas of the borough are involved?

The council is intending to procure one contractor for the delivery of planned testing and servicing of mechanical and engineering installations comprising of Water Systems for the control and prevention of legionella. The service will include planned sampling and testing, cleaning and disinfecting of water tanks and preventative and remedial maintenance works. The remedial works may also include tank replacements, conversions to mains water systems and alterations to existing pipework.

The nature of this service is to ensure adequate control measures are in place to minimize the risk of legionella. Islington Council is required to meet its regulatory and legal requirements to ensure that adequate control measures are in place to minimise the risk of legionella and that levels of Legionella bacteria are kept within safe limits.

Residents are reliant on the council in ensuring that their water supply is safe and free from dangerous contagions and contamination. Failure by the council to discharge its responsibility could result adversely on residents resulting in serious health and safety implications and reputational risk to the council.

There is not likely to be any financial savings that can be made within this contract as the market is not very competitive and the number of companies providing this specialist service and equipment such a water testing center and testing equipment and is limited.

Social value will form a significant proportion of the tender evaluation, contractors are expected to incorporate social values which includes employment, training opportunities for local residents.

On whom will the proposal impact? Delete as appropriate.

Group of people	Impacted?
Service users	Yes
Residents	Yes
Businesses	No
Visitors to Islington	Yes

Group of people	Impacted?
Voluntary or community groups	Yes
Council staff	Yes
Trade unions	No
Other public sector organisations	No
Others	Please specify:

What consultation or engagement has taken place or is planned?

Please outline:

- Which groups or communities you have consulted/plan to consult
- Methods used/will use to engage (for example, focus groups)
- How insight gained from engagement or consultation has been/will be fed into decision making or proposal design

If you have not completed any engagement activity and do not plan to, you should outline why this decision has been made.

As the work procured under this contract will be carried out in communal areas of residential blocks and estates council leaseholders will be liable to be recharged for their proportion of the costs of any work. In compliance with legal requirements therefore a two stage section 20 consultation exercise will be undertaken with council leaseholders in relation to this procurement.

What impact will this change have on people with protected characteristics and/or from disadvantaged groups?

Of the groups you have identified above, please now indicate the likely impact on people with protected characteristics within these groups by checking the relevant box below. Use the following definitions as a guide:

Neutral – The proposal has no impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

Positive – The proposal has a beneficial and desirable impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

Negative – The proposal has a negative and undesirable impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

You should then assess whether the negative impact has a low impact, medium impact or high impact. Consider the level and likelihood of impact. Please also think about whether the proposal is likely to be contentious or perceived as a negative change by certain groups, as this could justify the completion of a full EQIA. See the guidance for help.

Protected characteristic	Positive impact	Neutral impact	Negative impact	Description of the impact (if applicable)
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	
Disability (include carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	
Race or ethnicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	

Protected characteristic	Positive impact	Neutral impact	Negative impact	Description of the impact (if applicable)
Religion or belief (include no faith)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	
Gender and gender reassignment (male, female or non-binary)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	
Maternity or pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	
Sex and Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	
Marriage or Civil Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	

Protected characteristic	Positive impact	Neutral impact	Negative impact	Description of the impact (if applicable)
Other (e.g. people living in poverty, looked after children, people who are homeless or refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Choose an item.	

How do you plan to mitigate negative impacts?

Where there are disproportionate impacts on groups with protected characteristics, please outline:

- The other options that were explored before deciding on this proposal and why they were not pursued
- Action that is being taken to mitigate the negative impacts

Action	Lead	Deadline	Comments
Mitigation of short-term negative impact during the implementation stage.			To mitigate short term negative impact, we will instruct the existing contractor to continue with the service until the new contractor is fully mobilized. There will be no gap to the service. There are provisions within the contract to seek support from a secondary contractor, should the primary contractor not meet the

Action	Lead	Deadline	Comments
			requirements. We also have our in-house cyclical team who can carry out monitoring duties.

Screening Decision	Outcome
Neutral or Positive – no full EQIA needed*.	No
Negative – Low Impact – full EQIA at the service director's discretion*.	No

Screening Decision	Outcome
Negative – Medium or High Impact – must complete a full EQIA.	No
Is a full EQIA required? Service decision:	Yes/No
Is a full EQIA required? Fairness and Equality recommendation:	No

* If a full EQIA is not required, you are still legally required to monitor and review the proposed changes after implementation to check they work as planned and to screen for unexpected equality impacts.

Please send this completed EQIA Screening Tool to equalities@islington.gov.uk for quality checking by the Fairness and Equality Team.

Report of: Executive Member for Community Safety

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	10 February 2021	All

Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt
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SUBJECT: Violence Reduction Strategy 2022-2027

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 This report outlines the background, implications and plans for publication surrounding the new Safer Islington Partnership Violence Reduction Strategy.
- 1.2 The Strategy itself is attached as appendix 1 to the report alongside a draft action plan in appendix 2 for comment and approval from the board as part of the oversight and governance process.
- 1.3 The documents are presented for discussion and we are open to changes ahead of final approval by the Safer Islington Partnership (SIP) planned for April 2022. Further development of the draft action plan in particular is planned over the coming months as detailed in section 3.7 of this report. This draft action plan provides an indication of the key actions that we will take across the partnership, starting in year one, to deliver the priorities that are identified in the Violence Reduction Strategy. Exact timelines and performance measures have been excluded from this summary version pending a process of consultation and agreement with all partners over the next three to six months. This work is underway and will continue through year one of the plan.

Following this process, we will have timelines and measurable outcomes presented to the Executive Member for Community Safety and agreed by SIP. The action plan will be reviewed and updated at regular intervals by SIP in order to robustly monitor progress in relation to our overarching ambition to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence,

making Islington a fairer, safer borough for all. Ultimately, it will be a lens through which we can view changes in violent crime over time.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To approve the proposed strategy for Violence Reduction (2022-2027) as outlined in this report and attached as appendix 1 to this report. It is recommended that this strategy is approved for publication and release this year in order to meet indications from the guidance around the new Serious Violence Duty obligating Community Safety Partnerships to reduce serious violence through implementation of a violence reduction strategy, to replace the previous strategy and achieve our aspiration in Islington to promote a fairer, safer borough for all.

3. Background

- 3.1 Violence is a universal challenge. It wreaks devastating consequences for victims, perpetrators, and their families, instils fear within and sows division into our communities, and has major financial and public health consequences for society at large. Violent crimes include exploitative and criminal activities where there is an inherent threat or reality of serious violence in the public realm and connecting to violence in the home. This includes: homicide, violence against the person (with injury) including knife and gun crime, Organised Crime (including County Lines drug trafficking), Serious Youth Violence, Violence Against Women and Girls (including domestic abuse) Hate Crime, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking, cuckooing, and sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault). Within this, our remit is focussed specifically around reducing harm in the context of victims, offenders, and the location of where the actual or threat of serious violence took place.

Tackling this phenomenon is no easy task. Although the Crime Survey for England and Wales ([CSEW](#)) has shown long-term reductions in estimates of violent crime over the last two decades overall, incidents of serious violence have increased in England and Wales since 2014, with certain types of violence increasing sharply in recent years – knife crime, for example, increased by 84% between June 2014 and June 2020 according to the [Home Office](#). This includes levels of knife crime across London rising over the past five years. Through summary data compiled by the [Office for National Statistics](#), we also know that that ethnicity, gender, and age shape the lived reality of violence in England and Wales. These differing experiences in-part influence communities' trust in public services and the police; according to the [Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime \(MOPAC\) public voice dashboard](#) for example, Black and Mixed groups have significantly less confidence in the police compared to White ethnic groups.

The national and local picture of violence is complex and mixed. More recently in Islington, there have been positive reductions in the level of violent incidents across the borough with a 24% decline in crime and violent incidents overall between April 2020 and March 2021 (compared to the same period in 2019/2020). For example, we have seen a sustained reduction over the past three years (December 2018 – November 2021) in terms of knife injury victims under 25. In 2019/20 Islington recorded 554 knife crime offences, which was a 19% reduction compared to 2018/19 but still higher than five years previous. Between 2019/20 and 2020/21 we saw a 23% decline in offences, however Islington remained the tenth highest London borough for knife crime offences. This data is taken from MetStats2,

the Metropolitan Police Service business intelligence tool, shared internally with the council's Community Safety team.

While reductions in 2021/2021 in particular can partly be attributed to the lockdowns announced by the government in response to Covid-19, sustained reductions in types of violence such as knife crime follow on from the commitments included in strategies such as the Youth Safety Strategy 2020. We have worked closely with our partners, including the police and the voluntary sector to tackle knife crime across the borough. Youth Safety initiatives such as the Integrated Gangs Team, the partnership approach to youth offending, out of court disposal scrutiny panel and joined up police and continued partnership tasking are beginning to show results. Alongside this strategy, various Community Safety initiatives have been introduced, from the "No Knife Shop" scheme to promote shops who opt not to sell knives and the installation of knife bins at a number of locations, to the Safer Hillrise Project.

Through the Violence Reduction Strategy, we now want to build on the success we have seen so far and therefore continue the public health approach to violence taken in the Youth Safety Strategy, as well as maintaining or upscaling community safety initiatives showing a positive impact. There is still much more work to be done: even one violent incident is an incident too many and as COVID-19 restrictions ease and activities return, violence and crime is likely to rise again.

- 3.2 In May 2021, the UK Government published draft guidance on the new Serious Violence Duty, which indicates an obligation for Community Safety Partnerships to reduce serious violence through implementation of a violence reduction strategy. At current time, the Duty indicates that specified authorities will be required to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence and obligating Community Safety Partnerships to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence in the area. The Government also announced that it would amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships by making sure they have a strategy in place to tackle violent crime.

Although the Safer Islington Partnerships' Violence Reduction Strategy is informed by and in line with this initial guidance indicating this statutory duty, it is predominately inspired by our aspiration in Islington to promote a fairer, safer borough. While we are seeking to agree the current draft version of the Strategy for publication in April 2022 at this stage, the aim is for this to remain a 'live' document. As additional and final statutory guidance and best practice emerges, it will be taken for consideration through the Safer Islington Partnership to allow for variations. Relevant documents, such as the Equality Impact Assessment and action plan, will be reviewed and revised accordingly.

This strategy sets out the framework for how we will take ownership of our ambition as a partnership to effect long-lasting change and reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence. Our aim is to place the reduction of Violent Crime at the heart of community safety; to promote a coherent vision and priorities for collaborative partnership working; with prioritised collective effort; and shared and sustainable measures of success.

- 3.3 Overall, our vision is to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence – making Islington a safer, fairer borough for all. We will adopt a whole-community approach: supporting all victims and families affected, providing positive opportunities to those at-risk of becoming involved in violence, and rehabilitating offenders. Integral to this vision is our commitment to addressing the disproportionate impact of violence on certain groups –

namely, Black young men, women, and vulnerable adults. Through realising these aims, we aspire to:

- Save lives and significantly reduce serious injury
- Improve community resilience and cohesion
- Empower local people to take ownership over their neighbourhoods and communities
- Improve trust and confidence in public services and the police, particularly among Black and Ethnic Minority people

As the strategy seeks to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence across the whole community, there may be the benefit of reduced pressure on the council's budget in the longer term. For example, through early intervention and prevention practices across the various strands of work brought together in this strategy. In terms of further funding, we did want to note that we will be keeping in touch regarding any funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example the Violence Reduction Unit, however the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding; any additional funding would be to enhance activities only which is a further potential benefit.

- 3.4 We know that tackling violence is a multi-faceted challenge that cannot be resolved by any single organisation; only a partnership approach can be effective in delivering tangible reductions in violence on a local level. The strategy brings together and builds on the work across our Safer Islington Partnership to reduce serious violence, from teams in relation to Youth Safety, Violence Against Women and Girls and Hate Crime, to work actioned in the 2021 Summer Violence Reduction Plan. It comes out of the largest community safety consultation from any borough in the year so far at time of writing, embodying our commitment to put local people, communities and partners at the heart of our approach as the experts on their own neighbourhoods. Engaging, building trust with and collaborating with communities in Islington is vital to the success of this strategy, community involvement and engagement will remain at the forefront as we seek to tackle this complex challenge.
- 3.5 Alongside extensive engagement with communities and partners across the borough, including residents, service-users, voluntary and community sector organisations, staff across Islington Council and our statutory partners, we have been guided by the World Health Organisation 'public health' model of violence reduction, which will allow us to tackle both the root causes of and manifestation of violence in our approach. Our approach is a four-step, integrated approach that centres community empowerment as the most sustainable outcome for long-term, positive change: preventing violence, minimising impact supporting victims and offenders, and empowering communities.
- 3.6 This approach will be applied through each of our priority areas for the next 5 years. We have developed 5 key priority focus areas. Each priority area will form a separate strand of work. There are 6 strands in total, with a strand added to ensure we maintain a focus locally on the impact of drugs as a driver for serious violence and crime cutting across each area:
- Places and Spaces
 - Women's Safety
 - Youth Safety
 - Adults
 - Organised Crime
 - Drugs as a driver for crime

- 3.7 Creating this framework has allowed us the opportunity to articulate the extensive engagement that has taken place with communities and partners across Islington over 2021, ensuring diverse voices from across the borough and key learning from previous actions are reflected. It has provided us with a strong steer and support for the work we must do in the coming years, including identifying underdeveloped areas of understanding or provision, and an opportunity to assess effective use of resources towards common objectives. However, this is only the start of our journey.

Looking forward, there is much work to do and we will continue to put the community at the heart of this partnership effort. This will include the development of an action plan through a process of community consultation and engagement with partners, community groups and residents. The plan will allow us to robustly, continuously and regularly monitor the progress, outputs and impact of our work as a partnership. Our intention is for this to remain a 'live' document; the strategy and plan will evolve and develop in response to the changing nature of serious violence and crime in Islington as well as through our improved intelligence and understanding of issues.

With this in mind, we have collated violence reduction actions from various plans across the Partnership into a draft action plan. This is our starting point, setting out an initial picture of the tangible activities, resources and effort from across the Safer Islington Partnership within the scope of this strategic framework. We recognise that this document, attached as an appendix to the strategy, requires much work to ensure that the resources and collective effort align with – and can be measured over time against – our strategic objectives. This work is underway and will continue through year one of the plan.

The strategy and plan will be owned and monitored by the Safer Islington Partnership (SIP), which includes Islington Council, the police, London Fire Brigade, health sector, schools, probation services alongside representatives from the voluntary, community, faith, and business sectors.

Actions will be delivered by SIP's working sub-groups, with short-term progress and updates monitored at SIP's quarterly meeting. Long-term progress will be reviewed annually with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly to promote transparency and accountability in this work. In addition, we will continue to involve and engage our community to address the work outlined in this strategy through a range of other existing forums and activities, such as the Safer Neighbourhood Board, Safer Neighbourhood Panels, Ward Partnerships, SIP's Annual Assessment and emergency community meetings. Oversight over the release of the strategy will include the Housing Management Team, Corporate Management Board, Executive and the Safer Islington Partnership Board.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial implications:

There are no direct financial implications for the council as a result of this strategy. The focus of this strategy is about pulling together existing strategies and actions within the Council and partners, including ensuring there is effective use of existing resources/funding around common strategic priorities.

4.2 Legal Implications:

Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 currently sets out the requirement for Community Safety Partnerships to have a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder within their local area.

The Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill 2021 ("the Bill") proposes an amendment to section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 that will introduce the Serious Violence Duty ("the Duty") . The Duty will require Community Safety Partnerships to formulate and implement a strategy to prevent and reduce serious violence in their local area.

The Home Office has published draft statutory guidance for responsible authorities regarding the Duty which has been applied in the formulation of Islington's Safer Partnerships' Violence Reduction Strategy.

Once launched, the Violence Reduction Strategy must be kept under review. This will ensure that any updates to the Strategy necessitated by changes to the Bill before it is enacted or changes to the draft statutory guidance can be implemented in due course.

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

No negative environmental impacts are expected from the release and implementation of this strategy.

The strategy will provide support with the Council's ambition to work together towards finding local solutions to tackle the climate emergency as well as how we will deliver our ambition to achieving net zero carbon by 2030.

4.4 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.

The new Violence Reduction Strategy sets out the council's approach to reducing the long-term scale and impact of violence, making Islington a safer, fairer borough for all, in part, by putting Challenging Inequality at the forefront of our work.

Equality impact issues have been covered throughout the consultation period and during the production of this strategy, including the completion of an Equality Impact Assessment screening tool for the short-term emergency Summer Violence Reduction Plan and a full Equality Impact Assessment for this long-term Violence Reduction Strategy. This strategy seeks to make Islington a safer, fairer borough for all in line with Islington's Fairer Together, For a Fairer Future strategy launched in 2021 which sets out the commitment to create a more equal Islington. Integral to our vision is our commitment to addressing the disproportionate impact of violence on certain groups – namely, Black young men, women, and vulnerable adults.

The assessment outlines the positive impacts on people with protected characteristics and/or from disadvantaged groups who may be more likely to be victims and/or perpetrators of violence. Priority cohorts such as young people, Black young men, women and vulnerable adults will benefit from the work in our focus areas to specifically engage these groups to understand their experiences of violence and provide targeted support with a focus on early intervention and prevention. Additionally, we know that how safe local people feel can be influenced by many factors – including age, gender expression, race, ethnicity, visible religious affiliation, and expression of sexuality. Our work to create safer public spaces, and around issues such as Hate crime incorporated within this strategy, recognises and listens to the unique experiences of these groups and works to ensure everyone is and feels safe in our borough.

The assessment also acknowledges the possible low negative impact on certain groups. We have adapted a public health approach which focuses on tackling both the root causes and manifestations of violence and can be summarised by the following points:

- Focussing on a defined population
- With and for communities
- Not constrained by organisational or professional boundaries
- Focussed on generating long term as well as short term solutions
- Based on data and intelligence to identify the burden on the population, including any inequalities
- Rooted in evidence of effectiveness to tackle the problem

In adopting this approach, we seek to avoid over criminalising those groups most at risk of or already offending, particularly as this can undermine trust and confidence in the police. However, we recognise that punitive methods and criminalisation are critical aspects of a cohesive approach to tackling violence – our public health approach is complementary to, not in conflict with, enforcement and criminal-justice activities. In the short-term, more people, such as young Black men who are disproportionately impacted as victims/suspects of serious youth violence, may come into contact with the criminal justice system because of increased police interventions while prevention and support services operate in tandem. This has an associated risk that it could inflame community tensions, including racial tensions and mistrust in the police as there is already low confidence in the police among Black communities. However, we believe this potential negative impact is low and will be mitigated through the suite of other offers we have developed that positively target communities, including Black young men and young people, as part of our goal to improve trust and confidence in public services and the police. For example, we are developing a strategy specifically to improve Black communities' trust and confidence in the police as directed by the Mayor's Office for Police and Crime. This will encompass a range of engagement, training and comms offers under the interconnected themes of transparency, engagement, trust and respect, empowerment, and accountability. We will clearly communicate our approach as one ultimately seeking to prevent serious injury and violence across all communities, including those more likely to be impacted such as young people, young Black men, women and vulnerable adults. We have set out a clear governance structure for the monitoring and review of this strategy and an action plan will follow, outlining key activities and performance indicators to review the effectiveness of this framework. We have also set out how we will continue to engage our communities on the whole and through targeted activities as we move to implementation.

The partnership is determined to challenge inequality throughout the delivery of our services and various strategies incorporated under the Violence Reduction Strategy, to prevent discrimination and to address the impacts of intersectionality, working through a trauma-informed and inclusive approach. A full Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and is attached as appendix 2.

5. Reason for recommendations

5.1 It is recommended that this strategy is agreed in order to:

- Ensure the Safer Islington Partnership meets the draft guidance regarding the introduction of the new Serious Violence Duty which will obligate Community Safety Partnerships to reduce serious violence through implementation of a violence reduction strategy
- Ensure that the Council and the partnership are clear on the strategic vision, approach and priorities in relation to reducing the long-term scale and impact of violence for the next 5 years and beyond to meet our aspiration to make Islington a safer, fairer borough
- Ensure transparency and accountability through setting out clear responsibilities for ownership, monitoring and engagement plans in relation to the strategy and the commitments of the partnership

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Violence Reduction Strategy draft (note: a final version will be prepared by the Council's graphic design team ahead of publication)
- Appendix 2: Initial draft action plan
- Appendix 3: Equality Impact Assessment

Background papers: None.

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



Executive Member for Community Safety

Date: 31.01.2022

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Violence Reduction Strategy 2022-2027

A community partnership response to tackle serious violence and crime in Islington

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Foreword/opening statements

Cllr Sue Lukes, Executive Member for Community Safety and Chair of the Safer Islington Partnership foreword will be added following Executive Board, this will highlight in particular the importance and success of the engagement around this strategy. We will invite comments from Executive and the partnership as to further key points to include.

Andy Carter, Borough Commander of Islington/Camden Borough Command Unit, Metropolitan Police

Tackling violence in all its forms remains the Met's number one priority. This is the main issue that Londoners have made clear is important to them and that underlines our ongoing commitment to tackling violence.

Violent crime devastates the lives of individuals, families and communities. The police are determined to do all they can to prevent and disrupt such violence but we are clear that we cannot achieve this alone. Tackling the root causes requires a combined effort with our partners and our communities. We need to properly understand the issues, addressing the risk factors that increase the likelihood of somebody becoming an offender or a victim of serious violence, and to work together to reduce this risk. As such, prevention is central to our approach. We are constantly developing our capabilities and our response through a range of initiatives, such as:

- Problem-oriented policing (POP), also known as problem-solving policing, an approach to tackling crime and disorder that involves the identification of a specific problem, thorough analysis to understand the problem, the development of a tailored response and an assessment of the effects of the response.
- Focussed deterrence, also called "pulling levers," a focussed strategy that attempts to deter specific criminal behaviour through fear of specific sanctions (or "levers"), as well as anticipation of benefits for not engaging in crime.
- 'Hotspot's policing, a strategy that involves the targeting of resources and activities to those places where crime is most concentrated. The strategy is based on the premise that crime and disorder is not evenly spread within neighbourhoods but clustered in small locations. Focussing resources and activities in 'hotspot's aims to prevent crime in these specific areas and potentially, reduce overall crime levels in the wider geographic area.

We are also focussing on solving more violent crime in order to bring justice for those affected and improving the outcomes for victims.

This strategy sets out a new challenge for our partnership. We are determined to end the misery serious violence can cause. Only with this joint effort can we begin to achieve sustainable reductions in serious violence and improve the health and quality of life of those who live, work and visit Islington.

Introduction

Violence is a universal challenge. It has devastating consequences for victims, perpetrators, and their families, instils fear within and sows division into our communities, and has major financial and public health consequences for society.

As a category, 'violence' covers a broad range of incidents. The scope for violent crimes within this strategy encompasses exploitative and criminal activities where there is an inherent threat or reality of serious violence in the public realm and connecting to violence in the home. This includes: homicide, violence against the person (with injury) including knife and gun crime, organised crime (including county lines drug trafficking), serious youth violence, violence against women and girls (including domestic abuse), hate crime, modern slavery and human trafficking, cuckooing, and sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault). Within this scope, our remit is focussed specifically around reducing harm in the context of victims, offenders, and the location of where the actual or threat of serious violence took place.

Tackling this challenge is no easy task. Although the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) has shown long-term reductions in estimates of violent crime over the last two decades overall¹, incidents of serious violence have increased in England and Wales since 2014. Certain types of violence have increased sharply in recent years – knife crime, for example, increased by 84% between June 2014 and June 2020.² While we have recorded a decline in crime and violent incidents in Islington between 2020 and 2021 (compared to 2019-2020), this can be partly attributed to the Covid-19 lockdown. As restrictions ease and activities return, now is a time to refresh our ambition and approach towards serious violence reduction.

This is not a single agency issue. In order to truly tackle the root causes and examples of violence effectively, we must work in co-ordination and collaboration with local partners, as well as adapting a whole-community approach. We know that ethnicity, gender, and age

¹ Office for National Statistics, 'The nature of violence crime in England and Wales', [The nature of violent crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/the-nature-of-violence-crime-in-england-and-wales/2019-09-17)

² Home Office, 'Serious Violence Duty', [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1027878/Draft Guidance - Serious Violence Duty.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1027878/Draft_Guidance_-_Serious_Violence_Duty.pdf), p4.

shape the lived reality of violence³; a 'whole-community' approach also means understanding and addressing the differences in lived experience within our borough. Our commitment to addressing the disproportionate impact of violence on certain groups, such as young Black men, women, and vulnerable adults, is essential to our vision.

Although there have been positive reductions in the level of violent incidents across Islington, even one violent incident is an incident too many. We know there is more to do to make our community safer. This strategy sets out the framework for how we will take ownership of our ambition as a partnership to effect long-lasting change and reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence, specifically around six key priority strands:

- Places and Spaces
- Women's Safety
- Youth Safety
- Organised Crime
- Wider Adult Crime
- Drugs as a driver for crime

Our aim is to place the reduction of violent crime at the heart of community safety: to promote a coherent collective vision, priorities for collaborative partnership working, and shared and sustainable measures of success.

Our work to reduce violent crime links to wider community safety concerns, and we recognise the community feedback we received on experiencing factors such as inequality, poverty and mental ill-health and anxiety, which have negative consequences on individuals and communities. **To reaffirm however, the purpose of this work is a reduction in the scale and impact of actual, and perceived fear of, serious violent crimes in the borough – making Islington a fairer, safer borough for all.**

³ Office for National Statistics, 'The nature of violence crime in England and Wales', [The nature of violent crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/articles/the-nature-of-violent-crime-in-england-and-wales/2019-03-28).

Creating this strategic framework has allowed us the opportunity to reflect on the extensive engagement that has taken place with communities and partners across Islington over 2021, ensuring diverse voices from across the borough and key learning from previous actions are analysed for us to build on. It has provided us with a strong steer and support for the work we must do in the coming years, including identifying underdeveloped areas of understanding or provision, and an opportunity to assess effective use of resources towards common objectives. However, this is only the start of our journey.

There is much work to do and we will continue to put the community at the heart of this partnership effort. This will include the development of an action plan through a process of community consultation and engagement with partners, community groups and residents. The plan will allow us to robustly, continuously and regularly monitor the progress, outputs and impact of our work as a partnership. Our intention is for this to remain a 'live' document; the strategy and plan will evolve and develop in response to the changing nature of serious violence and crime in Islington as well as through our improved intelligence and understanding of issues.

With this in mind, we have collated violence reduction actions from various plans across the Safer Islington Partnership (SIP) - Islington Council, the police, London Fire Brigade, health sector, schools, probation services and representatives from the voluntary, community, faith, and business sectors - into a draft action plan. We recognise that this document, attached as an appendix to the strategy, requires much work to ensure that the resources and collective effort align with – and can be measured over time against – our strategic objectives. This work is underway and will continue through year one of the plan.

We recognise that lots of community safety activity takes place in Islington, but the landscape can present a confusing and incoherent picture. Our primary action for year one of this strategy will be to further develop a clear summary action plan of the things which have greatest impact in reducing violent crime and which offer the community greatest assurance. This action plan will be a lens through which we can view changes in violent crime over time.

Further development, governance and monitoring of this strategic framework and plan will form part of our next steps, but first we will look to establish the context and purpose of our actions.

Our vision

Our ambition is to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence – making Islington a safer, fairer borough for all.

We will adopt a whole-community approach: supporting all victims, families and communities affected, providing positive opportunities to those at risk of becoming involved in violence, and rehabilitating offenders. Integral to this vision is our commitment to addressing the disproportionate impact of violence on certain groups – namely, young Black men, women, and vulnerable adults. Through realising these aims, we aspire to:

- Save lives and significantly reduce serious injury
- Improve community resilience and cohesion
- Empower local people to take ownership over their neighbourhoods and communities
- Improve trust and confidence in public services and the police, particularly among Black and minoritised ethnic groups.

Taking ownership

In May 2021, the UK Government published guidance on the new Serious Violence Duty⁴, which obligates Community Safety Partnerships to reduce serious violence through implementation of a violence reduction strategy. Although this Violence Reduction Strategy is informed by this statutory duty, it is predominately inspired by our aspiration in Islington to promote a fairer, safer borough.

We know that tackling violence is a multi-faceted challenge that cannot be resolved by any single organisation. Only a partnership approach can be effective in delivering tangible reductions in violence on a local level, one that listens to and involves all our communities.

In Islington, the Safer Islington Partnership (SIP) is responsible for coordinating and overseeing efforts to reduce violence in the borough and improve community safety.

⁴ Home Office, 'Serious Violence Duty', https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1027878/Draft_Guidance_-_Serious_Violence_Duty.pdf

This includes ownership over and monitoring of this strategy, which brings together and builds upon several existing or in-development strategies, as illustrated below:



Our Summer Violence Reduction and Safety work in 2021 focussed on responding to the predicted escalation of serious violence and homicide from late June to September 2021 saving young Black lives and ensuring our residents continue to feel safe in Islington.

Although centred on the short-term as an emergency response, our plan utilised the principles of a public health approach and has provided the foundation for the development of this longer-term comprehensive strategy. These principles include using data and intelligence to work with and for communities and identify levels of risk for the population and are outlined further in the 'Our Approach' section of this strategy. We have learnt from the opportunity to trial initiatives such as daily multi-agency tasking huddles, which were excellent in allowing sharing of information and joint quick tasking, and up-scaled community reassurance messaging and engagement outlining the range of work going on in this space and providing ways for residents to get involved.

With this strategy, we now turn to build on and take forward our action so far in support of our medium and long-term vision, responding to the picture of violence in Islington.

Violence in Islington

Defining violence

Violence is a broad category, encompassing numerous different kinds of violent incidents. In Islington, our scope includes particular violent crimes alongside exploitative and criminal activities where there is an inherent threat or reality of serious violence. This includes:

- Homicide
- Violence against the person (with injury) including knife and gun crime
- Organised Crime, including County Lines drug trafficking
- Serious Youth Violence
- Violence Against Women and Girls, including domestic abuse
- Hate Crime
- Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking, including cuckooing
- Sexual offences, including rape and sexual assault

The causes of violence are complex and its consequences can touch anyone in the community. However, some people are at much greater risk of experiencing or perpetrating violence, such as those who experienced Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) (such as growing up in a household with domestic abuse, childhood trauma, abuse or neglect), or struggle with substance misuse and addiction. People with learning difficulties and/or disabilities can also be more vulnerable.

We also know that ethnicity, gender, and age shape the lived reality of violence. Perpetrators of most forms of violence are predominately men aged 16 – 39, while young Black men are disproportionately represented as both victims and perpetrators in terms of youth violence⁵. These differing experiences in-part influence communities' trust in public services and the police; Black and Mixed groups have significantly less confidence in the police compared to

⁵ Office for National Statistics, 'The nature of violence crime in England and Wales', [The nature of violent crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/the-nature-of-violent-crime-in-england-and-wales/2019-01-24).

White ethnic groups according to data from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) on public perception and victim satisfaction with the Metropolitan Police Service.⁶

What does violence look like locally?

Islington experienced a 24% decline in crime and violent incidents between April 2020 and March 2021 (compared to the same period in 2019/2020). However, this can be partly attributed to the impact of Covid-19 – as restrictions have eased, violence and crime are likely to rise again.

Every year the Safer Islington Partnership carries out a strategic assessment of crime in the borough to give an overview of the current and long-term issues affecting or likely to affect the London Borough of Islington. This is then used to determine local priorities. In March 2021, our strategic assessment found that the experience of violence in Islington is also gendered; men are more likely to be a victim of robbery and non-domestic violence against the person (including serious violence), while women are more likely to be a victim of sexual offences, domestic abuse, other theft and theft from person.

The below figures outline the borough's performance data for different types of crime, which also forms part of the yearly strategic assessment. Data is taken from MetStats2, the Metropolitan Police Service business intelligence tool⁷, and compares the period between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021 to the same period in 2019/20:

- **Knife crime** – although knife offences declined by 23% between 2019/20 and 2020/21, Islington remained the tenth highest London borough for knife crime offences. Incidents with injury declined by 18% overall, but only by 5% for young people under 24 – meaning we have more work to do to specifically protect our young people from knife harm.

⁶ Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, 'Public voice dashboard', <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/public-voice-dashboard>

⁷ Data is taken from MetStats2 and reported internally by the Community Safety Intelligence Team, Islington Council. For statistics available to the public online see also: Metropolitan Police Service, 'Crime data dashboard', <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-data-dashboard/>; Metropolitan Police Service, 'Annual crime summaries: 2020-2021', <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/>. Please note that the categories for the types of crime may vary in the public police statistics compared to data shared with the council and partners internally.

- **Youth violence** – overall youth violence incidents declined by 35%, a reduction higher than the London average (31%), and serious youth violence declined by 37%. However, significant ongoing tensions among groups of young people in the borough remain.
- **Robbery** – whilst recording reductions, Islington still ranked highly across London for personal robbery (sixth out of 32 boroughs). This was partially driven by pedal cycle and moped enabled crime, which is often connected to organised crime.
- **Sexual offences** – overall the number of sexual offences declined by 25% between 2019/20 and 2020/21, higher than the London average reduction of 8%.
- **Domestic abuse** – Islington recorded a 2.5% increase in detections of domestic abuse offences and the borough was ranked 1 out of 32 in London for the highest level of detections for the 12-month period between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021 at 18%. While this may reflect well on our borough and our commitment to this work, it is a real challenge to all involved to drive up this unacceptably low rate.

How did Islington rank in London according to the Metropolitan Police Service across this period from April 2020 to March 2021?



Trust and confidence

Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so our communities feel safe. Fear can have a profound impact in itself, adversely affecting health and wellbeing outcomes, disrupting community cohesion and resilience, restricting choices and mobility, and undermining the impact of positive reductions in violence.

We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors, such as living in an area with a high concentration of crime. We also know that perception or fear of safety impacts not only those who experience violence as victims and/or perpetrators but the whole community, including friends, family and neighbours. Following the past two years of feeling uncertain and unsafe in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, our residents may be feeling a heightened sense of vulnerability. We have heard from our communities and recognise the role high-profile incidents of serious violence may play in shifting how someone feels and acts in their area short or long-term. We have listened to experiences showing how multiple factors – such as age, disability, gender expression, race, visible religious affiliation, expression of sexuality, language barriers, care and support needs, experiences as a refugee or asylum seeker – may influence some residents to have a higher fear of violence. Ultimately, we also understand that the trust and confidence our communities have in public services and the police shapes feelings of safety in our streets.

Through consultation such as our Safer Spaces engagement platform run in 2021⁸, residents are encouraged to tell us not only where they feel safe and unsafe in Islington, but why. . This engagement exercise will help us develop actions to deliver practical, community-led responses based on the key locations, types of activity, environment and violence reported, and what we learn about the experiences of key demographics such as women and young people. Initiatives such as Safe Havens⁹ have already been developed in line with this thinking to reduce fear by providing a safe space within public and commercial premises for those who feel threatened on

⁸ Islington Council, 'Safer Spaces Islington', <https://saferspacesislington.commonplace.is/>

⁹ Islington Council, 'Safe haven scheme', <https://www.islington.gov.uk/community-safety/safe-havens-scheme>

the street. In conjunction with Public Protection, our Community Safety teams work to carry out environmental visual audits and make physical changes to minimise the risk of crime and the perception of that risk in an area.

As we look to further develop our strategy, we will continue to acknowledge this distinction. We will work with and engage with our residents to ensure we have a more accurate picture of what safety feels like in the borough and that we take a trauma-informed approach to understanding how we can tackle this challenge. Understanding that the perception of safety is influenced by concerns beyond the focus of this strategy on serious violence and crime, we will work to establish a wider community safety communications and engagement plan to set out in more detail how we capture, measure and address feelings of safety.

Our approach

Developing our approach

Our strategy has been informed and shaped – at every step of the process – by extensive engagement with communities and partners across the borough, including residents, service-users, voluntary and community sector organisations, and our statutory partners.

This consultation and development process has included:

- Islington Council development of an initial **Summer Violence Reduction Plan** with Islington police including actions centred around four key steps: preventing violence, minimising impact, supporting victims and offenders, and empowering communities
- **Partnership roundtable event** – consultation on the Summer Plan with organisations across Islington involved in violence reduction work
- Our **Safer Spaces physical postcard campaign**, targeting all households in the borough, encouraging residents to tell us where and why they feel unsafe locally
- Our **Safer Spaces engagement platform**, open to all who live, work, study or socialise in Islington, attracting approximately 1600 responses so far by November 2021.

Additionally, our '**Islington Together: Let's talk about a safer future**' engagement week was the largest safety consultation in London in 2021, engaging over 700 people. Almost 50

separate community conversations took place within the community in conjunction with residents and voluntary and community sector groups:

Islington Residents	Somali communities	Faith groups	Voluntary Groups
Young People	Muslim communities	Businesses	Schools
Tenancy Management Organisations	Parents affected by violence	LGBTQ+ residents	Councillors and Youth Councillors
Women	Parent champions	Ward Panels	Police
Tenants and Residents Associations Organisations	Residents with complex needs (e.g. substance misuse)	Staff who work directly with young people (including LBI staff)	Residents with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

From the launch event at the Islington Assembly Hall, our virtual Community Conversations, visits at three libraries, sixteen community centres, ten virtual partnership meetings, and five service user group meetings, a range of events were carried out in each ward. Each event had a fierce dedication to intensive, quality engagement with the diverse voices across all of our communities in Islington.

Our approach focussed on gaining insight from people with first-hand experience or interest in this work, putting local people at the heart as experts on their own neighbourhoods. This also involved asking voluntary and community groups to host discussions with their service users with which they had established relationships. This included: Arsenal in the Community, One True Voice, Caxton House, Better Lives, Centre 404, Forum+, Voluntary Action Islington, Parent Champions, Copenhagen Youth Project, SoapBox Youth Hub and the Violence Reduction Unit Parent Champions. In this way, we were able to lead with quality participation from people who have been affected by violence, giving voice to their experiences, and desire to be a part of the solution to these challenges.

Across these community spaces, everyone who lives and works in Islington was invited to share their experiences and feedback, answering five key questions:

- 1) How should the police, council and partners tackle violence in Islington?

- 2) Who do the police and council need to work with to tackle violence in Islington?
- 3) How can we keep you informed about the work we are doing to tackle violence in Islington?
- 4) How would you like to be involved in tackling violence in Islington?
- 5) What can we do as a community to tackle antisocial behaviour?

Five key themes emerged, highlighting what communities want us to prioritise and address within this work:

- Invest in early intervention and prevention by deploying a joined up approach between schools, families and social services.
- Work with communities to tackle violence and equip them with the skills and confidence to report antisocial behaviour and crime.
- Prioritise working with young people and parents/carers, to understand and tackle the root causes of violence.
- Make spaces safer for communities, particularly women and young people.
- Build relations between the police and communities.

What you had to say about a safer future in Islington

- "Tackle poverty and inequality from the beginning of young people's lives"
- "Early intervention is crucial and once individuals are identified you need an intensive intervention with a clear action plan"
- "We need a more holistic approach, including having role models within the system"
- "Women would like workshops on safety advice"
- "There is a lot of trauma in the community. We need to do more work in areas where we know there is a lot of trauma surrounding incidents of violence"
- "We need to empower and deliver training to parents. Taking part in the Parent Champion project has made me feel empowered and it would be nice to share this with other parents"
- "We can tackle violence as a TEAM (Together Everyone Achieves More)"
- "Professionals speak about violence in terms of statistics; even one death is one death too many"
- "We know the police are there to protect us and we need to respect them but respect goes both ways"
- "We need to keep on talking and having these meetings. But we want solutions to follow"

This engagement week was only a starting point. We know there is still more to be done to ensure the voice of all of our community are truly heard in this strategy as it is implemented. Adopting a 'you said, we did' communications approach will allow us to continue the conversation with our communities, partners and residents across the borough and improve transparency and accountability in our delivery.

A public health model

While often regarded as simply a criminal justice matter, violence is a significant public health issue. It impacts the broader health and wellbeing of the general population (alongside the individuals directly affected) and causes poor physical and mental health through fear, injury and loss or grief, affecting individuals and communities. Like a disease, it is contagious, with clusters of incidents linked by varying factors, and it is distributed unequally across the population, connected to underlying inequalities.

In Islington, we recognise that tackling both the root causes of and manifestation of violence requires a partnership approach – led by and for the local community. Although the origins of violence are complex and challenging to tackle, it is not inevitable – patterns of violent behaviour and incidents can be predicted and prevented.

In developing our strategy and action plan, we have been guided by the World Health Organisation's (WHO) 'public health' model of violence reduction. This approach is summarised by the following points:

- Focussing on a defined population
- With and for communities
- Not constrained by organisational or professional boundaries
- Focussed on generating long-term as well as short-term solutions
- Based on data and intelligence to identify the burden on the population, including any inequalities
- Rooted in evidence of effectiveness to tackle the problem

In adopting this approach, we seek to avoid over-criminalising those groups most at risk of or already offending, particularly as this can undermine trust and confidence in the police.

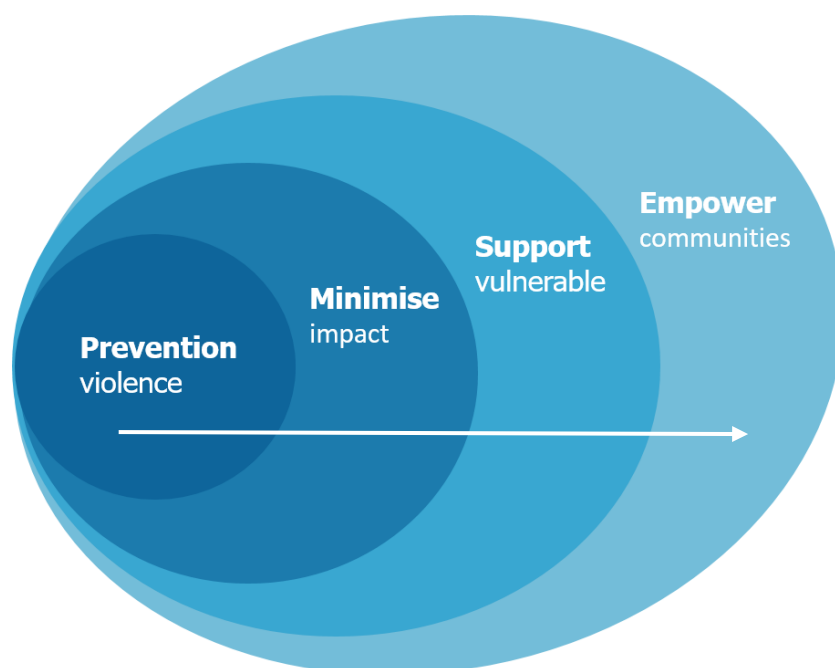
However, we recognise that use of the law and law enforcement are critical aspects of a cohesive approach to tackling violence – our public health approach is complementary to, not in conflict with, enforcement and criminal justice activities. In the short-term, more people may come into contact with the criminal justice system because of increased police interventions while prevention and support services operate in tandem.

This model informs our whole-system approach – a multi-faceted challenge requires a multi-faceted response from across the community. SIP will therefore draw on the full resources of the partnership – Islington Council, the police, London Fire Brigade, health sector, schools, probation services and representatives from the voluntary, community, faith, and business sectors – to deliver evidence-based interventions and engagement work with young people, adults, families and communities.

Four steps to reducing and preventing violence

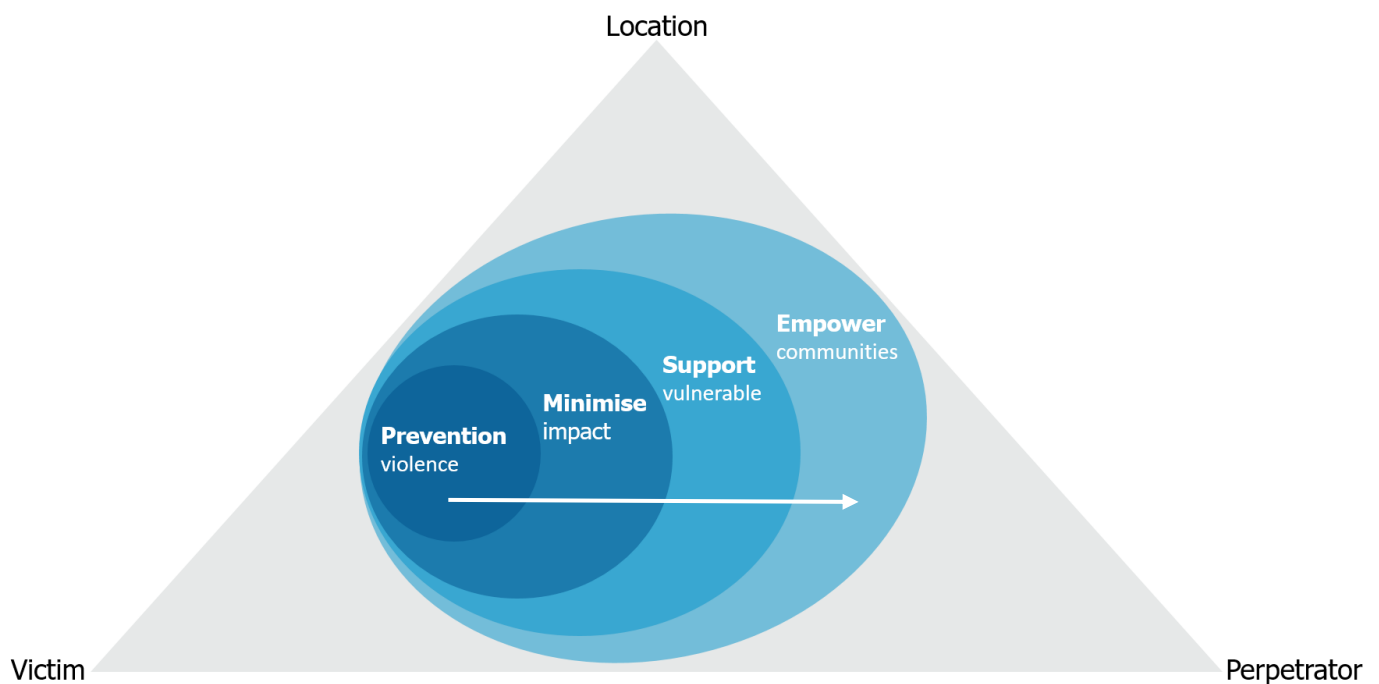
Our approach is a four step, integrated approach that centres community empowerment as the most sustainable outcome for long-term, positive change:

- **Prevention** of serious violence before it occurs by providing violence-diverting information and opportunities alongside targeted interventions towards individuals most at-risk of committing violence.
- **Minimise** the impact of serious violence on the community by scaling-up the partnership and communications response to swiftly de-escalate and contain violence.
- **Support** those vulnerable to, at-risk of or affected by serious violence by providing them with adequate support and interventions.



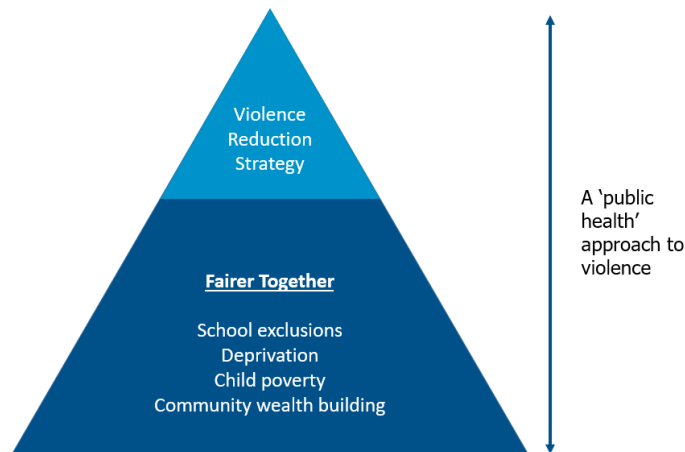
- **Empower** communities to strengthen their own resilience and knowledge, make positive behavioural choices, and to work with others to prevent and reduce serious violence.

In order to effectively tackle violence, our approach also encompasses a focus on victims, offenders, and locations as the three ingredients for an incident (or threat) of violence:



As a part of our Fairer Together partnership, Islington is influencing the prevention and reduction of violence through a range of early intervention, prevention, and targeted approaches tackling the underlying causes of violence such as school exclusions and deprivation.

However, as illustrated below, the remit of this strategy (and SIP) is focussed specifically around reducing harm in the context of victims, offenders, and the location of where the actual or threat of serious violence took place.



Putting community at the heart of our approach

Engaging, building trust with and collaborating with communities in Islington is vital to the success of this strategy. Local people are experts of their own neighbourhoods, providing valuable understanding into the trigger points for tensions and violence.

Ensuring communities are involved from the beginning also ensures long-term sustainability of our approach. This means empowering our communities, whether through offering forums for people to share concerns, exchange ideas and build networks, or exploring funding options to implement initiatives – such as the council's new community chest funding for small community groups to get involved in making spaces safer and preventing violence.

By educating local people on violence reduction and equipping them with the tools to engage their networks, we will uplift communities to work alongside us in:

- preventing serious violence before it occurs through provision of positive opportunities and education
- minimising and containing the impact of violence on the wider community
- supporting those at-risk of or affected by serious violence, including children, family and friends
- developing and promoting positive alternative opportunities, away from violence, within the community

Essential to our approach is engaging with residents who seldom engage with or lack trust in public services. This includes targeted engagement with Black and minoritised ethnic groups to

build confidence in and access to statutory partners' services. This approach will be built upon in our development of a trust, accountability, and engagement action plan based on the Mayor of London's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing¹⁰.

Some of our engagement plans could include:

- Developing 'community conversations' – an open forum for questions and discussion with residents and partnership organisations
- Establishing an annual memorial event of loss to provide an opportunity for people to come together and reflect, celebrate, and mourn those who have lost their lives through violence within the borough
- Developing trusted sources of information within community spaces – including barbershops, takeaways, religious sites, youth centres, and sports clubs – to deliver positive violence reduction messages
- Proactive involvement with ward partnerships to give local residents, community groups and businesses the opportunity to voice concerns, shape services, and receive information relating to violence reduction in their particular ward
- Using data from our Safer Spaces engagement to explore opportunities with specific communities, or in specific locations
- Adopting a 'you said, we did' communications approach to improve transparency and accountability in our delivery
- Establishing a Violence Reduction Ambassador scheme and/or support of empowerment initiatives such as Parent champions
- Working with the Arsenal/Adidas No More Red initiative to encourage young people who can work to reduce violence and increase confidence in their communities to seek mentoring and support from the scheme
- Youth safety parenting workshops targeted towards Black and Minority Ethnic communities

¹⁰ Mayor of London, Greater London Authority, 'Action Plan – Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing', <https://www.london.gov.uk/publications/action-plan-transparency-accountability-and-trust-policing>

- Working with colleagues across the Fairer Together Partnership to identify shared engagement opportunities to support, involve and work with residents early

Our priorities

We have developed five key priority focus areas for 2022-27. Each priority area will form a separate strand of work. There are six strands of work in total. A strand of work has been added to ensure we maintain a focus locally on the impact of drugs as a driver for serious violence and crime that cuts across each focus area.



Each of our strands of work will includes focusses and corresponding actions connected to our four integrated spheres of violence reduction: **preventing** violence, **minimising** impact, **supporting** victims and offenders, and **empowering** communities.

1. Places and Spaces

Some locations in Islington are known as areas of 'high harm' or 'hotspots', which means there is a high concentration of violence or crime. Our knowledge of these more susceptible areas, whether that be transport hubs or places of work, such as hospitals, retailers and those within the night-time economy, already informs the prioritisation and resources we put into our everyday work.

Through our focus on 'Places and Spaces' we will continue to monitor, review and safeguard high harm locations we are already aware of, as well as expanding our knowledge of these locations in the borough through data analysis and engagement to target actions effectively. This includes commitments from the police for the use of 'hotspot' policing and patrols, focussing resources and activities to prevent crime in specific concentrated areas and potentially, reduce overall crime levels in the wider geographic area. It also involves broader

work within the council to 'design out' crime through environmental changes and empower residents to take control to support the improvement and safety of public places and greenspaces across the borough. This means taking a whole-systems approach in line with successful pilot projects in areas such as Finsbury Park, and the 'Parks for Health' programme to transform greenspaces to tackle health challenges for now and future generations.

Alongside, 'hotspot' locations, we know that how safe local people feel in the spaces across our borough can be influenced by many factors – including age, gender expression, race, ethnicity, visible religious affiliation, and expression of sexuality, as well as how dark it is and how many people are outside. We also know that 'high harm' spaces are not only physical – violent incidents (or the threat of violence) can also take place in the online world.

Our aim is that no one should feel afraid in Islington, regardless of your personal identity, the time of day, or how busy it is: everyone should feel and be safe in our streets.

Safer Spaces

Our priority is to continually improve how we identify locations where violence occurs, or where people feel unsafe. Our aim is to reduce the level of criminality, violence and threat, working with communities to ensure those spaces become safe and welcoming for all.

Night-time economy

The night-time economy is a fundamental part of our community in Islington that everyone should be able to enjoy. However, it can be associated with issues related to drug and alcohol-fuelled violence, sexual harassment and assaults, so we have introduced the late-night levy and subsequent strategies to protect these assets and help ensure everyone can enjoy a safe night out.

Retail

We will work closely with local businesses to address retail crime and associated abuse perpetrated against business owners and staff. This includes access to police officers tasked to specific business communities in specific cases, such as work undertaken at Blackstock Road in 2021, and maintaining a strong dialogue between retail groups, the

council's Inclusive Economy team, the police and community safety partners to highlight emerging issues.

Borders

Violence is not contained within administrative borders; as such, we will work closely with the surrounding boroughs of Haringey, Hackney and Camden, particularly in key locations of high harm. We expect all Safer Islington partners to work closely with colleagues across different boroughs to ensure effectiveness of services and support.

Online Space

We will reduce harm for local people in the online space by focussing on identifying and tackling the avenues for exploitation and grooming – particularly of young people and vulnerable adults, or those with learning disabilities – and supporting those affected to recover. We will also prioritise improving our understanding of how social media and online developments are used to facilitate the illegal drugs market.

Hate Crime

Crimes committed against someone because of any protected characteristic is a hate crime and should be reported to the police. Islington Council has also passed a motion to treat gender-based violence as a hate crime¹¹; our priorities around the safety of women and girls in particular are outlined in our next priority area below. Although Islington is a proudly diverse borough with a history of tolerance and openness, hate crime is a serious issue for some members of our community and has a history of being underreported. Given this history, we will take a nuanced approach to the data on hate crime in Islington, recognising both the work still to be done to deliver the best outcomes for our residents, and that improved identification and reporting is in itself one of our priorities.

¹¹ Islington Council, 'Islington women stand in solidarity: none of us are safe unless all of us are safe', <https://www.islington.media/news/islington-women-stand-in-solidarity-none-of-us-are-safe-unless-all-of-us-are-safe>

We are determined to tackle hate crime and promote cohesion and good relations in our community. Our strategy for this is dealt with in more detail in our 4-year Hate Crime Strategy¹². This focusses on a number of areas ranging from encouraging the reporting and identification of hate crimes through communications and engagement and victim support, to providing challenge to the police through measures such as dip sampling of cases to ensure quality investigations are carried out and improve the response and outcomes for victims who report a hate crime.

In our support of the Islington Hate Crime Forum, we are committed to continuing to work with community organisations, specialist support groups and individual members of our community who work with and represent protected groups. Our aim is to better understand and address lived experiences regarding risk, reporting, support and outcomes of those who become, or fear becoming, victims of hate crime in Islington.

2. Women's Safety

While men disproportionately represent victims (and perpetrators) of violent crime, women are significantly more likely to experience gender-based violence in the home and sexual assault or harassment in public spaces. Younger women aged 16 – 24 are particularly more likely to be victims of sexual assault and experience domestic abuse than any other age group.¹³

Our work around women's safety prioritises providing those experiencing or fearing violence with the support they need to be and feel safe. This includes doing more to hold people who use violence and abuse to account, supporting practitioners to address the gap in services engaging with men who use violence and, where appropriate, supporting them to change their harmful behaviour. For example, our Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and housing teams have previously carried out communications campaigns aimed at people using violence, which has been continued with a winter campaign specifically aimed at the behaviour of men placed in public spaces such as toilets and bars. Our commitment to take action is detailed

¹² Islington Council, 'Islington is 'no place for hate' as strategy to tackle hate crime is launched',

<https://www.islington.media/news/islington-is-no-place-for-hate-as-strategy-to-tackle-hate-crime-is-launched>

¹³ Office for National Statistics, 'Sexual offences victim characteristics, England and Wales', [Sexual offences victim characteristics, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/sexualoffences/articles/sexualoffencesvictimcharacteristicsenglandandwales/2018)

more broadly in the council's Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2021-2026, one of the three focus areas for action as set out below.

Our aim is for women in Islington to live life free of fear – of domestic abuse, gender-based violence, sexual assault or harassment – both at home and in our public spaces.

Our priorities for action include:

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Islington Council has developed a VAWG 2021-26 strategy, encompassing a range of actions which aim to reduce all forms of VAWG including domestic abuse, coercive and controlling behaviour, sexual violence, stalking and harassment, harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and sex trafficking. This was published in November 2021 and focusses on a number of areas ranging from creating and delivering a coordinated community response, to preventing violence and abuse from happening and challenging inequality throughout the delivery of our VAWG services to prevent discrimination and address the impacts of intersectionality.

Making public spaces safer

We have developed a number of initiatives to improve women's confidence and safety in public spaces around Islington, including:

- Islington Safer Spaces – whole-borough initiative to encourage residents' feedback about where and why they feel safe or unsafe in locations around Islington. We will work with women's organisations to engage with women and develop practical, community-led responses and initiatives
- Supporting the Women's Night Safety Charter
- Women's Safety walks, developed by Islington4Women to encourage women to go out in their neighbourhoods and work with partners to make their routes safer
- Promoting Safe Havens – initiative encouraging public and commercial premises to register as a 'safe haven', providing a safe space for those in danger, feel threatened or harassed on the street

Nightlife

The police and council are committed to working closely with local businesses to promote women's safety in clubs, pubs, and other spaces connected to the night-time economy. This includes through providing easily accessible support if women feel unsafe or threatened, for any reason, such as through the 'Ask for Angela' initiative, and work to address people carrying out sexual violence, for example targeted communications aimed specifically at men placed in public spaces such as toilets and bars.

3. Youth Safety

Young people are particularly important to target in the violence reduction space, as young people (aged 16-24) in the UK are more likely to be victims of violence than any other age group.

In Islington, young people are also disproportionately involved in perpetrating some forms of violence – in Camden and Islington, 78% of people known to be involved in organised crime are between 18 and 28 years old. Young people are particularly vulnerable to be exploited as part of drug trafficking activities – 63% of individuals linked to 'county lines' trafficking in Islington are 18-25 years old, with the average age of 'runners' (those recruited to transport drugs and cash) becoming younger.

Islington has developed a comprehensive, five year youth safety strategy (Islington Youth Safety Strategy, 2020 – 2025) that underlines our commitments to: protect young people from violence, abuse and exploitation; safeguard young people and support families, parents and carers; address inequality and disproportionality within the youth and criminal justice system; and reduce re-offending for young people who have become more persistent in their offending behaviours.

Our priorities for action, as detailed in the strategy, include:

- Prevention
- Identification
- Engagement
- Diversion

- Support
- Protection
- Disruption
- Enforcement and Prosecution

The strategy aligns with our principles under Fairer Together to give our young people the best possible start in their lives.

4. Adults

Some adults – including those with learning disabilities, drug addiction, and poor mental health – are much more vulnerable to being affected by or becoming involved in violence than others.

Vulnerable adults are often targeted by perpetrators of violence specifically because of their perceived vulnerability. Adults with learning disabilities, for example, have a higher risk of being the victims of crime and abuse than the general population – yet they are also much less likely to report the crime or abuse they have experienced or seek help.¹⁴

We also recognise the broader impact that the incidence and manifestation of serious violence can have on feelings of safety across all adults within our community, whether that be in relation to intergenerational dynamics, experience of and connection to ‘high harm’ locations or areas facing higher levels of deprivation. Through our communications and engagement plan, we aim to actively engage this cohort, including vulnerable and older adults, to improve our intelligence, measures and action to address feelings of safety in a way that centres community empowerment.

Our ambition is to prevent vulnerable adults from being exploited into violence and support adult offenders to move away from crime, whilst holding them to account for their actions.

¹⁴ Joint Committee On Human Rights, ‘Seventh Report: TREATMENT OF PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM’, [Joint Committee On Human Rights - Seventh Report \(parliament.uk\)](https://www.parliament.uk/jchrs/seventh-report/)

Vulnerable Adults

Three key vulnerability factors increase the risk of adults being affected by or becoming involved in serious violence: a learning or developmental disability, drug or alcohol addiction, and poor mental health.

The CCG's Adults Safeguarding Board, working closely with Islington police, the council, and health partners, have identified three priority areas of work in order to reduce violence affecting vulnerable adults:

- **Cuckooing** (a practice where organised criminals take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation or criminal activities)
- **Online exploitation and radicalisation**
- **Modern Day Slavery**

These will be developed and monitored as part of the Adults Safeguarding Board's 2021-22 action plan.

Looking ahead, we will continue to work together with the Safeguarding Adults Board to identify and strengthen areas for collaboration in relation to violence reduction. This may include, for example, opportunities for action through emerging joint work with the Children's Safeguarding Board regarding transitional safeguarding; focussing on young people with complex needs who require transition planning to protect them against harm. Further exploration to identify key issues and actions the partnership can take long-term to prevent violence, minimise impact, support those affected and empower communities around wider adult crime forms part of our initial action plan.

Repeat Offenders

In order to understand and address the root causes and manifestations of violence, we are committed to predicting, preventing and breaking patterns of violent behaviour and incidents. Whilst holding adults who continue to perpetrate violence to account for their actions, this means supporting repeat offenders to move away from crime. Through effective rehabilitation, we not only protect the public from the act and spread of

violence, but also enable offenders, including vulnerable adults, to change their behaviour, participation and outcomes in our community.

We will work closely with the London Probation Service and key focus areas for our work will look to include:

- Holding offenders to account
- Supporting adult offenders to move away from violence
- Stopping the grooming and exploitation of others
- Use of the new Integrated Offenders Management framework to proactively manage local, priority offenders and make best use of shared resources and information
- Regular probation work to provide bespoke community sentence interventions and opportunities for training, employment, education and housing to reduce the risk of violence, weapon offending and improve personal well-being

5. Organised Crime

Across Camden and Islington, there are numerous Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) conducting a range of organised criminal activities. The main areas of criminality connected to violence in Islington include gang conflict, the illicit drugs market, and acquisitive crime (theft, burglary, fraud and robbery).

Of the OCGs identified in Islington and Camden, 51% are involved in organised acquisitive crime while 70% are involved in the drugs market. Although it is the police who take the lead on tackling this large subsection of organised crime related to the drugs market in Islington, the council and local partners are committed to taking responsibility for their role- from supporting the police to identify local hotspots and providing local information profiles, to co-ordinating enforcement between partners to disrupt criminality and protect local communities.

Although a relatively small number of individuals are directly involved in OCGs, their impact on communities is corrosive and wide reaching – 31% of residents in Islington feel that gangs are a problem. Organised crime tends to flourish in more deprived and vulnerable areas – young

people from deprived backgrounds or excluded from school are particularly at risk of becoming involved. This contributes to even those not involved in organised crime feeling less safe and disempowered.

Overall, our aim is to better safeguard local residents from organised criminal violence by preventing at-risk individuals' involvement with organised gangs, disrupting criminal behaviour, and providing support and gang exit strategies for those who want to leave.

Our approach, which is an emerging area of work, will focus on the following:

- **Improving our understanding of organised crime locally**, including working with communities to cultivate local intelligence and keeping ahead of developments in technology
- **Advancing our understanding of local predictors of recruitment into criminality**, enabling earlier intervention and prevention
- **Disrupting organised criminal networks and prolific offenders** through targeted and legislative interventions
- **Empowering communities to intervene and support local people at-risk** through education, training and awareness-raising on organised crime
- **Supporting young people who wish to leave gangs and organised criminality** with tailored support and positive opportunities

6. Drugs as a driver for serious violence and crime

We know that the illegal drug market drives many issues related to violence and safety across our borough. Drug dealing is often highly visible to local communities and is a main economic driver of gang conflict, undermining community cohesion and public safety. It brings other forms of violence, and a heightened awareness of the possibility of violence, into our streets and estates.

For individuals, drug use can seriously detrimentally affect physical and mental health, as well as cause significant financial precarity – leading to reoffending cycles that perpetuate repeat victimisation of innocent people. Substance misuse and abuse can also make people highly

vulnerable to being victims of violent crime themselves, although crimes experienced by this cohort in the context of drug use often go largely unreported.

We recognise the unique challenges of this area across our borough and the way it intersects with other themes featured in this strategy. Alongside work to tackle violence in relation to the illegal drugs market as a subset of our organised crime focus area, we will also seek to better understand and address how drugs impact our local community through a separate strand of work. Here, our emphasis will lie on the role of drugs as a fuel for crime, and the impact on people made vulnerable by and through this trade. We will learn from lived experiences and intelligence gathered locally, as well as reflecting on the recommendations and outcomes of the recent independent review of drugs commissioned¹⁵, and following strategy produced¹⁶, by the Government nationally.

In Islington, our aim is to reduce the harm that we know drugs cause to individuals and communities by supporting those with drug-use issues to recover and break free from perpetuating violence.

Our approach will incorporate work from across our focus areas and be outlined fully in our forthcoming Drugs Strategy. Here we will focus on four key areas:

Reduce demand

We will work with communities to strengthen resilience and design out issues by joint problem solving. We will also work with partners to change the appeal and image of drug dealing and drug taking, and take a prevention and early intervention approach to reduce the uptake of drugs. Within this work, we will maintain a focus on lived experiences of substance misuse and abuse, multiple complex needs and adverse life experiences, as well

¹⁵ Home Office and Department of Health and Social Care, 'Independent review of drugs by Professor Dame Carol Black', <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/independent-review-of-drugs-by-professor-dame-carol-black>

¹⁶ Department for Education, Department for Health and Social Care, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Home Office, Department for Work and Pensions and Ministry of Justice, 'From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives', [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/from-harm-to-hope-a-10-year-drugs-plan-to-cut-crime-and-save-lives](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/from-harm-to-hope-a-10-year-drugs-plan-to-cut-crime-and-save-lives/from-harm-to-hope-a-10-year-drugs-plan-to-cut-crime-and-save-lives)

as recognising inequalities of impact and consequence in connection to illegal drug trade across our communities.

Reduce supply

We will coordinate approaches to enforcement that further connect the police and local partners to tackle the supply of drugs, recognising the role of access to means. We will ensure strong enforcement wherever possible on those involved in organised crime and profiting from the drugs trade.

Reduce harm

We will reduce the harm caused to, and use of drugs by, those caught up in the drugs market, and support recovery from dependence and reintegration into local communities. Our actions will be outlined fully in our forthcoming Drugs Strategy

Reduce crime

We will engage widely with local communities and partners, sharing information to fully understand the nature and scale of the problem across our borough. We will create a feedback loop with local communities on actions taken, creating positive cycles to increase future reporting.

Next steps: governance, action plans and monitoring progress

The Safer Islington Partnership (SIP), Islington Council, the police, London Fire Brigade, health sector, schools, probation services alongside representatives from the voluntary, community, faith, and business sectors, will take overarching responsibility for this strategy as the lead for reducing violence in Islington.

Our primary action for year one of this strategy will be to develop a clear summary action plan of the things which have greatest impact in reducing violent crime and which offer the community greatest assurance. This plan will be produced in consultation with the partnership and community and allow us to robustly monitor our progress, and ultimately our impact, towards our overarching ambition to make Islington a fairer, safer borough for all while holding the Partnership to account.

As part of a first phase of work, a draft plan has been appended to this strategy, setting out an initial picture of the tangible activities and resources attached to this strategic framework to be developed further in year one. The focus here has been bringing together the wide variety of violence reduction actions from across the Partnership, as well as highlighting gaps or opportunities in provision that have been identified through the development of our strategy, including community engagement and equality impact assessment processes; this is our starting point.

Actions will be delivered by SIP's working sub-groups, with short-term progress and updates monitored at SIP's quarterly meeting.

Long-term progress will be reviewed annually with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly.

In addition, we will continue to involve and engage our community to address the work outlined in this strategy through a range of other existing forums and activities, such as:

Safer Neighbourhood Board

- The Safer Neighbourhood Board was set up in 2014 by Islington Council and the police, funded through the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), to give local people and victims a greater voice in setting policing priorities and improve consultation between the community, the council and other partners. The board is independent of the police, council and other statutory bodies and its role includes monitoring and engagement to hold these bodies to account.
- Due to Covid-19 the Safer Neighbourhood Board meetings are taking place online. If you are interested in attending then please contact Johnathon.Gallagher@islington.gov.uk, or for more information visit the Islington Council website at <https://www.islington.gov.uk/community-safety/crime-and-policing/neighbourhood-watch-and-safer-neighbourhood-board>

Safer Neighbourhood Panels

- Safer Neighbourhood panels are held by the police within each ward a minimum of four times a year, offering residents the chance to raise their concerns and opinions on a range of issues at a local community level to be fed back through the Safer Neighbourhood Board.
- For more information about your local safer neighbourhood panel please contact your local neighbourhood policing team sergeant or dedicated ward officer via the Metropolitan Police website at <https://www.met.police.uk/>

Ward Partnership

- Islington's ward partnerships are led by ward councillors and give local residents, community groups and businesses the opportunity to shape services, improve their neighbourhoods and have their say on important issues affecting their area. Agendas vary across each meeting and ward.
- For more information on past and future meetings including dates and venues, you can visit the Islington Council website at <https://www.islington.gov.uk/about-the-council/have-your-say/ward-partnerships>

SIP's Annual Strategic Assessment

- Every year the Safer Islington Partnership carries out a strategic assessment of all crime in the borough in the form of a data-driven analysis report, this is then used to determine local priorities. The work of delivering on these priorities is devolved to partnership subgroups which specialise in specific issues included across this strategy such as Violence Against Women and Girls, Hate crime and Youth crime.

Emergency community meetings

- Engagement activities will also continue to take place in response to specific events or issues raised within the community. The necessary processes and procedures for emergency or ad-hoc meeting are already established.

Action Plan

This draft action plan provides an indication of the key actions that we will take across our partnership, starting in year one, to deliver the priorities that are identified in the Violence Reduction Strategy.

Exact timelines and performance measures have been excluded from this summary version pending consultation and agreement with all partners. A

mixture of outputs and outcomes have been included in the final column to give an initial view of the direct results we aim to deliver and the positive difference we intend to achieve for our communities. Development of a complete, clearly defined and measurable plan is in progress and requires the active involvement of partners to further define and refine appropriate measures. Agreement of the strategy and plan is amongst our first governance actions outlined below.

This is only a starting point, capturing a summary overview of new, emerging and existing violence reduction actions in Islington for discussion and oversight. With so much activity already happening across the borough, we know there is more work to ensure that resources and collective effort align with – and can be measured over time against – our strategic objectives. We need to better understand and quantify the difference our actions are making in order to amplify the most impactful work to reduce violent crime across this piece. This work is underway and will continue through year one of the plan.

Beyond that, the action plan will be reviewed and updated at regular intervals in order to robustly monitor progress in relation to our overarching ambition to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence, making Islington a fairer, safer borough for all. Ultimately, it will be a lens through which we can view changes in violent crime over time. Through our approach, we aspire to:

- Save lives and significantly reduce serious injury
- Improve community resilience and cohesion
- Empower local people to take ownership over their neighbourhoods and communities
- Improve trust and confidence in public services and the police, particularly among Black and minoritised ethnic groups.

We have developed six priority strands of work for 2022-2027: Places and Spaces, Women's Safety, Youth Safety, Wider Adult Crime, Organised Crime and Drugs as a driver for crime. Each of our priorities will include focuses connected to our four steps of violence reduction:

- **Prevention** of serious violence before it occurs by providing violence-diverting information and opportunities alongside targeted interventions towards individuals most at-risk of committing violence.

- **Minimise** the impact of serious violence on the community by scaling-up the partnership and communications response to swiftly de-escalate and contain violence.
- **Support** those vulnerable to, at-risk of or affected by serious violence by providing them with adequate support and interventions.
- **Empower** communities to strengthen their own resilience and knowledge, make positive behavioural choices, and to work with others to prevent and reduce serious violence.

Cross-cutting actions surrounding intelligence sharing, communication and engagement and governance, including the development of this action plan, have been noted separately.

This is set out in the draft plan below.

Activity/Report	Date Compiled	Date of this update	Service Area	Date of Review
Violence Reduction Strategy – Initial draft action plan	January 2022	Not applicable	Community Safety	Short-term progress on actions will be updated, reviewed and monitored at the Safer Islington Partnership Board's quarterly meeting. Long-term progress will be reviewed annually with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly.

Cross-cutting actions: governance, communication and engagement

Step	Action	Lead	Governance group(s)	Outputs and Outcomes
Prevention Minimise Support Empower	Violence Reduction Strategy, including draft summary action plan, is formally approved by the Safer Islington Partnership Board for publication	Safer Islington Partnership, Islington Council Community Safety Team to lead	Safer Islington Partnership Board	This strategy sets out a clear and cohesive framework for how we will take ownership of our ambition as a partnership to effect long-lasting change and reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence. The strategy is discussed at the SIP meeting and agreed to allow us to implement a clear and cohesive approach to violence reduction across Islington, ensure effective use of resources towards common objectives and hold the partnership to account
Prevention Minimise Support Empower	Violence Reduction Strategy Action Plan is further developed and formally approved by the Safer Islington Partnership, including evaluation of the draft plan for any additional opportunities and agreement of appropriate timelines, output and outcome measures with partners.	Safer Islington Partnership, Islington Council Community Safety Team to lead	Safer Islington Partnership Board	We will hold a range of 121 meetings and workshops with partners in Spring 2022 in order to further develop and complete the Violence Reduction Strategy Action Plan. The result of this process of engagement will be a clearly defined and measurable action plan that is determined and agreed by all partners. The complete plan will be a lens through which we can view changes in violent crime over time and assess long-term outcomes and success.
Prevention	Review of current Housing Police Liaison meeting deliver an early intervention panel to identify high risk and vulnerable cases and deal swiftly and effectively where people may at-risk of violence or crime.	Homes and Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	There is opportunity for information sharing and joining quick tasking between the police and council, which supports early intervention and prevents or minimises the incidence of violence at high-risk locations, victims or offenders.

Prevention	Implement daily violence assessment meeting attended by police BCU, relevant Local Authority colleagues and Probation.	Superintendent Neighbourhoods , Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Police undertake daily violence review and assessment meetings attended by key CSP attendees and opportunities for information sharing and tasking to take place to support early intervention and prevention.
Prevention	Monthly Tactical Tasking Co-ordination Group (or local equivalent) to include Violence Intelligence Briefing, tasking of partnership services to target offenders and hotspot locations; maintain and or review Events Tracker to identify and manage events of risk, monitor and review community tensions and community feedback.	Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Police monthly tasking meeting covers these issues and response, and is attended by key members of the Community Safety Partnership. Products are then shared within the partnership with a view to supporting police action where required e.g. CCTV monitoring hotspot locations, weapon sweeps carried out in key locations and supporting of communications through council networks and directly into communities through tenants residents associations etc. to target high risk victims, offenders and locations to prevent or minimise violence.
Minimise	Analysis to support a public health approach to violence reduction, including a Strategic Needs Assessment to understand patterns of violence and vulnerability, key local drivers, contexts where harm is occurring and communities/localities of greatest need, as well as a gap analysis against existing evidence of effective practice to inform the local action plan. The Community Safety Strategic Assessment to include serious youth violence, knife and gun enabled crime (to be refreshed annually).	Head of Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	This is completed annually and presented to the SIP and the Policy and Performance Scrutiny Committee. This ensures that there is an overview, analysis and scrutiny of knife crime so we can tailor service delivery accordingly to reduce the risk of violence and mitigate any incidents as required. Additionally, the Strategic Assessment provides suitable information on serious youth violence and knife crime.

Minimise	Develop a Violence Reduction communications plan, which engages communities in the programme, and supports a reduction in fear of crime through providing honest and positive messages about achievements and reduces risk of stigma and discrimination. This will include a 'you said, we did' approach to the strategy.	Head of Community Safety, comms, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Council Community Safety Comms plan developed to ensure residents are aware of local initiatives and priorities and minimise the impact of serious violence on the community, including community conversations in early 2022. Improved links with Metropolitan Police Service counterparts for localised work going forward to support a swift response.
Support	Develop a local partnership response to serious violence critical incidents, making use of the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Serious Incident Toolkit where appropriate. Consider applying to the VRU critical incident fund, for a small one off funding grant to directly support communities in the aftermath of a serious incident of violence.	BCU Commander, Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Council and police have partnership notification protocol, which sets out clear guidance on serious incident response right across the partnership in granular detail. Violence Reduction Unit funding accessed further as opportunities arise; VRU funding on various occasions in regards to serious incidents in the borough to provide a range of interventions in the aftermath of serious violence.
Support	Community Tensions Monitoring - Community Impact Assessment by Metropolitan Police Service to be shared with and informed by Community Safety partners so it is based on multi-agency data.	Superintendent Neighbourhoods, Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Islington police regularly hold community tension monitoring sessions with key partners, including the LA, SNB, Hate Crime Forum and community groups. The inclusion of dip sampling of relevant cases allows best practice to be identified across the partnership to support appropriate intervention.

Support	Establishing an annual memorial event of loss.	Head of Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	There is an opportunity for community engagement in a public forum that brings people together to reflect, celebrate and mourn those who have lost their lives through violence within the borough. This also provides an opportunity to prevent serious violence through provision of education, support those affected by serious violence, including through community reassurance messaging, and take stock of progress or areas for further development as part of this work.
Empower	Develop a Violence Reduction engagement plan, which engages, builds trust with and collaborates with communities in Islington to reduce violence, with appropriate programmes of community involvement, capacity building and regular engagement.	Director for Homes and Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	<p>Overarching engagement plan developed to ensure communities are continuously involved, providing valuable understanding into trigger points for tensions and violence and ensuring the long-term sustainability of our approach by empowering our communities, building trust and confidence. Work with Islington Communities to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active Safer Neighbourhood Board with supporting ward panels overseeing the local and borough community response to crime and violence reduction - Parent Champions representing bereaved families who have lost family members due to homicide and promoting engagement with families throughout the borough - Strong VCS partnerships across the borough with organisations including Minority Matters, Ben Kinsella Trust and Arsenal in the Community, all focused on violent crime reduction and exploitation

Empower	Development of a Trust, Accountability, and Engagement action plan based on the Mayor of London's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing. This will include targeted engagement with Black and minoritised ethnic groups to build confidence in and access to statutory partners' services.	Community Safety Islington Council, Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board	A range of engagement, training and comms offered under the interconnected themes of transparency, engagement, trust and respect, empowerment, and accountability to increase community confidence, particularly engaging with residents who seldom engage with or lack trust in public services.
Empower	Development of a wider Community Safety communications and engagement plan, considering how our serious violence reduction work interlinks with broader community safety concerns beyond the specific scope of particular violent crimes defines. On the basis of our engagement, we understand and acknowledge that the link between serious violence and crime and other community safety concerns is relevant to our communities. This will include a focus on actual and perceived/fear surround community safety concerns for not only those affected as victims/perpetrators, but the wider community of residents, family, friends, neighbours or visitors who may be impacted.	Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	The community are engaged around wider community safety concerns outside of this strategy and are clear on the distinction of what is and is not covered in this specific strategy. Perception and fear of violence is addressed through clear communication outlining the actions and initiatives we are taking to tackle challenges, and engage to identify concerns and address changing needs.

Empower	Police to work with local communities at a ward level, governed by ward panels, with the introduction of a new mandatory ward panel priority that must focus on violence or drivers of violence.	Superintendent Neighbourhood, Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Local communities are actively involved in priorities around violence and have the opportunity to voice concerns and build their own resilience and knowledge. Central north (CN) BCU have established ward panels with ward panel chairs. In addition, Islington has strong Safer Neighbourhood Board representation and the CN BCU Youth Engagement teamwork with Metrobox, London Village Network to support young people and provide opportunities and engagement with them.
Empower	Facilitate community involvement in Stop and Search - including the monitoring of S60 by community representatives. This action should set out what the local arrangements are.	Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Stop and Search Monitoring Group is well attended and supported by key partners. Outcomes are scrutinised, dip sampling takes place to identify opportunities for learning as well as providing critical friend analysis where required. Such practical tactics build trust and confidence between authorities and communities.

1. Places and Spaces

Step	Action	Lead	Governance group(s)	Outputs and Outcomes

Prevention	Undertaking environmental visual audits (EVAs) to identify and implement physical improvements of localities to design out opportunities to store weapons as well as identifying other improvements to mitigate the risks of crime.	Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Community Safety Officers trained by National College of Policing standards will undertake environmental visual audits (EVAs) and identify risks to space and environment as well as the implementation of physical and other improvements. This will reduce access to weapons to prevent serious violence and harm and mitigate risks of crime. All EVAs undertaken have representation from local police, the public and a range of other services to ensure a holistic response.
Prevention	Responsible retailer agreements put in place including No Knife Shop setup (https://nbcc.police.uk/guidance/knife-retailers-toolkit).	Public Protection, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Reduced access to weapons to prevent serious violence and harm. No Knife Shop setup so that premises are actively discouraged to sell knives unless absolutely necessary with additional restrictions on access and identification requirements. Further information is available at https://www.islington.gov.uk/community-safety/no-knife-shops .
Prevention	Carry out engagement with registered housing providers to improve awareness around our approach to violence and crime in the borough and embed practices within these organisations.	Community Safety, Public Protection, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Increased engagement to build better relationships with registered housing providers in the borough, working more closely to ensure our approach to violence and crime is embedded within their organisations and they are aware of the actions we are taking to reduce serious violence and the response we can take to intervene early.
Minimise	Local Authority enforcement through use of assets to target locations and offenders, for example CCTV, Enforcement Officers, Parking Monitoring, removal of abandoned vehicles.	Community Safety, Public Protection, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Weekly analysis carried out utilising council and police data to identify locations. Pro-active tasking undertaken in relation to support and enforcement in identified hotspot locations to prevent crime and provide community reassurance to minimise risk.

Minimise	Weekly assessment of victims, offenders and key hotspot locations for crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) to identify areas vulnerable to violence and swiftly provide a risk reduction and action plan.	Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Intelligence is shared allowing areas vulnerable to violence a swift, up-to-date response to effectively de-escalate and contain violence, reducing risk in hotspot areas.
Minimise	<p>Police tactical plan to be maintained to record, monitor and review key police tactical interventions and activity in support of the Violent Crime Task Force and local Violence Suppression Unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metropolitan Police Service hotspot analysis to be shared with partners and subject of further analysis to support bespoke interventions • Problem Orientated Policing to be undertaken in key identified hotspots, collaborating with local authorities, housing providers, landowners, businesses and residents • Focused Deterrence initiative- Police project to provide close supervision and alternative positive pathways for a small but focused group of offenders who may be involved with violence and other crime. This project will be academically reviewed against a control group to identify methods of reducing risks around re-offending 	Superintendent Neighbourhoods, Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Intelligence and progress recorded, shared and monitored across partners. In addition to one operation to target hotspots, a further operation is also being trialled across the MPS. This is a focussed deterrence programme which utilises the DIVERT app to work with people most at risk of being a perpetrator or victim of violence and prevent or minimise incidences of violence and re-offending.

Minimise	Develop an agreed joint programme of actions to remove weapons and provide reassurance including Trading Standards initiatives (e.g. knife or corrosive substance test purchases).	Director of Homes and Community Safety, Director of Public Protection, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	There are a range of initiatives which tackle the removal of weapons and provide reassurance including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knife bins in high harm locations - Regular Police / Parkguard / Community weapon sweeps - Days of enforcement action targeting weapon hotspot locations - Regular test purchase operations - Knife Harm information leaflet for partners - No Knife Shop (shops encouraged to not sell knives unless it's essential)
Minimise	Conduct weapon sweeps such as Community Weapon Sweeps, or sweeps by staff or partners agencies e.g. LFB, housing providers/estate managers, refuse collectors.	Director of Homes and Community Safety, Director of Public Protection, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Reduced access to weapons to prevent serious violence and harm. Weapon sweeps are completed daily by Parkguard officers in identified at risk locations reducing access to weapons. Caretaking staff trained to handle issues of weapons finds on estates, how to report and preserve evidence.
Minimise	Local process where weapons can be safely disposed of, without repercussions such as knife amnesties or knife bins.	Head of Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Reduced access to weapons to prevent serious violence and harm. A range of eight knife bins maintained in the borough. Guidance on disposal of weapons is also provided as a guide on council webpages and shared within the community. Associated communications emphasise positive contributions the community can make to reduce crime. Bins to be emptied on a six monthly basis.

Minimise	Licensing - If a specific venue is identified as being associated with an incident(s) of violence, and it is Licensed (for example a pub, nightclub, betting shop, etc.), seek to contact and utilise the expertise of Local Council and Police Licensing teams in order to mitigate this risk. These teams can offer a range of partnership and enforcement options in order to improve safety at the venue and reduce said violence. (Potential Enforcement Options include – Review of Licence, Emergency Closure Powers and prosecutions under the Licensing or Gambling Act).	Director of Public Protection, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Police and council licencing teams co-located and working closely with other stakeholders to pro-actively manage licenced premises. This includes reviewing overnight incidents linked to licence premises and acting quickly to ensure close monitoring and minimisation of escalation.
Support	London Trauma and AandE centres to provide safeguarding information to local partnerships through an agreed referral mechanism and hence maximise opportunities for "teachable moments" and rapid service referral/support.	Director of Public Health, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Islington receives referrals from AandE departments through Red Thread, St Giles Trust Embedded Youth Work Service, etc. depending on the hospital concerned. Regular meetings are held between the LA and the support services to ensure the information sharing and support processes are working effectively to provide effective support to those affected by violence.

Empower	Implement hyper-local neighbourhood initiatives to support community cohesion in areas at high risk of violence. Co-produce with the community, projects within the neighbourhood designed to improve communication with and trust in statutory services, support for young people through mentoring, training and positive activities, enhance the physical layout and take opportunities to design out crime.	Head of Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Violence Reduction Unit funded hyper-local project in place in location close to where two young people were murdered in 2021. Local residents empowered to work with others to prevent and reduce serious violence through a multi-agency approach, which will build confidence and resilience in the community as well as encourage better relations between residents and authorities. There is a Youth focus providing training and support as well as a number of bleed kits being positioned within Safe Haven locations to support those affected by violence.
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Step	Action	Lead	Governance group(s)	Outputs and Outcomes
Prevention	Ongoing borough wide council VAWG comms campaigns, aligned with housing and other partner to include targeted age-appropriate messages, and messages specifically targeted at perpetrators.	Islington Council comms Team	VAWG Strategic Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	Public awareness campaigns developed to prevent domestic abuse and harassment and sexual violence in private and public spaces. This will provide information on services and support to safeguard and empower victims/survivors. Additional, this will allow us to do more to hold people who use violence and abuse to account, e.g. more targeted communication and engagement with men who use violence and, where appropriate, supporting them to change their harmful behaviour.

Minimise	Continue to deliver a prompt multi-agency response to domestic abuse incidents through the Daily Safeguarding Meeting.	Islington Council VAWG Commissioning	VAWG Strategic Board, , Safer Islington Partnership Board	Achieve a reduction in repeat referrals by providing a prompt coordinated multi-agency safeguarding response to survivors and families at risk of serious harm and/or domestic homicide through Islington's DA Daily Safeguarding Meeting to reduce serious injury.
Minimise	Solace to provide confidential support to those experiencing domestic abuse, keeping survivors at the heart of the work that they do, whilst ensuring that support is holistic and trauma informed. Immediate triggers will include but are not limited to, contact to be made with the victim within 24 hours for all high-risk cases. This will include a safety plan and actions around support and continued engagement. Areas identified in which advocacy is required to ensure other agencies are held accountable in relation to support they can offer along with ensuring that we advocate that perpetrators are accountable for their behaviour and the requirement for them to continue to be visible to professionals throughout the service users support.	Solace	VAWG Strategic Board, , Safer Islington Partnership Board	Increase the safety and wellbeing of survivors and families by providing a prompt coordinated and holistic service who are experiencing VAWG including domestic abuse, coercive and controlling behaviour and sexual violence etc.
Support	Communications campaign to promoting Safe Havens – initiative encouraging public and commercial premises to register as a 'safe haven'.	Community Safety Team, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Increased number of 'Safe Havens' across the borough to reduce fear by providing a safe space within public and commercial premises for those in danger, feel threatened or harassed on the street. Islington has a Safe Haven Scheme consisting of a variety of over 100 premises where communities, including women and young people, can access support if they feel unsafe. Target set to reach 300 Safe Havens by March 2023.

Support	The VAWG Team will carry out a full review of commissioned VAWG services to ensure that they are reaching the diverse communities of Islington and this will inform the commissioning strategy for the re tender of the VAWG service offer in Islington.	VAWG Service, Islington Council	VAWG Strategic Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	Work carried out collectively to combat racism and all forms of discrimination recognising that a one size fits all approach does not work, including the ring fencing of funding for specialist VAWG services working with Black and minorities communities. Increased targeted service provision and engagement from Black and Minorities ethnic groups, LGBTQ+, and people with disabilities.
Prevention Minimise Support	<p>Work together with our statutory partners to improve criminal justice outcomes for survivors of all forms of VAWG including rape and sexual violence where offences have been reported. This includes a range of initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalise and Implement CN BCUs VAWG Action Plan to drive activity. This includes driving activity to meet MPS KPI Targets. 2. Work with partners to explore the possibility of a specialist DV court being located on CN BCU. 3. Utilise the MPS Rape Action Plan, MPS DA Joint Improvement Plan and CNs bespoke CJ plans to increase justice for victims through improved case file quality, more effective case reviews (particularly of older cases), better training and better use of digital solutions to improve disclosure of evidence. 4. Support the expansion of the DRIVE domestic abuse offender programme (challenging serial and high harm domestic abuse perpetrators to change their behaviour) and scope the possibility of a pilot scheme taking place on CN. 5. Work with partners to improve care and support for survivors of all forms of VAWG. 	Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, VAWG Strategic Board	Improved criminal justice outcomes for survivors of all forms of VAWG including rape and sexual violence where offences have been reported. Performance indicators will include, for example, reduction in domestic homicides and increased domestic abuse arrest rates.

	6. Utilise training days for partnership devised and delivered training sessions for all PP staff and other officers such as Street Duties, ERPT and NPT.			
Empower	VAWG Workforce Development Team to recruit Community Champions (VAWG Reduction) and deliver a training scheme based in the community engaging shops, local businesses, VCS, and faith organisations.	VAWG Workforce Development Team, Islington Council	VAWG Strategic Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	VAWG Community Champions scheme is developed to empower local communities and provide a network of peer-to-peer support and community educators including information for perpetrators
Empower	Continue development of women's safety workshops/walks as a part of the Violence Reduction engagement plan. This includes using data from the Islington Safer Spaces whole-borough initiative to encourage residents' feedback about where and why they feel safe or unsafe in locations around Islington. We will work with women's organisations to engage with women and develop practical, community-led responses and initiatives.	Islington4Women, Community Safety Team, Islington Council,	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Opportunities are provided for communities to strengthen their own resilience and knowledge and work with others to prevent serious violence and improve feelings of safety. Improved trust in partners, including public services.

3. Youth Safety

Step	Action	Lead	Governance group(s)	Outputs and Outcomes
Prevention	Design and launch a new universal youth model and offer that is more inclusive of all of our children and young people, more responsive to their needs and able to provide additional support to 'hotspot' areas within the borough.	Young Islington, Fairer Together, Islington Council	Youth Justice Services Management Board, Safer Islington Partnership	Islington has recently recommissioned its universal youth services providing a full and comprehensive universal offer including youth hubs, clubs and summer activities. This offer helps to prevent issues from surfacing in the first place and enables youth workers and keyworkers to help young people develop their resilience and enable them to make safer choices.
Prevention	Work to ensure education settings are safe inclusive places to learn, that build young people's resilience and have a trauma informed approach. Children and young people have safe spaces and routes for them to speak to teachers around any concerns related to violence and vulnerabilities. Schools to include youth violence within their safeguarding plans as per Safeguarding children and young people in education from knife crime (2019) Ofsted guidance.	Islington Council Education Lead, Young Islington, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Children and young people have safe spaces and routes for them to speak to teachers around any concerns related to violence and vulnerabilities. A trauma-informed approach to working with children and families has been developed and rolled out to schools and other partners including VCS organisations, including Ben Kinsella Trust and Arsenal in the community and children and young people.
Prevention	Due care and attention to corporate parenting principles, and ensure support to children in care and care leavers, through diversion and preventative work that is bespoke to the risk of them becoming involved in serious violence.	Director of Safeguarding and Family Support, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Children who have a Social Worker are able to access a range of services to prevent them being involved in serious youth violence. These services also support them if they are already involved.

Prevention	This includes ensuring that our powerful and emotive knife crime prevention film – produced by the 'Love and Loss' group of bereaved parents/families – is used as an educative tool in the PHSE curriculum of secondary schools, Pupil Referral Units and beyond.	Director of Young Islington, School Improvement Service, Islington Council, Metropolitan Police Service and Love and Loss Group	Youth Justice Services Management Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	Knife crime prevention interventions are delivered in primary and secondary schools and colleges increasing the awareness of serious violence and exploitation, including the 'Love and Loss' Knife crime prevention film. The programme is delivered by council and partners including parent champions to schools and youth centres across the borough.
Prevention	Using the ASB early intervention scheme to deal with people involved in ASB, potentially preventing future criminal behaviour, responding to offending behaviour, increasing intelligence, highlighting safeguarding issues and providing opportunities prior to any enforcement.	Superintendent Neighbourhoods, Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Two ASB police officers co-located within Community Safety Team to deliver ASB Early Intervention Scheme with support from Community Safety. Young persons identified are immediately linked across to children's services to ensure the earliest intervention possible whilst minimising any risk of criminalising young people who are on the periphery of crime.
Prevention	Develop a local schedule of intervention options taking account of available services, including those in the VRU Diversion Directory. Include referral to the Your Choice CBT programme, where that is an appropriate option.	Director of Young Islington, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	Islington has a comprehensive youth safety offer including the Integrated Gang Team Targeted Youth Support, St Giles Trust, Ben Kinsella Trust, Abianda, Wipers (mentoring service), Chance UK (mentoring), etc. and will actively refer cases to the appropriate pan London provision such as Response and Rescue, London Gangs Exit, etc. There is regular promotion of this extensive list of provision to front line practitioners across the partnership to ensure each young person receives the right offer of support to prevent engagement in anti-social behaviour and crime and reduce the risk of criminal exploitation.
Prevention	Use the MPS DIVERT programme to support referrals from police custody to local providers to support education, employment,	Superintendent Neighbourhoods,	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's	DIVERT launched on CN BCU working with 18-25s that come into Holborn and Islington Custody. This provision works with Islington and Camden

	and training (will be rolled out to all BCUS in 2021).	Metropolitan Police Service	Office for Policing and Crime	residents that find themselves arrested in in Holborn and Islington custody and provide violence-diverting information and opportunities towards individuals most at-risk of committing violence.
Minimise	A named Safer Schools Officer available to every school in the borough and actively engaged by schools within day to day safeguarding activity.	Superintendent Neighbourhoods, Metropolitan Police Service	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	A safer schools police officer is available to every secondary school, with primary schools having access to an officer as required to support safeguarding of children and young people in places of education and ensure an effective partnership response.
Minimise	Extend the use of 'Achilles Heel' tactics as a partnership strategy to strengthen community safety.	Metropolitan Police Service, Community Safety Team, Young Islington, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board,	Partnership work ongoing between Integrated Gangs Team and police unites around the targeting of identified gang members and 'Achilles heel' tactics that can be used to focus on their criminality, this includes both reactive and proactive deployments from various police units to swiftly respond and minimise the impact of violent incidences and specific offenders.
Support	All young victims of violence and those vulnerable to exploitation, are referred to appropriate packages of support across both statutory and voluntary provision. This could include to the London Victim and Witnesses Service, which supports victims, and witnesses of crime in London to cope and recover from their experiences. This also includes continuing to commission specialist services to work with girls/young women, boys, and young men who are at risk of sexual and criminal exploitation.	Director of Safeguarding and Family Support, Young Islington, Islington Council	Youth Justice Services Management Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	All young victims of violence or those at risk of exploitation are assessed by Children's Services who will ensure that the appropriate follow up action and support measures are undertaken in accordance with current Safeguarding procedures. This includes referrals to MACE, St Giles, Integrated Gang Team, mental health, substance misuse services etc. and specialist interventions.
Support	Strengthen work with other local authorities, partners – such as Rescue and Response – and the Home Office to improve outcomes for children and young people who have	Director of Safeguarding and Family Support, Young	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Youth Justice	Improve outcomes for children and young people who have been exploited and coerced into modern-day slavery.

	been exploited and coerced into modern-day slavery. This could include work with the Modern Slavery Unit to expand the Independent Child Trafficking Guardian (ICTG) service into London.	Islington, Community Safety, Islington Council	Services Management Board and Islington Children's Safeguarding board	
Empower	Working with the Arsenal/Adidas No More Red initiative to encourage young people who can work to reduce violence and increase confidence in their communities to seek mentoring and support from the scheme.	Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Support the campaign to help keep our young people safe by providing more, positive, safe spaces and spotlighting talented individuals who are making a positive difference in their community
Empower Page 378	Engage parents and carers through projects such as the Violence Reduction Unit Parental Support project to increase capacity for parents and carers to keep their children safe and prevent harm and create peer networks of support among families.	Director of Young Islington, Islington Council	Youth Justice Services Management Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	More Parent champions are trained, are active in the community and are working with police, community safety, youth and housing colleagues to develop initiatives that are led and informed by parents. This will build collaboration and empowerment to reduce violence and increase trust in public services. Parent champions consulted on the Violence reduction strategy to ensure the voice of this group is central to our approach.
Empower	Develop engagement events and opportunities, which aim to strengthen and improve the relationship between young people, the police and other partners. This will provide the community with the confidence to share relevant information that will facilitate the disruption of criminality within the community.	Director of Young Islington, Islington Council	Youth Justice Services Management Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	Young people are actively engaged with a range of initiatives across the partnership, for example Youth Council, Safer Neighbourhood Board meetings, CN BCU ridealongs, giving young people a voice and improving the relationship between young people, the police and other partners.

4. Adults

Step	Action	Lead	Governance group(s)	Outputs and Outcomes
Prevention	Use the new London Integrated Offender Management (IOM) framework, which focuses partner agencies on persistent, violent offenders who pose at least a medium risk of violent reoffending as the core/fixed IOM cohort, to proactively manage local, priority offender and make best use of shared IOM resources and share information.	Head of London Probation London, Probation Services	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	IOM meetings take place monthly with representation from all relevant key partners to mitigate risks for integrated service management where people may be at risk of perpetrating violence. Support of the IOM is provided with staff based within Community Safety Team within the borough ensuring key links are maintained into the Safer Islington Partnership.
Prevention	Extend the SEMH pathway offer from 18 to 25 years, which enables young people to continue to receive appropriate support whilst transitioning into adulthood	Islington Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)	Health and Wellbeing Board, Youth Justice Services Management Board and Islington Children's Safeguarding board, Safer Islington Board	Young people receive the appropriate support whilst transitioning into adulthood. This offer helps to prevent issues from surfacing in the first place and provides an opportunity for young people to develop their resilience and enable them to make safer choices to reduce the risk of violence and harm as they progress to adulthood.
Support	Continue coordinated Islington Community Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (Community MARAC) response to share information on complex cases involving vulnerable victims and perpetrators of anti-social behaviour to safeguard the victims and witnesses, prevent further victimisation and reduce risk of violence and harm.	Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	The Community MARAC process supports a multi-agency response to safeguard victims and witnesses, which prevents further victimisation and reduces risk of violence and harm in complex, entrenched or vulnerable cases. This process supports those who may be vulnerable to or at-risk of violence by providing the opportunity to review intervention and support options, for

				example evaluation what can be done through social care, health etc. This reduces risk and mitigates escalation.
Support	Utilise our community trigger processes to review anti-social behaviour cases in relation to repeat callers, and potential issues such as cuckooing. This ensures some of the most vulnerable people in the borough are not at escalated risk of violence and have a voice around harm experienced as a result of anti-social behaviour.	Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Victims of persistent anti-social behaviour (ASB) have the right to ask for a multi-agency review of their case. Agencies share information relevant to the case and take joined up problem solving approach to find a solution for the victim, including identifying where there may be a risk/escalation of serious violation in relation to the case and implementing actions accordingly to intervene.
Prevention Minimise Support Empower	Further exploration to identify and articulate the key issues and actions the partnership can take to prevent vulnerable adults from being exploited into violence and support adult offenders to move away from crime, whilst holding them to account for their actions. This includes strengthening the relationship and coordination with the CCG's Adult Safeguarding Board to develop longer-term actions around the three priority areas of work to reduce crime affecting vulnerable adults: cuckooing, online exploitation and radicalisation, modern slavery. This also involves exploring targeted engagement with older adults and on intergenerational concerns.	Community Safety, Islington Council	CCG Adult Safeguarding Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	Clear articulation of the key problems and actions that will be taken as part of the extended action plan in year one of the strategy, having identified through the development of the strategy, including community feedback and equality impact assessment processes, that this is a strand that requires further development. Vulnerable adults and older adults are actively engaged and reflected as a voice across initiatives from the partnership.

5. Organised Crime

Step	Action	Lead	Governance group(s)	Outputs and Outcomes
Prevention	Use Information Sharing to Tackle Violence programme (ISTV) and wider public health data, social media intelligence, local drugs markets and local rescue and response county lines analysis, plus any other relevant local authority data i.e. Children social care, sources to inform the strategic assessment analysis and partnership tactical delivery.	Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime?	Improved monitoring of social media intelligence and the CSE and Gangs Analysis to provide intelligence products on the gangs picture in the borough including county lines. Data from all services will be utilised in the Strategic Assessment, monitored at the SIP on a quarterly basis, to inform effective tactical delivery, early intervention and prevention
Prevention	Compile a gangs problem profile for the borough, taking appropriate account of county lines. To be reviewed in-depth every three years and refreshed every 12 months.	Director of Young Islington, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	A gangs profile is undertaken annually and modified regularly according to changes in gang tensions and incidents that occur on the borough in relation to violence or the risk of violence to support information sharing and the effective targeting of interventions.
Minimise	Training for front line staff, including partner agencies, on information sharing specific to violence and vulnerabilities so they are confident of what data can be shared and how. Where appropriate drawing on the ICO gangs checklist: https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/in-your-sector/police-justice/processing-gangs-information-a-checklist-for-police-forces/	Community Safety, Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	As well as training for front line staff on information sharing practices, the council provides a regular Information Governance Panel available to all staff for specialist support, advice and guidance on information sharing. Furthermore, all panels with partners have a robust Information Sharing Agreement in place to underpin the tactical interventions across the partnership and ensure a swift response and mitigation of violence.
Minimise	Police tactical plan to be maintained to record, monitor and review key police	Superintendent Neighbourhoods,	Safer Islington Partnership	Development Plans created for habitual knife carriers and gang nominals that require visits.

	<p>tactical interventions and activity in support of the Violent Crime Task Force and local Violence Suppression Unit.</p> <p>This includes a focus on the Disruption of gangs to have SRO/LRO for each BCU and have partnership input and analysis as required.</p>	Metropolitan Police Service	Board, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime	This intel is shared with the Local Authority alongside intelligence and progress to support work with people most at risk of being a perpetrator or victim of violence and prevent or minimise incidences.
Prevention Minimise Support Page 382	Launch a new multi-agency gangs panel that will focus on group offending intelligence and disruption via a locality based response. This panel and approach will also include the formulating of our approach to cross-borough working and gangs issues.	Young Islington Team Islington Council, Community Safety Islington Council, Metropolitan Police Service	Youth Justice Services Management Board, Islington Children's Safeguarding Board, Safer Islington Partnership Board	Implementation of diversion and enforcement tactics, reducing gang related offending and serious youth violence/gang related activity in hotspot areas. The community is safeguarded from serious criminal behaviour by the panel, identifying lead agencies to provide targeted strategic responses to localities and the monitoring of individuals to prevent association and involvement in group offending, disrupt criminal behaviour and provide support and exit strategies where appropriate.

6. Drugs as a driver for crime

Step	Action	Lead	Governance group(s)	Outputs and Outcomes
Prevention	Drug Treatment services initiative-working with Community Safety and police to identify known knife carriers among drug treatment service users and to	Community Safety, Public Health Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Prevention of serious violence from those affected by substance misuse and addiction, who are at greater risk of experiencing or perpetrating violence, before it occurs by providing violence-diverting information and opportunities alongside

	develop risk reduction plans accordingly as part of their treatment plans.			targeted interventions towards individuals most at-risk of committing violence. Reduced access to weapons and the risk of serious harm within this group.
Support	Continue work within the street outreach Team to move people from the streets and into accommodation, including those affected by substance misuse and abuse who may be at higher risk of experiencing or perpetrating violence and exploitation.	Community Safety, Public Health Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	People are supported to reintegrate into local communities and recover from dependence, providing targeted intervention to reduce risk of harm and of perpetrating violence.
Support	Develop and launch drugs warrant support protocol to support people in violent situations who come into contact with the police through drug warrants, e.g. people under duress, at risk of criminal exploitation.	Community Safety, Public Health Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Identify at risk individuals who may be caught up in the illegal drugs market and provide adequate intervention and support to reduce harm caused to these communities. Support recovery from dependence and reintegration into local communities.
Prevention Minimise Support Empower	Further exploration to identify and articulate the key issues and actions the partnership can take to reduce the harm that we know drugs cause to individuals and communities by supporting those with drug-use issues to recover and break free from perpetuating serious violence. This will include incorporating actions following the completion of the forthcoming Drugs strategy, as well as reflecting on the recommendations and outcomes of the recent independent review and strategy on drugs published by the UK Government.	Community Safety, Public Health Islington Council	Safer Islington Partnership Board	Clear articulation of the key problems and actions that will be taken as part of the extended action plan following year 1 of the strategy, having identified through the development of the strategy, including community feedback and equality impact assessment processes, that this is a strand that requires further development.

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Equalities Impact Assessment: Full Assessment

Before completing this form you should have completed an Equalities Screening Tool and had sign off from your Head of Service and the Fairness and Equality Team.

This Equality Impact Assessment should be completed where the Screening Tool identifies a potentially negative impact on one or more specific groups but it can also be used to highlight positive impacts.

Summary of proposal

Name of proposal	Violence Reduction Strategy
Reference number (if applicable)	
Service Area	Homes and Community Safety
Date assessment completed	06/01/21

Before completing the EQIA please read the guidance and FAQs. For further help and advice please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk.

1. Please provide a summary of the proposal.

Please provide:

- Context on how the service currently operates (if relevant) and the scope of suggested changes
- The intended beneficiaries and outcomes of the proposal
- Reference to any savings or income generation

In May 2021, the UK Government published draft guidance on the new Serious Violence Duty, which indicates an obligation for Community Safety Partnerships to reduce serious violence through implementation of a violence reduction strategy. This proposal concerns the Violence Reduction Strategy set to be owned, implemented and monitored by the Safer Islington Partnership for the next 5 years. Although this Violence Reduction Strategy (2022-2027) is informed by and in line with this initial guidance indicating this statutory duty, it is predominately inspired by our aspiration in Islington to promote a fairer, safer borough. It is also set to replace the previous strategy which is now out of date. While we are seeking to agree the current draft version of the Strategy for publication in April 2022 at this stage, the aim is for this to remain a live document. Once launched, the Violence Reduction Strategy must be kept under review. This will ensure that any updates to the Strategy necessitated by changes to the relevant duty or statutory guidance and emerging best practice can be implemented in due course. This equality impact assessment documentation will be reviewed and revised accordingly.

The background context for this work is that while we have recorded a decline in crime and violent incidents in Islington between 2020 and 2021 (compared to 2019-2020), including reductions in knife crime, youth violence and robbery, this can be partly attributed to the COVID-19 lockdown. As restrictions ease and activities return, violence and crime is likely to rise again. In addition, although there have been positive reductions in level of violent incidents across Islington, there is still much more work to be done. Even one violent incident is an incident too many – one act of violence can raise community fears, undermine public confidence and cohesion, and cause devastating consequences for victims and their families.

Overall, our ambition is to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence – making Islington a safer, fairer borough for all. We will adopt a whole-community approach: supporting all victims and families affected, providing positive opportunities to those at-risk of becoming involved in violence, and rehabilitating offenders. Integral to this vision is our commitment to addressing the disproportionate impact of violence on certain groups – namely, Black young men, women, and vulnerable adults. We know that ethnicity, gender, and age shape the lived reality of violence. Nationally, perpetrators of most forms of violence are predominately men aged 16 – 39, while young Black men are disproportionately represented as both victims and perpetrators in terms of youth violence. These differing experiences in-part influence communities' trust in public services and the police; Black and Mixed groups have significantly less confidence in the police compared to White ethnic groups. The experience of violence in Islington is also gendered; men are more likely to victim of robbery and non-

Please provide:

- Context on how the service currently operates (if relevant) and the scope of suggested changes
- The intended beneficiaries and outcomes of the proposal
- Reference to any savings or income generation

domestic violence against the person (including serious violence), while women more likely to be victim of sexual offences, other theft and theft from person.

Through realising our ambition we aspire to:

- Save lives and significantly reduce serious injury
- Improve community resilience and cohesion
- Empower local people to take ownership over their neighbourhoods and communities
- Improve trust and confidence in public services and the police, particularly among Black and minoritised ethnic groups

This strategy sets out how we will take ownership of this ambition, the approach we will take and our priority focus areas as a partnership to effect long-lasting, challenging inequality and disproportionality, and benefit our whole community.

The strategy comes out of the largest community safety consultation from any London borough in 2021 which took place across summer 2021. It builds on the action, learning and engagement from the short-term 2021 Summer Violence Reduction Plan, which focused on saving lives – particularly the lives of young Black men who are more likely to be killed – maintaining community confidence in public safety, and minimising the inflaming of socio-racial tensions. It also brings together several other existing or in-development strategies, as listed below:

- Youth Safety Strategy
- Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy
- Hate Crime Strategy
- Exploitation and Extremism Plan
- Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing Action Plan

The plan is underpinned by a 4-part strategy:

- **Prevention** of serious violence before it occurs by providing violence-diverting information and opportunities alongside targeted interventions towards individuals most at-risk of committing violence.
- **Minimise** the impact of serious violence on the community by scaling-up the partnership and communications response to swiftly de-escalate and contain violence.
- **Support** those vulnerable to, at-risk of or affected by serious violence by providing them with adequate support and interventions.
- **Empower** communities to strengthen their own resilience and knowledge, make positive behavioural choices, and to work with others to prevent and reduce serious violence.

Please provide:

- Context on how the service currently operates (if relevant) and the scope of suggested changes
- The intended beneficiaries and outcomes of the proposal
- Reference to any savings or income generation

This strategy will be realised through a combination of existing services and commitments from a range of Council departments and partners alongside targeted communications and engagement. There are 6 strands of work listed below with corresponding objectives:

- Places and Spaces: Our aim is that no one should feel afraid in Islington, regardless of your personal identity, the time of day, or how busy it is: everyone should feel and be safe in our streets
- Women's Safety: Our aim is for women in Islington to live life free of fear – of domestic abuse, gender-based violence, sexual assault or harassment – both at home and in our public spaces.
- Youth Safety: Our ambition is to keep our children and young people away from youth crime and violence and giving them the best possible start in life.
- Adults: Our ambition is to prevent vulnerable adults from being exploited into violence and support adult offenders to move away from crime, whilst holding them to account for their actions.
- Organised Crime: Our aim is to better safeguard local residents from organised criminal violence by preventing at-risk individuals' involvement with organised gangs, disrupting criminal behaviour, and providing support and gang exit strategies for those who want to leave.
- Drugs as a driver for serious violence and crime: Our aim is to reduce the harm that we know drugs cause to individuals and communities by supporting those with drug-use issues to recover and break free from perpetuating violence.

Although this is a new strategy, its focus is to bring together existing strategies, commitments and actions from related safety strategies or work within the Council and partners to align around a common, consistent vision, including ensuring there is effective use of existing resources/funding around common strategic priorities. As such, there are no direct financial implications for the council as a result of this strategy. In terms of further funding, we note that we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example the Violence Reduction Unit, however the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding; any additional funding would be to enhance activities only which is a further potential benefit.

2. What impact will this change have on different groups of people?

Please consider:

- Whether the impact will predominantly be external or internal, or both?
- Who will be impacted – residents, service users, local communities, staff, or others?
- Broadly what will the impact be – reduced access to facilities or disruptions to journeys for example?

Our ambition is to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence – making Islington a safer, fairer borough for all.

To do this we will adopt a whole-community partnership approach: supporting all victims and families affected, providing positive opportunities to those at-risk of becoming involved in violence, and rehabilitating offenders. As a result of this whole-community approach alongside priority areas for work such as our focus on 'Places and Spaces' borough-wide, this strategy will impact a wide range of groups both externally and internally who live, work, study or visit the borough. This covers residents, service users, local communities, staff and others, including organisations involved in the Safer Islington Partnership such as the police. Also integral to this vision is our commitment to addressing the disproportionate impact of violence on certain groups – namely, Black young men, women, and vulnerable adults.

Through adopting this approach, we aspire to achieve the follow key impacts overall:

- Save lives and significantly reduce serious injury
- Improve community resilience and cohesion
- Empower local people to take ownership over their neighbourhoods and communities
- Improve trust and confidence in public services and the police, particularly among Black and minoritised ethnic groups

3. What impact will this change have on people with protected characteristics and/or from disadvantaged groups?

This section of the assessment looks in detail at the likely impacts of the proposed changes on different sections of our diverse community.

3A. What data have you used to assess impacts?

Please provide:

- Details of the evidence used to assess impacts on people with protected characteristics and from disadvantaged groups (see guidance for help)
- A breakdown of service user demographics where possible
- Brief interpretation of findings

The following data and corresponding findings have been used to assess impacts on people with protected characteristics and from disadvantaged groups:

- National statistics on the latest trends regarding incidents of serious violence from the [Home Office Serious Violence Duty guidance](#). Incidents of serious violence have increased in England and Wales since 2014, with certain types of violence increasing sharply in recent years – knife crime, for example, increased by 84% between June 2014 and June 2020.
- Research on the 'public health approach to violence' from the [World Health Organisation](#), [Local Government Association](#) and [NHS England](#).
- National statistics from the [Office for National Statistics' 2020 Crime Survey for England and Wales \(CSEW\)](#) on the long-term trends in violent crime rates and factors such as ethnicity, gender, age and disability which shape the lived reality of violence. Over the last two decades the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) has shown long-term reductions in estimates of violent crime. Perpetrators of most forms of violence are predominately men aged 16 – 39, while young Black men are disproportionately represented as both victims and perpetrators in terms of serious youth violence. People with disabilities (2.4%) were more likely to be victims of violent crime than people without disabilities (1.5%).
- National evidence given to the Joint Committee on Human rights on the '[Treatment of people with learning disabilities in the criminal justice system](#)': Evidence is given that adults with learning disabilities, for example, have a higher risk of being the victims of crime and abuse than the general population – yet they are also much less likely to report the crime or abuse they have experienced or seek help.
- Data from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime '[Public voice dashboard](#)' on public perception and victim satisfaction with the Metropolitan Police Service. This includes a section on observed inequalities based on protected characteristics of respondents for both satisfaction and public perceptions. Black and Mixed groups have less confidence in the police, that the police can be 'relied on' and 'treat everyone fairly' for example, compared to White ethnic groups.
- Current and past data on crime and violence in Islington which is shared from the Metropolitan Police Service. This data includes a number of findings, including:
 - Knife Crime – although knife offences declined by 23% over 2020-21, Islington remains the 10th highest borough for knife crime offences. Incidents with injury declined by 18% overall, but only by 5% for young people aged 1-24 – meaning we have more work to do to specifically protect our young people from knife harm.

Please provide:

- Details of the evidence used to assess impacts on people with protected characteristics and from disadvantaged groups (see guidance for help)
 - A breakdown of service user demographics where possible
 - Brief interpretation of findings
- Youth Violence – overall youth violence incidents declined by 35%, a reduction higher than the London average (31%). However there remain significant ongoing tensions among groups of young people in the borough.
 - Robbery – whilst recording reductions, Islington still ranked highly across London for personal robbery (6 out of 32 boroughs). This was partially driven by pedal cycle and moped enabled crime, which is often connected to organised crime.
 - Domestic Abuse – Islington recorded a 2.5% increase in detections of domestic abuse offences, the highest rate
 - The experience of violence in Islington is gendered; men are more likely to be victim of robbery and non-domestic violence against the person (including serious violence), while women more likely to be victim of sexual offences, other theft and theft from person.
 - In Islington, young people are also disproportionately involved in perpetrating some forms of violence – in Camden and Islington, 78% of people known to be involved in organised crime are between 18 and 28 years old. Young people are particularly vulnerable to be exploited as part of drug trafficking activities – 63% of individuals linked to 'county lines' trafficking in Islington are 18-25 years old
- Reports from the Metropolitan Police Service published publicly each quarter regarding the [Gangs Violence Matrix](#), an intelligence tool used to identify and risk-assess gang members across London who are involved in gang violence: in December 2021, there were 1942 individuals on the Gangs Violence Matrix. 1939 are recorded as male and 3 are recorded as female. The majority are recorded under 30 years of age.
 - Data from [Islington's State of Equalities](#) report 2020 including statistics around the impact of Hate Crime, for example:
 - There were 16 incidents of transgender hate crime reported in Islington between October 2018 and October 2019, an increase of 7% from the previous 12 months
 - A study published by Stonewall in 2018 found that 41% of trans people and 31% of non-binary people who responded to the survey had experienced a hate crime or incident because of their gender identity in the previous 12 months
 - In Islington, homophobic hate crime increased by 9% from October 2018 to October 2019 compared to the previous 12 months;
 - Faith hate crime has decreased by 46% in 2018/19 compared to the previous year, in line with the decrease in London overall from 2017/18 and of all of the London boroughs, Islington has the 18th highest number of faith hate crimes recorded as taking place within its boundary within the year 2018/19

Please provide:

- Details of the evidence used to assess impacts on people with protected characteristics and from disadvantaged groups (see guidance for help)
 - A breakdown of service user demographics where possible
 - Brief interpretation of findings
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- Qualitative data from extensive engagement activities across summer 2021 have shaped this strategy, its priority themes and our understanding of violence in Islington. Feedback from this consultation is outlined further in section 5 of this assessment concerning engagement plans. This consultation and development process has included:
 - Islington Council development of an initial Summer Violence Reduction Plan with Islington police
 - Partnership roundtable event – consultation on the Summer Plan with organisations across Islington involved in violence-reduction work
 - Our Safer Spaces physical postcard campaign, targeting 100,000 households in the borough, encouraging residents to tell us where and why they feel unsafe locally
 - Our Safer Spaces engagement platform, open to all who live, work, study or socialise in Islington, attracting approximately 1600 responses so far. The platform allows our communities to tell us where and why you are feeling unsafe and what we could do to make Islington a safer space for all. This includes identifying why someone might feel unsafe in a location in relation to specific characteristics, for example as a person identifying as a woman, as LGBTQ+, as non-binary, as a member of the transgender communities, or associated with race or ethnicity or visible religious affiliation.
 - Our 'Islington Together: Let's talk about a safer future' engagement week was the largest safety consultation in London in the year so far, engaging over 700 people across our diverse communities.
 - The Violence Reduction Strategy brings together and builds upon several existing strategies. The research and findings underlined within these strategies, particularly the [Youth Safety Strategy 2020-2025](#) and [Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2021-2026](#), have also been considered to assess potential impact.

Within our ambition to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence, making Islington a safer, fairer borough for all, our commitment to addressing the disproportionate impact of violence on certain groups is integral. We have used this evidence to identify these groups and understand the picture of violence in Islington, according to both national and local quantitative and qualitative data.

3B: Assess the impacts on people with protected characteristics and from disadvantaged groups in the table below.

Please first select whether the potential impact is positive, neutral, or negative and then provide details of the impacts and any mitigations or positive actions you will put in place.

Please use the following definitions as a guide:

Neutral – The proposal has no impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

Positive – The proposal has a beneficial and desirable impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

Negative – The proposal has a negative and undesirable impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
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Age

Positive

Young people are particularly important to target in the violence reduction space, as young people (aged 16-24) in the UK are more likely to be victims of violence than any other age group.

Young people will be disproportionately impacted by comms and engagement work as a priority cohort in this work within the Youth Safety focus area. Here, Islington has developed a comprehensive, 5 year Youth Safety Strategy (Islington Youth Safety Strategy, 2020 – 2025) that underlines our commitments to: protect young people from violence, abuse and exploitation; safeguard young people and support families, parents and carers; address inequality and disproportionality

A corresponding Action Plan will be developed including engagement plans, both for the whole community and to target specific cohorts (e.g. young people, older adults) who are disproportionately impacted or where we are looking to increase active engagement. This will ensure a wide range of voices continue to be heard, including where there have been restrictions in engagement activities so far, as this strategy is implemented. Engagement plans, alongside monitoring of our Action Plan, will allow us to monitor short-term progress and provide further evidence to identify actions with an effective or positive outcome to be continued in this work or repeated in the future. An annual review will consider long-term

within the youth and criminal justice system; and reduce re-offending for young people who have become more persistent in their offending behaviours.

This is positive as we will encourage young people to disengage from violence and divert them to positive activities instead. They will benefit from our broader Safer Spaces work to make public spaces safer for communities as well as targeted youth support services. We will also engage with young people to understand and provide support with a focus on early intervention and prevention.

On the other hand, there is also the potential for low negative impact on young women and girls who may also be involved in gangs or committing crimes but may not be the most visible

progress and be produced with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly in order to further review effectiveness and understand how potential benefits have been realised. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool to identify whether any further action can be taken to enhance potential benefits.

In addition, we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example, the Violence Reduction Unit; the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding, any additional funding would be to enhance activities only to enhance potential benefits.

due to the assumption that boys and men are more involved in gangs, crime and violence and the focus on this overrepresented cohort. Through our Youth Safety Strategy work, incorporated within the Violence Reduction Strategy, we have identified as a high risk group of children and young people

Otherwise, We know that how safe local people feel can be influenced by many factors – including age, as well as how dark it is and how many people are outside. Older people within our communities will benefit broadly from the actions through this strategy to reduce serious violence, save lives, improve community resilience and cohesion and improve trust

We will implement a clear communications plan to communicate what actions we're taking to reduce violence and why, including a 'you said, we did' approach to ensure the vision and the benefits of this work are communicated effectively. Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so are communities feel safe. We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors and that perceptions and feelings of safety are key. Our clear communications approach will enhance the potential benefit of

and confidence in public services, for example through our Safer Spaces work which aims to continually improve how we identify locations where violence occurs, or where people feel unsafe, to ensure everyone should feel and be safe in our streets. However, we recognise in reflecting on our engagement activities so far, that there is a potential gap/restriction around engagement voicing the lived experience of older adults and intergenerational challenges. This may have been impacted by the type and timing of engagement activities over summer last year, for instance, as while in-person events and physical postcard campaigns took place, some events were held online for this cohort that

our actions by proactively, positively addressing this question of perception as part of our action.

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
		<p>can be impacted by digital exclusion.</p> <p>As we continue engagement surrounding this work we will look to address this potential gap to enhance broader positive impacts for this cohort specifically.</p>	

Positive

Some adults – including those with learning disabilities, drug addiction, and poor mental health – are much more vulnerable to being affected by or becoming involved in violence than others. Vulnerable adults are often targeted by perpetrators of violence specifically because of their perceived vulnerability.

Adults with learning disabilities, for example, have a higher risk of being the victims of crime and abuse than the general population – yet they are also much less likely to report the crime or abuse they have suffered or seek help. This cohort will benefit from the strategy as a priority of work under our 'Adults' strand. The CCG's Adults Safeguarding Board, working closely with

A corresponding Action Plan will be developed including engagement plans, both for the whole community and to target specific cohorts (e.g. people with a disability including learning and physical disabilities, carers) who are disproportionately impacted. This will ensure a wide range of voices continue to be heard, including where there have been restrictions in engagement activities so far, as this strategy is implemented. Engagement plans, alongside monitoring of our Action Plan, will allow us to monitor short-term progress and provide further evidence to identify actions with an effective or positive outcome to be continued in this work or repeated in the future. An annual review will consider long-term progress and be produced with

		<p>Islington police, the council, and health partners, have identified three priority areas of work in order to reduce violence affecting vulnerable adults who may at higher risk of crime such as this group – cuckooing, online exploitation and radicalization and modern day slavery. These will be developed and monitored as part of the Adults Safeguarding Board’s 2021-22 action plan.</p>	<p>an accompanying community safety report shared publicly in order to further review effectiveness and understand how potential benefits have been realised. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool to identify whether any further action can be taken to enhance potential benefits.</p> <p>In addition, we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example, the Violence Reduction Unit; the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding, any additional funding would be to enhance activities only to enhance potential benefits.</p> <p>We will implement a clear communications plan to</p>
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			<p>communicate what actions we're taking to reduce violence and why, including a 'you said, we did' approach to ensure the vision and the benefits of this work are communicated effectively. Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so are communities feel safe. We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors and that perceptions and feelings of safety are key. Our clear communications approach will enhance the potential benefit of our actions by proactively, positively addressing this</p>
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Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
			question of perception as part of our action.

	Positive and Negative	<p>Black young men are disproportionately victims and suspects within cases of serious youth violence and homicide. Following on from our Summer Violence Reduction Plan and incorporating our Youth Safety Strategy actions, this strategy will therefore include targeting support to Black communities e.g. for Black parents on having difficult conversations with young people around knife crime, devising action plans to strengthen our engagement with Black and minoritised ethnic groups. This may boost trust and confidence in the council as well as the police.</p> <p>Indeed, improving trust and confidence in public services and the police, particularly among Black and minoritised ethnic groups is a key goal</p>	<p>Engaging, building trust with and collaborating with communities in Islington is vital to the success of this strategy. Essential to our approach is engaging with residents who seldom engage with or lack trust in public services. This includes targeted engagement with Black and minorities ethnic groups to build confidence in and access to statutory partners' services. This approach will be built upon in our development of a Trust, Accountability, and Engagement action plan based on the Mayor of London's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing. This will encompass a range of engagement, training and comms offers under the interconnected themes of transparency, engagement, trust</p>
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within our ambition to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence – making Islington a safer, fairer borough for all. Essential to our approach is engaging with residents who seldom engage with or lack trust in public services. This includes targeted engagement with Black and minoritised ethnic groups – including our Somali communities for example – to build confidence in and access to statutory partners’ services. This approach will be built upon in our development of a Trust, Accountability, and Engagement action plan based on the Mayor of London’s Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing.

Due to this disproportionate representation as victims of

and respect, empowerment, and accountability. Some of our other engagement plans could include working with the Arsenal/Adidas No More Red initiative to encourage young people who can work to reduce violence and increase confidence in their communities to seek mentoring and support from the scheme, developing trusted sources within community spaces – including barbershops, takeaways, religious sites, youth centres, and sports clubs – to deliver positive violence-reduction messages, and youth safety parenting workshops and other positive engagement targeted towards Black and minoritised ethnic groups. For instance, we have delivered knife crime prevention sessions in our schools based on the Love and Lost film made in 2021, which

serious violence, Black people may positively benefit from a number of support offers to victims of Serious Violence throughout each priority focus area (compared to other ethnic groups).

Black and Minoritised women and girls will be positively impacted by this strategy which incorporates a number of initiatives developed to improve women's confidence and safety in public spaces around Islington, such as Safe Havens and the 'Ask for Angela' initiative, as well as actions from our Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy under the Women's safety priority area. This incorporated strategy outlines that women from certain backgrounds are more likely to

set out the consequences of knife crime and its impact on victims' families. Engagement will consider both targeted cohorts and the whole community around them who may be impacted by this strategy.

In addition, the Community Safety team carries out ongoing dip sampling on various areas of this work, including through the Islington community stop and search monitoring group. This ensures we are understanding that where police take action it is proportionate and provides the best possible service to our communities. We will consider further expanding dip sampling to cover additional issues or concerns where they arise as part of the continuous review of this work to understand and

be adversely impacted if they experience VAWG and outlines the partnership's determination to challenge inequality throughout the delivery of VAWG services, to prevent discrimination and to address the impacts of intersectionality. The partnership is committed to ensuring that key agencies working with survivors should be fully trained in Black and Minoritised women's intersectional experiences/needs and actively encouraged to adopt a more inclusive approach.

On the other hand, there is also the potential for low negative impact here in relation to Black men. We have adopted a 'public health; model of violence reduction within our approach. In adopting this approach, we

mitigation potential negative impact.

A corresponding Action Plan will be developed, delivered and monitored by the Safer Islington Partnership which will allow us to monitor short-term progress and provide further evidence to identify actions with an effective or positive outcome to be continued in this work or repeated in the future. An annual review will consider long-term progress and be produced with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly in order to further review effectiveness and understand how potential benefits have been realised. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool to identify whether any further action can be taken

seek to avoid over criminalising those groups most at risk of or already offending, particularly as this can undermine trust and confidence in the police.

However, we recognise that that use of the law and law enforcement are critical aspects of a cohesive approach to tackling. In the short-term, this means that more people may come into contact with the criminal justice system because of increased police interventions while prevention and support services operate in tandem.

As Black men are disproportionately impacted as victims/suspects of serious youth violence (SYV), such increased targeted or police interventions, may mean more Black young men could come into contact with the criminal

to enhance potential benefits and mitigate negative impacts.

In addition, we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example, the Violence Reduction Unit; the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding, any additional funding would be to enhance activities only to enhance potential benefits.

We will implement a clear communications plan to communicate what actions we're taking to reduce violence and why, including a 'you said, we did' approach to ensure the vision and the benefits of this work are communicated effectively. Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the

justice system. This could inflame racial tensions and mistrust in the police as there is already low confidence in the police among Black communities. This associated negative risk was also previously noted as a part of our 2021 Summer Violence Reduction Strategy, however we have not had evidence of this potential impact. We will continue to monitor this risk and proactive action to mitigate this is embedded within the strategy as one of our overarching goals is to improve trust and confidence in public services and the police, particularly among Black and minoritised ethnic groups.

paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so are communities feel safe. We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors and that perceptions and feelings of safety are key. Our clear communications approach will enhance the potential benefit of our actions by proactively, positively addressing this question of perception as part of our action.

Religion or
belief (include
no faith)

Positive

We know that how safe people feel in Islington can be influenced by many factors – including visible religious affiliation, as well as how dark it is and how many people are outside. There will be a positive impact from our work to ensure that no one should feel afraid in Islington, regardless of your personal identity, the time of day, or how busy it is: everyone should feel and be safe in our streets. For example, in our 'Safer Spaces' initiative our priority is to continually improve how we identify locations where violence occurs, or where people feel unsafe. Our aim is to reduce the level of criminality, violence and threat, working with communities to ensure those spaces become safe and welcoming for all. This

A corresponding Action Plan will be developed including engagement plans, both for the whole community and to target specific cohorts (e.g. faith groups, Muslim communities) who are disproportionately impacted. This will ensure a wide range of voices continue to be heard, including where there have been restrictions in engagement activities so far, as this strategy is implemented. Engagement plans, alongside monitoring of our Action Plan, will allow us to monitor short-term progress and provide further evidence to identify actions with an effective or positive outcome to be continued in this work or repeated in the future. An annual review will consider long-term progress and be produced with an

includes engagement through our Safer spaces platform which allows people in the borough to tell us where and why they feel unsafe locally, including whether someone might feel unsafe because of visible religious affiliation or religious tensions in an area.

We will use this data from to explore further engagement opportunities with specific communities, or in specific locations, building on our engagement from Summer 2021 which included community conversations with faith groups.

Our focus area around 'Places and Spaces' also includes actions incorporated from our Hate Crime Strategy. Although Islington is a proudly diverse borough with a history of tolerance and openness, hate

accompanying community safety report shared publicly in order to further review effectiveness and understand how potential benefits have been realised. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool to identify whether any further action can be taken to enhance potential benefits.

In addition, we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example, the Violence Reduction Unit; the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding, any additional funding would be to enhance activities only to enhance potential benefits.

We will implement a clear communications plan to

crime is a serious issue for some members of our community and has a history of being underreported. Given this history, we will take a nuanced approach to the data on hate crime in Islington, recognising both the work still to be done to deliver the best outcomes for our residents, and that improved identification and reporting is in itself one of our priorities. In our support of the independent Islington Hate Crime Forum, we are committed to continuing to work with community organisations, specialist support groups and individual members of our community who work with and represent protected groups to better understand and address lived experiences regarding risk, reporting, support and outcomes of those who

communicate what actions we're taking to reduce violence and why, including a 'you said, we did' approach to ensure the vision and the benefits of this work are communicated effectively. Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so are communities feel safe. We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors and that perceptions and feelings of safety are key. Our clear communications approach will enhance the potential benefit of our actions by proactively, positively addressing this

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
		become, or fear becoming, victims of hate crime in Islington; this includes work around faith hate crime positively impacting this group.	question of perception as part of our action.

<p>Gender and gender reassignment (male, female, or non-binary)</p>	<p>Positive and Negative</p>	<p>We know that how safe local people feel can be influenced by many factors – including gender expression, as well as how dark it is and how many people are outside. People who identify as women, non-binary and/or within the transgender community will positively impact from our work to ensure that no one should feel afraid in Islington, regardless of your personal identity, the time of day, or how busy it is: everyone should feel and be safe in our streets. For example, in our ‘Safer Spaces’ initiative our priority is to continually improve how we identify locations where violence occurs, or where people feel unsafe. Our aim is to reduce the level of criminality, violence and threat, working with communities to</p>	<p>A corresponding Action Plan will be developed including engagement plans, both for the whole community and to target specific cohorts (e.g. the transgender community in Islington, women’s groups) who are disproportionately impacted. This will ensure a wide range of voices continue to be heard, including where there have been restrictions in engagement activities so far, as this strategy is implemented. Engagement plans, alongside monitoring of our Action Plan, will allow us to monitor short-term progress and provide further evidence to identify actions with an effective or positive outcome to be continued in this work or repeated in the future. An annual review will consider long-term progress and be produced with</p>
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ensure those spaces become safe and welcoming for all. This includes engagement through our Safer spaces platform which allows people in the borough to tell us where and why they feel unsafe locally, including whether someone might feel unsafe because they are a person who identifies as a woman, as non-binary and as trans.

We will use this data from to explore further engagement opportunities with specific communities, or in specific locations.

Our focus area around 'Places and Spaces' also includes actions incorporated from our Hate Crime Strategy. Although Islington is a proudly diverse borough with a history of tolerance and openness, hate

an accompanying community safety report shared publicly in order to further review effectiveness and understand how potential benefits have been realised. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool to identify whether any further action can be taken to enhance potential benefits and mitigate negative impact.

In addition, we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example, the Violence Reduction Unit; the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding, any additional funding would be to enhance activities only to enhance potential benefits.

crime is a serious issue for some members of our community and has a history of being underreported. Given this history, we will take a nuanced approach to the data on hate crime in Islington, recognising both the work still to be done to deliver the best outcomes for our residents, and that improved identification and reporting is in itself one of our priorities. In our support of the independent Islington Hate Crime Forum, we are committed to continuing to work with community organisations, specialist support groups and individual members of our community who work with and represent protected groups to better understand and address lived experiences regarding risk, reporting, support and outcomes of those who

We will implement a clear communications plan to communicate what actions we're taking to reduce violence and why, including a 'you said, we did' approach to ensure the vision and the benefits of this work are communicated effectively. Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so are communities feel safe. We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors and that perceptions and feelings of safety are key. Our clear communications approach will enhance the potential benefit of

become, or fear becoming, victims of hate crime in Islington; this includes work around hate crime towards people who identify as part of the transgender community, positively impacting this group. This is significant in the face of research, such as a study published by Stonewall in 2018 which found that 41% of trans people and 31% of non-binary people who responded to the survey had experienced a hate crime or incident because of their gender identity in the last 12 months and reported increases in Islington in 2020.

In addition, we know the experience of violence in Islington is gendered; men are more likely to be victim of robbery and non-domestic violence against the person

our actions by proactively, positively addressing this question of perception as part of our action.

Otherwise, our overarching commitment within our Violence Against Women and Girls strategy, incorporated into the Violence Reduction Strategy, is to keep as many of our women and girls and their families as safe as possible, to make perpetrators accountable for their actions and to have a first class system in place to achieve this. This will involve clear communication and engagement around our actions and aims prioritising providing those experiencing violence with the support they need to be and feel safe. Communication and engagement will be key to mitigate any potential negative

(including serious violence), while women more likely to be victim of sexual offences, other theft and theft from person.

An increase of and focus on positive community engagement around Serious Youth Violence and Serious Violence will positively impact men who are significantly overrepresented as victims/suspects of serious violence.

Women are significantly more likely to experience gender-based violence in the home and sexual assault or harassment in public spaces. Younger women aged 16 – 24 are particularly more likely to be victims of sexual assault than any other age group. Due to this disproportionate impact, this work will also positively impact

impact on the perception of safety here as we work to address underreporting and detection rates and improve our response around issues such as Violence Against Women and Girls. This work also includes supporting practitioners to address the gap in services engaging with men who use violence and, where appropriate, supporting them to change their harmful behaviour. This is part of a focus on supporting victims and moving away from the 'failure to protect' narrative. Enacting and communicating the narrative around this approach to hold perpetrators to account and support those experiencing violence will support us to further mitigate potential negative impacts around the perception of safety.

women as a priority cohort within our Women's Safety focus area. This work prioritises providing those experiencing violence with the support they need to be and feel safe. This includes doing more to hold people who use violence and abuse to account, supporting practitioners to address the gap in services engaging with men who use violence and, where appropriate, supporting them to change their harmful behaviour. It incorporates actions a number of initiatives developed to improve women's confidence and safety in public spaces around Islington, such as Safe Havens and the 'Ask for Angela' initiative, as well as actions from our Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy.

Within this work we also acknowledge the potential negative impact on young women and girls who may also be involved in gangs or committing crimes but may not be the most visible due to the assumption that boys and men are more involved in gangs/crime/violence. At present, not enough of the young women at risk of gang violence (and its consequences) are being identified or worked with – not least because, traditionally, the lion's share of funding for gang intervention is channeled into work with young men. Our Youth Safety work includes Young Women and Girls as a high-risk group to proactively address this concern and ensure that we have specific services in place to respond to the needs of young women and

On the other hand, as aforementioned, more (Black young) men may come into contact with the criminal justice system in the short-term if we upscale or increase focus on targeted interventions, including police interventions. This potential risk will be minimised and mitigated by our approach and actions as outlined above in this assessment.

There also may be potential negative impact around the perception of safety and violence in Islington in the short-term as we work to address underreporting and detection rates and improve our response around issues such as Violence Against Women and Girls.

In addition, women and girls affected by serious violence

girls, support them and solely focus on them.

		<p>could be neglected if there is targeted focus on men. For instance, young women and girls may also be involved in gangs or committing crimes but may not be the most visible due to the assumption that boys and men are more involved in gangs/crime/violence, and the overrepresentation of this cohort in current statistics. Young women and girls have been noted as a high-risk group of children and young people as part of the Islington Youth Safety Strategy 2020-2030, to recognise this challenge and ensure focus is maintained on this group to mitigate this potential negative impact.</p>	
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Positive

Women and people who are pregnant will benefit broadly from the actions through this strategy to reduce serious violence, save lives, improve community resilience and cohesion and improve trust and confidence in public services, for example through our Safer Spaces work which aims to continually improve how we identify locations where violence occurs, or where people feel unsafe, to ensure everyone should feel and be safe in our streets, and our actions around domestic abuse and incorporated within the Violence Against Women and Girls strategy. However, we have identified a potential gap in terms of specific targeted engagement for considerations

A corresponding Action Plan will be developed including engagement plans, both for the whole community and to target specific cohorts. This will ensure a wide range of voices continue to be heard, including where there have been restrictions in engagement activities so far, as this strategy is implemented. Engagement plans, alongside monitoring of our Action Plan, will allow us to monitor short-term progress and provide further evidence to identify actions with an effective or positive outcome to be continued in this work or repeated in the future. An annual review will consider long-term progress and be produced with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly in order to further review effectiveness and

around maternity and pregnancy.

As we continue engagement surrounding this work we will look to address this potential gap to enhance broader positive impacts for this cohort specifically.

understand how potential benefits have been realised. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool to identify whether any further action can be taken to enhance potential benefits and mitigate negative impact.

In addition, we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example, the Violence Reduction Unit; the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding, any additional funding would be to enhance activities only to enhance potential benefits.

We will implement a clear communications plan to communicate what actions we're taking to reduce violence and

			<p>why, including a 'you said, we did' approach to ensure the vision and the benefits of this work are communicated effectively. Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so are communities feel safe. We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors and that perceptions and feelings of safety are key. Our clear communications approach will enhance the potential benefit of our actions by proactively, positively addressing this</p>
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Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
			question of perception as part of our action.

Sex and sexual
orientation

Positive

We know that how safe local people feel can be influenced by many factors – including expression of sexuality, as well as how dark it is and how many people are outside. People from across the LGBTQ+ umbrella will positively impact from our work to ensure that no one should feel afraid in Islington, regardless of your personal identity, the time of day, or how busy it is: everyone should feel and be safe in our streets. For example, in our 'Safer Spaces' initiative our priority is to continually improve how we identify locations where violence occurs, or where people feel unsafe. Our aim is to reduce the level of criminality, violence and threat, working with communities to ensure those spaces become

A corresponding Action Plan will be developed including engagement plans, both for the whole community and to target specific cohorts (e.g. residents who identify as LGBTQ+) who are disproportionately impacted. This will ensure a wide range of voices continue to be heard, including where there have been restrictions in engagement activities so far, as this strategy is implemented. Engagement plans, alongside monitoring of our Action Plan, will allow us to monitor short-term progress and provide further evidence to identify actions with an effective or positive outcome to be continued in this work or repeated in the future. An annual review will consider long-term progress and be produced with an accompanying community

<p>safe and welcoming for all. This includes engagement through our Safer spaces platform which allows people in the borough to tell us where and why they feel unsafe locally, including whether someone might feel unsafe because they are a person who identifies as LGBTQ+.</p> <p>We will use this data from to explore further engagement opportunities with specific communities, or in specific locations, building on our engagement from Summer 2021 which included community conversations with residents who identify as LGBTQ+.</p> <p>Our focus area around 'Places and Spaces' also includes actions incorporated from our Hate Crime Strategy. Although Islington is a proudly diverse</p>	<p>safety report shared publicly in order to further review effectiveness and understand how potential benefits have been realised. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool to identify whether any further action can be taken to enhance potential benefits and mitigate negative impact.</p> <p>In addition, we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example, the Violence Reduction Unit; the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding, any additional funding would be to enhance activities only to enhance potential benefits.</p> <p>We will implement a clear communications plan to</p>
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borough with a history of tolerance and openness, hate crime is a serious issue for some members of our community and has a history of being underreported. Given this history, we will take a nuanced approach to the data on hate crime in Islington, recognising both the work still to be done to deliver the best outcomes for our residents, and that improved identification and reporting is in itself one of our priorities. In our support of the independent Islington Hate Crime Forum, we are committed to continuing to work with community organisations, specialist support groups and individual members of our community who work with and represent protected groups to better understand and address lived experiences regarding risk,

communicate what actions we're taking to reduce violence and why, including a 'you said, we did' approach to ensure the vision and the benefits of this work are communicated effectively. Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so are communities feel safe. We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors and that perceptions and feelings of safety are key. Our clear communications approach will enhance the potential benefit of our actions by proactively, positively addressing this

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
		reporting, support and outcomes of those who become, or fear becoming, victims of hate crime in Islington; this includes work around homophobic hate crime, which reported a rise in 2020, positively impacting people from across the LGBTQ+ umbrella.	question of perception as part of our action.

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
Marriage or civil partnership	Neutral		

<p>Other (e.g. people living in poverty, looked after children, people who are homeless or refugees)</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>Victims and perpetrators of serious youth violence and drug/gang-related violence and homicide are disproportionately likely to come from deprived backgrounds and suffered associated risk factors around adverse childhood experiences / trauma. People affected will benefit from the public health approach we adopt for this strategy to tackle both the root causes and manifestations of violence, and lead with a trauma-informed approach to understanding lived experience and how we can tackle this challenge.</p>	<p>A corresponding Action Plan will be developed including engagement plans, both for the whole community and to target specific cohorts (e.g. residents with complex needs for example substance misuse) who are disproportionately impacted. This will ensure a wide range of voices continue to be heard, including where there have been restrictions in engagement activities so far, as this strategy is implemented. Engagement plans, alongside monitoring of our Action Plan, will allow us to monitor short-term progress and provide further evidence to identify actions with an effective or positive outcome to be continued in this work or repeated in the future. An annual review will consider long-term progress and be produced with</p>
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			<p>an accompanying community safety report shared publicly in order to further review effectiveness and understand how potential benefits have been realised. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool to identify whether any further action can be taken to enhance potential benefits and mitigate negative impact.</p> <p>In addition, we will be keeping in touch regarding any additional funding opportunities that come up from governmental or other bodies, for example, the Violence Reduction Unit; the success of the recommendations is not dependent on additional funding, any additional funding would be to enhance activities only to enhance potential benefits.</p>
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			<p>We will implement a clear communications plan to communicate what actions we're taking to reduce violence and why, including a 'you said, we did' approach to ensure the vision and the benefits of this work are communicated effectively. Within our ambition to make Islington a safer, fairer place for all, we acknowledge the paramount importance of both reducing the scale and impact of serious violence so our communities are safe, and addressing fear of violence so are communities feel safe. We understand that the perception of safety within our borough is not always necessarily linked to evidential factors and that perceptions and feelings of safety are key. Our clear communications approach will enhance the potential benefit of</p>
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Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
			our actions by proactively, positively addressing this question of perception as part of our action.

4. How do you plan to mitigate negative impacts?

Please provide:

- An outline of actions and the expected outcomes
- Any governance and funding which will support these actions if relevant

This assessment outlines the positive impacts on people with protected characteristics and/or from disadvantaged groups who may be more likely to be victims and/or perpetrators of violence as well as the potential for actual or perceived negative impact on certain groups.

In developing our strategy we have been guided by the World Health Organisation's (WHO) 'public health' model of violence reduction in particular. We have adapted a public health approach which focuses on tackling both the root causes and manifestations of violence and can be summarised by the following points:

- Focussing on a defined population
- With and for communities
- Not constrained by organisational or professional boundaries
- Focussed on generating long term as well as short term solutions
- Based on data and intelligence to identify the burden on the population, including any inequalities
- Rooted in evidence of effectiveness to tackle the problem

In adopting this approach, we seek to avoid over-criminalising those groups most at risk of or already offending, particularly as this can undermine trust and confidence in the police. We will also ensure we are using data to continuously identify inequalities within our population as well as how effective our actions are in tackling this challenge. Alongside being rooted in evidence, this will go hand in hand with a trauma-informed approach which is key as victims and perpetrators of serious youth violence and drug/gang-related violence and homicide are also disproportionately likely to have associated risk factors around adverse childhood experiences and trauma.

However, we recognise that use of the law and law enforcement are also critical aspects of a cohesive approach to tackling violence in the scope of this strategy; our public health approach is complementary to, not in conflict with, enforcement and criminal justice activities. The connection to the use of law or legal measures as part of violence prevention is set out in research on the 'public health approach' from organisations such as [NHS England](#). Here for example, it is highlighted that legal measures can be useful to protect

Please provide:

- An outline of actions and the expected outcomes
- Any governance and funding which will support these actions if relevant

victims from harm (e.g. injunctions, disruption notices), that 'Laws that make violent behaviour an offence send a message to society that violence is not acceptable' (pg. 44) and enforcement of such legislation is a 'critical element' to ensuring it is effective (pg.44). Examples are given around targeted enforcement of alcohol laws to prevent violence in a nightlife area (pg. 42) and violence prevention legislation around child protection (pg.44).

In Islington, our scope for this strategy includes particular violent crimes alongside exploitative and criminal activities where there is an inherent threat or reality of serious violence. This includes: Homicide, violence against the person (with injury) including knife and gun crime, Organised Crime (including County Lines drug trafficking), Serious Youth Violence, Violence Against Women and Girls (including domestic abuse) Hate Crime, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking, cuckooing, and sexual offences (including rape and sexual assault). Within this scope, many of the serious violence incidents and homicides we are seeing are related to criminality (such as drug and gang tensions). Making targeted arrests of known e.g. gang-affiliated young people with weapons, for example, can save lives in the short-term by disrupting leadership chains and removing weapons from circulation.

In the short-term, this may mean that more people, such as young Black men who are disproportionately impacted as victims/suspects of serious youth violence, may come into contact with the criminal justice system because of increased police interventions while prevention and support services operate in tandem. This has an associated risk that it could inflame community tensions, including racial tensions and mistrust in the police as there is already low confidence in the police among Black communities. Yet, we believe this potential for negative impact is low (this associated negative risk was also previously noted as a part of our 2021 Summer Violence Reduction Strategy, however we have not had evidence of this potential impact being realised from this work). We also believe it will be minimised by leading with a public health model and mitigated through the suite of other offers we have developed that positively target communities outlined in the above assessment, including Black men and young people, as part of our goal to improve trust and confidence in public services and the police.

For example, we are developing a strategy specifically to improve Black communities' trust and confidence in the police based on the Mayor of London's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing: [Action Plan - Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing | GLA \(london.gov.uk\)](#). This will encompass a range of engagement, training and comms offers under the interconnected themes of transparency, engagement, trust and respect, empowerment, and accountability. We will clearly communicate our approach as one ultimately seeking to prevent serious injury and violence across all communities,

Please provide:

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- Any governance and funding which will support these actions if relevant

including those more likely to be impacted such as young people, young Black men, women and vulnerable adults. We have set out a clear governance structure for the monitoring and review of this strategy owned by the Safer Islington Partnership and an action plan will follow, outlining key activities and performance indicators to review the effectiveness of this framework. This includes actions short-term progress and updates monitored at SIP's quarterly meeting and long-term progress reviewed annually with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly under SIP. The intention is for the strategy to remain a live document responsive to impacts and any changes in needs within our community, emerging additional guidance or best practice.

We have also set out how we will continue to engage our communities on the whole and through targeted activities as we move to implementation. Within the Violence Reduction Strategy, there is a focus on putting the community at the heart of our approach- engaging, building trust with and collaborating with communities in Islington is vital to the success and sustainability of this strategy. Essential to our approach is engaging with residents who seldom engage with or lack trust in public services. Some of our other engagement plans could include working with the Arsenal/Adidas No More Red initiative to encourage young people who can work to reduce violence and increase confidence in their communities to seek mentoring and support from the scheme, developing trusted sources within community spaces – including barbershops, takeaways, religious sites, youth centres, and sports clubs – to deliver positive violence-reduction messages, and youth safety parenting workshops targeted towards Black and minoritised ethnic groups. Engagement will consider both targeted cohorts and the whole community around them who may be impacted by this strategy. We will adopt a 'you said, we did' communications approach to allow us to continue the conversation with our communities, partners and residents across the borough, improve transparency and accountability in our delivery and ensure our ultimate aim within this work to reduce the long-term scale and impact of violence, including those disproportionately impacted, is communicated clearly.

Our plans surrounding communication and engagement will also be key where there is the potential for negative impact regarding the perception of safety and violence in Islington in the short-term, as we work to address underreporting and detection rates and improve our response around issues such as Violence Against Women and Girls. Our overarching commitment within our Violence Against Women and Girls strategy, incorporated into the Violence Reduction Strategy, is to keep as many of our women and girls and their families as safe as possible, to make perpetrators accountable for their actions and to have a first class system in place to achieve this. This will involve clear communication and engagement around our actions and aims prioritising providing those experiencing violence with the

Please provide:

- An outline of actions and the expected outcomes
- Any governance and funding which will support these actions if relevant

support they need to be and feel safe. This also includes supporting practitioners to address the gap in services engaging with men who use violence and, where appropriate, supporting them to change their harmful behaviour. Action and communication concerning the focus on holding perpetrators to account and on supporting victims and moving away from the 'failure to protect' narrative, embedded within the Violence against Women and Girls Strategy, will support us to minimise and mitigate the potential risk of negative impact around perceptions of safety in the short-term.

5. Please provide details of your consultation and/or engagement plans.

Please provide:

- Details of what steps you have taken or plan to take to consult or engage the whole community or specific groups affected by the proposal
- Who has been or will be consulted or engaged with
- Methods used or that will be used to engage or consult
- Key findings or feedback (if completed)

Overview

Across summer 2021, in the context of evidence around a spike in violence post-lockdown, rising rates of serious injury and homicide and the disproportionate impact on communities such as young Black Men, we decided to carry out a partnership engagement exercise alongside work within a Summer Violence Reduction Plan. Our week of engagement activities received over 700 responses and was the largest consultation on violence reduction in London in the year, including in-person and virtual engagement, specific targeted 1-to-1 sessions and open invitation events. This partnership effort sat alongside engagement actions to listen and learn as part of our Safer Spaces campaign. This included a physical postcard campaign targeting households in the borough to encourage residents to tell us where and why they feel unsafe locally, and a corresponding online engagement

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platform open to all who live, work, study or socialise in Islington to tell us about their experiences. Over this time we have also held community consultation events after serious incidents within the borough, ensuring that we are listening to the needs of impacted families and communities to inform this work.

Our strategy has therefore been informed and shaped – at every step of the process – by extensive engagement with communities and partners across the borough, including residents, service-users, voluntary and community sector organisations, and our statutory partners. A further summary of the consultation and development process is listed below:

- Islington Council development of an initial Summer Violence Reduction Plan with Islington police
- Partnership roundtable event – consultation on the Summer Plan with organisations across Islington involved in violence-reduction work
- Our Safer Spaces physical postcard campaign, targeting 100,000 households in the borough, encouraging residents to tell us where and why they feel unsafe locally
- Our Safer Spaces engagement platform, open to all who live, work, study or socialise in Islington, attracting approximately 1600 responses so far
- Our 'Islington Together: Let's talk about a safer future' engagement week 27 September – 3 October was the largest safety consultation in London in the year so far, engaging over 700 people.

Community spaces across the borough hosted a range of events and activities for people to share their experiences and feedback. Our approach focused on gaining insight from people with first-hand experience or interest in this work, putting local people at the heart of the approach as experts of their own neighbourhoods providing valuable understanding into the trigger points for tensions and violence. This involved reaching out to statutory and community partners and services to discuss key questions with the service users and community groups with which they had established relationships. In this way, we have had quality participation of people who have been affected by violence from across our diverse communities, giving voice to their experiences, desire and willingness to be a part of the solution to these challenges.

Please provide:

- Details of what steps you have taken or plan to take to consult or engage the whole community or specific groups affected by the proposal
- Who has been or will be consulted or engaged with
- Methods used or that will be used to engage or consult
- Key findings or feedback (if completed)

Who did we engage with?

- Schools
- Residents who identify as LGBTQ+
- Young people
- Residents with complex needs (e.g. substance misuse)
- Parents affected by violence
- Businesses
- Parent Champions
- Ward Panels
- Youth Councillors
- Tenants & Residents Associations and Tenancy Management Organisations
- Islington residents
- Voluntary groups
- Somali communities
- Councillors
- Residents with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
- Staff who work directly with young people (including London Borough of Islington colleagues)
- Police
- Women
- Faith groups
- Muslim communities

What did we do?

- 1 Launch event at Islington Assembly Hall
- 1 virtual Community Conversation
- 3 Library visits
- 16 Community Centre visits
- 10 virtual partnership meetings
- We asked voluntary and community groups to host discussions with their service users. This included: Arsenal in the Community, One True Voice, Caxton House, Better Lives, Centre 404, Forum+, Voluntary Action Islington, Parent Champions,

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Copenhagen Youth Project, SoapBox Youth Hub and the Violence Reduction Unit Parent Champions.

What were the key findings/feedback?

Five key themes emerged, highlighting what communities want us to prioritise and address within this work:

- Invest in early intervention and prevention by deploying a joint-up approach between schools, families and social services.
- Work with communities to tackle violence and equip them with the skills and confidence to report antisocial behaviour and crime.
- Prioritise working with young people and parents, to understand and tackle the root causes of violence.
- Make spaces safer for communities, namely women and young people.
- Build relations between the police and communities.

How has insight gained from engagement or consultation has been/will be fed into the strategy?

Feedback from the engagement week was collated and analysed to pull out key themes in terms of what communities want us to prioritise overall, and on the following 5 questions:

- How should the police, council and partners tackle violence in Islington?
- Who do the police and council need to work with to tackle violence in Islington?
- How can we keep you informed about the work we are doing to tackle violence in Islington?
- How would you like to be involved in tackling violence in Islington?
- What can we do as a community to tackle antisocial behaviour?

In drafting the strategy, we have paid careful attention to incorporating feedback into our priorities, approach and actions. Engaging, building trust with and collaborating with communities in Islington is vital to the success of this strategy; community involvement and engagement will remain at the heart of our approach as we seek to tackle this complex challenge. The strategy includes a commitment to adopting a 'you said, we did' communications approach which will allow us to continue the conversation with our communities, partners and residents across the borough and improve transparency and

Please provide:

- Details of what steps you have taken or plan to take to consult or engage the whole community or specific groups affected by the proposal
- Who has been or will be consulted or engaged with
- Methods used or that will be used to engage or consult
- Key findings or feedback (if completed)

accountability in our delivery. Alongside this, the strategy includes a commitment to long-term progress being reviewed by SIP annually, with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly to further promote transparency and accountability in this work. We will continue to involve and engage our community to address the work outlined through a range of other existing whole community forums and activities, such as the Safer Neighbourhood Board, Safer Neighbourhood Panels, Ward Partnerships, SIP's Annual Assessment and emergency community meetings.

Also essential to the approach is engaging with residents who seldom engage with or lack trust in public services. This includes targeted engagement with Black and minorities ethnic groups – including our local Somali communities for example – to build confidence in and access to statutory partners' services. This approach will be built upon in our development of a Trust, Accountability, and Engagement action plan based on the Mayor of London's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing, which this strategy also incorporates.

Some of our engagement plans in the future could include:

- Developing 'community conversations' – an open forum for questions and discussion with residents and partnership organisations
- Establishing an annual memorial event of loss
- Developing trusted sources within community spaces – including barbershops, takeaways, religious sites, youth centres, and sports clubs – to deliver positive violence-reduction messages
- Proactive involvement with Ward Partnerships – to give local residents, community groups and businesses the opportunity to voice concerns, shape services and receive information relating to violence reduction in their particular ward
- Using data from our Safer Spaces engagement platform to explore engagement opportunities with specific communities, or in specific locations
- Adopting a 'you said, we did' communications approach to improve transparency and accountability in our delivery
- Establishing a Violence Reduction Ambassador scheme
- Working with the Arsenal/Adidas No More Red initiative to encourage young people who can work to reduce violence and increase confidence in their communities to seek mentoring and support from the scheme

Please provide:

- Details of what steps you have taken or plan to take to consult or engage the whole community or specific groups affected by the proposal
 - Who has been or will be consulted or engaged with
 - Methods used or that will be used to engage or consult
 - Key findings or feedback (if completed)
- Youth safety parenting workshops targeted towards Black and minoritised ethnic communities

6. Once the proposal has been implemented, how will impacts be monitored and reviewed?

Please provide details in the table below.

Action	Responsible team or officer	Deadline
The Community Safety team carries out dip sampling on various areas of this work, for example in partnership with the Islington community Stop and Search monitoring group. This ensures we are understanding the impact of our actions and that where partners such as police take action, it is proportionate and provides the best possible service to our communities.	Community Safety Team	Ongoing
An Action Plan will be developed from Spring 2022 following oversight of the strategy to set out key activities for each strand of work and corresponding performance indicators to monitor and review impacts. Actions will be delivered by the Safer Islington Partnership's (SIP) working sub-groups, with short-term progress and updates monitored at SIP's quarterly meeting.	Johnathon Gallagher	October 2022 – Ongoing review

Action	Responsible team or officer	Deadline
Annual review of long-term progress and effectiveness of actions in relation to the strategy with an accompanying community safety report shared publicly. The annual review will include consideration of equalities impacts and review of the EQIA tool.	Johnathon Gallagher	April 2023 – Ongoing annual review

Please send the completed EQIA to equalities@islington.gov.uk for quality checking by the Fairness and Equality Team. All Equality Impact Assessments must be attached with any report to a decision-making board and should be made publicly available on request.

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

Member	Name	Signed	Date
Staff member completing this form	Sydney Alexander	<i>SM Alexander</i>	06.01.2022
Fairness and Equality Team	Lisa Koduthore	Lisa Koduthore	17.01.2022
Director or Head of Service	Jo Murphy	Jo Murphy	31.01.2022

Report of: Executive Member for Children, Young People & Families

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	10 February 2022	All

Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt
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SUBJECT: ADMISSION TO ISLINGTON COMMUNITY SCHOOLS 2023-24

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The School Admissions Code, 2021 requires all admission authorities to determine their admission arrangements by **28 February 2022** for admission in **2023-4**.
- 1.2 Admission authorities must publish a copy of the determined admission arrangements on their website by **15 March 2022**. Where an admission authority has determined a Published Admission Number (PAN) that is higher than in previous years, they must make specific reference to the change on their website.
- 1.3 Admission authorities need only consult every seven years, unless substantial changes are being proposed to the arrangements made following the previous consultation. Where substantial changes are proposed, the consultation period must be for a minimum of six weeks running between **1 October 2021 and 31 January 2022**.
- 1.4 As no significant changes are proposed to the admission arrangements for Islington community schools save mandatory amendments imposed by the School Admissions Code 2021, and the last consultation took place last year in 2020, it has not been necessary to consult on the proposed arrangements for **2023-24**.

- 1.5 This report outlines proposals and recommendations for the co-ordination of, and arrangements for Primary and Secondary Transfer and local protocols for the management of in-year applications to Islington primary and secondary schools.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To agree the co-ordinated schemes and timetables for admission to Islington primary, secondary schools and academies in 2023-24, and in-year admission protocols for 2023-24 as set out in **Appendices 1, 4, 7**.
- 2.2 To agree the policy and oversubscription criteria for admission to community primary and secondary schools and Highbury Fields Sixth Form for 2023-24 as set out in **Appendices 2, 5, 8 and 9**.
- 2.3 To agree the proposed admission numbers for Islington community primary and secondary schools and for external applicants to Highbury Fields Sixth Form for 2023-24 as set out in Appendices 3, 6 and 10.

3. Background

- 3.1 All admission authorities must consult others locally before determining their admission arrangements.
- 3.2 Admission authorities must consult every seven years, unless substantial changes are being proposed to the arrangements made following the last consultation.
- 3.3 Where significant changes are proposed, admission authorities must:
- consult on their proposed arrangements by 31st January in the determination year;
 - allow at least a 6-week period for consultation;
 - in light of consultation, determine their admission arrangements by **28 February** in the determination year;
 - publish the determined admission arrangements on their website by **15 March** in the determination year.
- 3.4 All admission authorities must determine admission arrangements by **28 February**, even if they have not changed from the previous years and a consultation has not been required.
- 3.5 Therefore, the Executive is required to agree the admission arrangements and admission numbers for all Islington community primary and secondary schools, and Highbury Fields Sixth Form for 2023/24 and local protocols for in-year admissions in 2023/24.

4. Consultation

- 4.1 All local authorities are required, by section 88M of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, and the Co-ordination Regulations, to have in place a scheme each year for co-ordinating admissions arrangements for maintained schools within their area.
- 4.2 The School Admissions Code requires every local authority to draw up a scheme for maintained schools which ensures that every parent living in the local authority area applying for a place in the normal round receives the offer of one, and only one school place.

- 4.3 It also requires local authorities to provide a common application form and that it is made available to every resident in its area. Consultation must relate to admission arrangements. It must therefore include:
- The admissions policy
 - The procedures and timing for applications
 - Proposed admission numbers
 - Details of over-subscription criteria and how they will be applied.
- 4.4 The School Admissions Code imposes mandatory requirements, and provides guidance to local authorities and admitting authorities, for achieving good practice in setting oversubscription criteria to ensure admission arrangements are fair and transparent to all children and their families, and promote social equity. The Code also details oversubscription criteria that are considered unlawful.
- 4.5 Any objections to the admission arrangements for **2023/24** must be referred to the Schools' Adjudicator by **15 May 2022**.
- 4.6 Local authorities must formulate and publish on their website a coordination scheme for all publically funded schools within their area by **1 January** in the relevant determination year.
- 4.7 Where the scheme is substantially different from the scheme adopted the previous academic year, the local authority must consult the other admission authorities in the area and where relevant, any other local authority it determines.
- 4.8 Where the scheme has not changed from the previous year, there is no requirement to consult, subject to the requirement to consult at least once every seven years, even if there have been no changes during this period.
- 4.9 As no significant changes are proposed to the 2023-24 admission arrangements for Islington community schools save mandatory amendments imposed by the School Admissions Code 2021, and the last consultation on these arrangements took place within the seven-year period (October-November 2020), a consultation has not taken place.

5. Secondary School Admission Arrangements 2023/24

A. Coordinated scheme for admission to secondary school 2023/24

- 5.1 The high level of applications to schools outside the child's home local authority (and the requirement for eradicating multiple offers) means there is a need to co-ordinate admissions across the 33 London authorities.
- 5.2 A computer-based Pan-London Admissions System enables this co-ordination to take place. The effectiveness of this system is contingent on the adoption of a common set of procedures across London authorities. Many elements of the scheme must be common to all London authorities to ensure effective Pan-London arrangements.
- 5.3 Once all applications are duly processed, arrangements for waiting lists and residents without a school place are for local determination. These arrangements must however, be made in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the School Admissions Code.

- 5.4 As no significant changes are proposed to the 2023-24 admission arrangements for Islington community schools save mandatory amendments imposed by the School Admissions Code 2021, and the last consultation on these arrangements took place within the seven-year period (October-November 2020), a consultation has not taken place.
- 5.5 The scheme and timetable for 2023/24 are set out in **Appendix 1**. Please note that although Arts and Media School, Islington is technically its own admission authority, the school has asked the local authority to treat it as community school for the purpose of school admissions.
- 5.6 • **Recommendation**
To agree the co-ordinated scheme and timetable for admission to Islington secondary schools and academies as outlined in **Appendix 1**.

B. Policy and oversubscription criteria for admission to community secondary schools 2023/24

- 5.7 There is no requirement for admission authorities within a local area's coordinated scheme to operate the same over-subscription criteria. Admission authorities must therefore set and apply their own admission criteria.
- 5.8 The School Admissions Code requires admission authorities to set out the criteria against which places at each school will be allocated in the event of more applications being received than there are places available.
- 5.9 Some oversubscription criteria are mandatory, for example all admission authorities are required to give highest priority to looked-after children and all previously looked-after children, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
- 5.10 Other criteria are at the admission authority's discretion, so long as they comply with all relevant legislation, including equalities legislation, and are reasonable, clear, objective, and procedurally fair.
- 5.11 We also seek to ensure that the council's admissions criteria enable residents to secure a local school place should they wish. Prioritising siblings as an admission criterion also supports family management, good attendance and punctuality.
- 5.12 Islington's criteria for admission to community secondary schools have remained substantially unchanged for a number of years, save technical amendments to clarify definitions or implement required changes resulting from revisions to the School Admissions Code.
- 5.13 Islington's existing criteria for admission to community secondary schools are considered in the following order of priority:
1. **Looked-after and previously looked after children:** Children who are in the care of a local authority in England and children who have been adopted or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately after being looked-after, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
 2. **Sibling:** A sibling is defined as a brother or sister, half brother or sister, step-brother or sister or adopted brother or sister whose main residence is at the same address. This criterion will apply to applicants with a sibling living at the same address who is on the

roll of the preferred school (Years 7 to 11), or co-located Special School, at the time of proposed admission in the new academic year.

3. **Exceptional Social, Medical or Special Educational Needs:** The Director of Children's Services, on an individual basis, may give priority to applicants who can demonstrate that admission to a particular school is necessary on the grounds of professionally supported exceptional medical, social or special educational needs.

4. **Distance:** Applicants who live nearest to the preferred school.

5.14 Officers have reviewed existing arrangements to assess whether Islington's admission criteria for community secondary schools continue to provide residents with equitable access to local schools as set out above. An analysis of the proportion of children admitted under each of the community school oversubscription criteria over the last three years was undertaken.

5.15 Our expectation was that the majority of applicants would be admitted under the distance criterion, followed by admissions under the sibling criterion. Given that requests for consideration under the social-medical criterion should only be agreed in exceptional circumstances, the expectation was that relatively few applicants would be prioritised for admission under this criterion. Please note that the '*looked after and previously looked after children*' criterion was not included in the analysis as it is mandatory for eligible children to be given top priority in admission arrangements.

5.16 **Table 1** below summarises the findings of the analysis, and confirms that Islington's criteria for admission to community secondary schools are operating as intended, with the majority of applicants admitted under the distance criterion, followed by the sibling criterion.

5.17 The figures also confirm that offers made under the social-medical criterion remain 'exceptional' as intended, with an average of only 1% of applicants being offered a school place under this criterion over the three-year period.

5.18 In conclusion, the order and criteria for admission to Islington community secondary schools appear to be effective in securing fair access for residents in the eligible cohort and therefore no changes are proposed.

5.19 **Table 1: Breakdown of offers for secondary community schools by criterion**

Year of entry	Number of community school places available	Number of community school offers	Offers made under the sibling criterion		Offers made under the Exceptional Social Medical Criterion		Offers made under the Distance Criterion		Secondary
			Number	As a % of all community school offers	Number	As a % of all community school offers	Number	As a % of all community school offers	
2019/20	590	562	126	22%	8	1%	341	61%	
2020/21	590	590	116	20%	5	1%	352	60%	
2021/22	590	590	107	18%	2	0%	381	65%	
3 yr average	590	581	116	20%	5	1%	358	62%	

Please note: percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole; offers are as at National Offer Day.

5.20 **Recommendation**

To agree the admissions policy and oversubscription criteria for Islington community secondary schools as outlined in **Appendix 2**.¹

C. Secondary School Admission Numbers 2023/24

- 5.21 The local authority must publish admission numbers for secondary schools within its admission arrangements. Published numbers must take account of the school's net capacity as determined by the Department for Education (DfE) formula. Schools must be consulted before deciding their admission number.
- 5.22 There are no proposed changes to Islington secondary community school admission numbers for 2023/24 as outlined in Table 3 below.

5.23 **Table 3: Proposed Secondary School numbers 2023/24**

School	Designation	PAN 2022/23	Proposed PAN 2023/24
1. Arts and Media School, Islington*	Mixed Trust	150	150
2. Beacon High	Mixed Community	120	120
3. Central Foundation Boys School	Boys Voluntary-Aided	180	180
4. City of London Academy, Highbury Grove	Mixed Academy	240	240
5. City of London Academy, Highgate Hill	Mixed Academy	140	140
6. City of London Academy, Islington	Mixed Academy	165	165
7. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson School	Girls Community	180	180
8. Highbury Fields School	Girls Community	140	140
9. St Aloysius' College	Boys Voluntary-Aided	180	180
10. St Mary Magdalene	Mixed Academy	210	210
TOTAL NUMBER OF AVAILABLE PLACES		1705	1705

**Please note that although Arts and Media School, Islington is technically its own admission authority, the school has asked the local authority to treat it as community school for the purpose of school admissions.*

• Recommendation

To agree the proposed admission numbers for Islington secondary community schools as set out above and in **Appendix 3**.

6. Primary School Admission Arrangements 2023/24

A. Coordinated scheme for admission to primary school 2023/24

- 6.1 The high level of applications to schools outside the child's home local authority (and the requirement for eradicating multiple offers) means there is a need to co-ordinate admissions across the 33 London authorities.

¹ Please note that although Arts and Media School, Islington is technically its own admission authority, the school has asked the local authority to treat it as community school for the purpose of school admissions.

- 6.2 A computer-based Pan-London Admissions System enables this co-ordination to take place. The effectiveness of this system is contingent on the adoption of a common set of procedures across London authorities. Many elements of the scheme must be common to all London authorities to ensure effective Pan-London arrangements.
- 6.3 Once all applications are duly processed, arrangements for waiting lists and residents without a school place are for local determination. These arrangements must however, be made in accordance with the mandatory provisions of the School Admissions Code.
- 6.4 As no significant changes are proposed to the 2023-24 admission arrangements for Islington community schools save mandatory amendments imposed by the School Admissions Code 2021, and the last consultation on these arrangements took place within the seven-year period (October-November 2020), a consultation has not taken place.
- 6.5 The scheme and timetable for 2023/24 are set out in **Appendix 4**.

- **Recommendation**

To agree the co-ordinated scheme and timetable for admission to Islington primary schools and academies as outlined in **Appendix 4**.

B. Policy and oversubscription criteria for admission to community primary schools 2023/24

- 6.6 There is no requirement for admission authorities within a local area's coordinated scheme to operate the same over-subscription criteria. Admission authorities must therefore set and apply their own admission criteria.
- 6.7 The School Admissions Code requires admission authorities to set out the criteria against which places at each school will be allocated in the event of more applications being received than there are places available.
- 6.8 Some oversubscription criteria are mandatory, for example all admission authorities are required to give highest priority to looked-after children and all previously looked-after children, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
- 6.9 Other criteria are at the admission authority's discretion, so long as they comply with all relevant legislation, including equalities legislation, and are reasonable, clear, objective, and procedurally fair.
- 6.10 We also seek to ensure that the council's admissions criteria enable residents to secure a local school place should they wish. Prioritising siblings as an admission criterion also supports family management, good attendance and punctuality.
- 6.11 Islington's criteria for admission to community primary schools have remained substantially unchanged for a number of years, save technical amendments to clarify definitions or implement required changes resulting from revisions to the School Admissions Code.
- 6.12 Islington's existing criteria for admission to community primary schools are considered in the following order of priority:

1. **Looked-after and previously looked after children:** Children who are in the care of a local authority in England and children who have been adopted or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately after being looked-after, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
2. **Sibling:** A sibling is defined as a brother or sister, half brother or sister, step-brother or sister or adopted brother or sister whose main residence is at the same address. This criterion will apply to applicants with a sibling living at the same address who is on the roll of the preferred school (Years R to 6), or co-located Special School, at the time of proposed admission in the new academic year.
3. **Exceptional Social, Medical or Special Educational Needs:** The Director of Children's Services, on an individual basis, may give priority to applicants who can demonstrate that admission to a particular school is necessary on the grounds of professionally supported exceptional medical, social or special educational needs.
4. **Distance:** Applicants who live nearest to the preferred school.

6.13 Officers have reviewed existing arrangements to assess whether Islington's admission criteria for community primary schools continue to provide residents with equitable access to local schools as set out above. An analysis of the proportion of children admitted under each of the community school oversubscription criteria over the last three years was undertaken.

6.14 Our expectation was that the majority of applicants would be admitted under the distance criterion, followed by admissions under the sibling criterion. Given that requests for consideration under the social-medical criterion should only be agreed in exceptional circumstances, the expectation was that relatively few applicants would be prioritised for admission under this criterion. Please note that the '*looked after and previously looked after children*' criterion was not included in the analysis as it is mandatory for eligible children to be given top priority in admission arrangements.

6.15 **Table 4** below summarises the findings of the analysis, and confirms that Islington's criteria for admission to community primary schools are operating as intended, with the majority of applicants admitted under the distance criterion, followed closely by sibling criterion admissions.

Table 4: Breakdown of offers for primary community schools by criterion

Year of entry	Number of community school places available	Number of community school offers	Offers made under the sibling criterion		Offers made under the Exceptional Social Medical Criterion		Offers made under the Distance Criterion		Primary
			Number	As a % of all community school offers	Number	As a % of all community school offers	Number	As a % of all community school offers	
2019/20	1400	1229	474	39%	12	1%	647	53%	
2020/21	1400	1284	476	37%	9	1%	665	52%	
2021/22	1400	1233	476	39%	11	1%	643	52%	
3 yr average	1400	1249	475	38%	11	1%	652	52%	

Please note: percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole; offers are as at National Offer Day.

- 6.16 Although the proportion of sibling offers is much higher at primary than at secondary, this is unsurprising as the aim of the sibling criterion is to support families with young children in managing the school journey most effectively. At secondary, children are more likely to travel to school independently and therefore being offered a place at the same school as an older sibling is less important.
- 6.17 The figures also confirm that offers made under the social-medical criterion remain 'exceptional' as intended, with an average of only 1% of applicants being offered a school place under this criterion over the three-year period.
- 6.18 In conclusion, the order and criteria for admission to Islington community primary schools appear to be effective in securing fair access for residents in the eligible cohort. No changes are therefore proposed.

- **Recommendation**

To agree the admissions policy and oversubscription criteria for admission to Islington community primary schools as outlined in **Appendix 5**.

C. PRIMARY SCHOOL ADMISSION NUMBERS 2023/24

- 6.19 The local authority must publish admission numbers for primary schools within its admission arrangements. Published numbers must take account of the school's net capacity as determined by the Department for Education (DfE) formula. Schools must be consulted before deciding their admission number.
- 6.20 There are no proposed changes to Islington primary community school admission numbers for 2023/24 as outlined in **Appendix 6**.

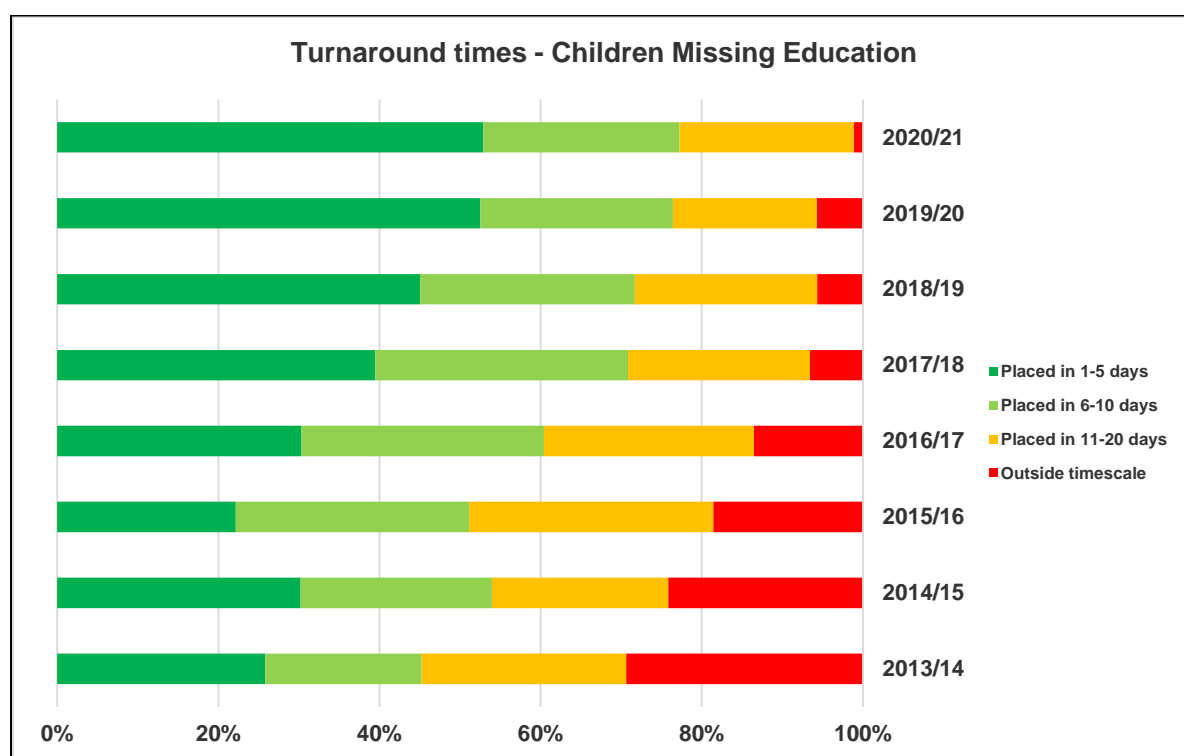
- **Recommendation**

To agree the proposed admission numbers for Islington primary community schools as set out in **Appendix 6**.

7. IN-YEAR ADMISSION PROTOCOLS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND WAITING LISTS: 2023/24

- 7.1 The requirement for local authorities to coordinate in-year admission applications was removed by the 2012 School Admissions Code. This continues to remain the case in the School Admissions Code 2021.
- 7.2 Following consultation with all Islington schools, the management of in-year applications was delegated to schools, inclusive of own admission authority and community schools from September 2013.
- 7.3 The aim of delegating the management of applications in this way was to simplify the admission process for parents applying outside the normal points of entry (Primary and Secondary Transfer). It was also felt that delegating the management of in-year applications to community schools would ensure parity between different admission authority schools, reinforcing a local 'community of schools' approach.
- 7.4 As part of this development, an online application process was created to ensure simultaneous notification of applications to the preferred school and the local authority. Protocols were also agreed with schools on how applications should be processed and waiting lists managed. These protocols enabled the local authority to maintain an overview of offers to ensure they were being made in line with the relevant published admission criteria, as well as safeguarding against unplaced children 'falling through the net'.
- 7.5 In addition, Islington's in-year protocols are underpinned by robust 'Children Missing Education' procedures to ensure that no child will ever be without the offer of a school place as close as possible to their home address.
- 7.6 Over time, these protocols have had a significant impact in reducing the amount of time unplaced children have spent out of education as evidenced in **Figure 1** below:

Figure 1: Turnaround times for the admission of unplaced children in-year



- 7.7 Waiting lists are cleared at the end of each term. Applicants who wish to change schools after this period are required to submit a fresh application as highlighted on the online application form. Unplaced children however, are automatically carried forward to the school's new waiting list.

- **Recommendation**

To agree the proposed local protocols for the management of in-year admission applications and waiting lists for 2023/24 as set out in **Appendix 7**, and the proposed oversubscription criteria for in-year applications to Islington community primary and secondary schools as set out in **Appendix 8**.

8. Highbury Fields Sixth Form Admissions Policy, Oversubscription Criteria and Admission Number at Year 12 for External Students

- 8.1 Highbury Fields Sixth Form is a community secondary school with attached sixth form provision. The school was formerly part of the Islington Sixth Form Consortium (iC6) which ceased to operate at the end of the 2020/21 academic year.
- 8.2 Places at Highbury Fields Sixth Form continue to be available to all Year 11 students on roll at the school who meet subject entry requirements.
- 8.3 Where more applications are received than there are places available, the following oversubscription criteria will apply:
1. **Looked-after and previously looked after children:** Children who are in the care of a local authority in England and children who have been adopted or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately after being looked-after by a local authority in England including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
 2. **Students in Year 11 who attend Highbury Fields School** and meet the entry requirements for their chosen course.
 3. **External applicants** who meet the entry requirements for their chosen course.

Distance will be used in the event of a tie-break.

- 8.4 The existing arrangements have continued to work effectively over a number of years and therefore there are no proposed changes to either the admission policy or oversubscription criteria for entry to Highbury Fields Sixth Form in 2023/24 as outlined above.

- **Recommendation**

To agree the proposed admission policy and oversubscription criteria for admission to Highbury Fields Sixth Form in 2023/24 set out above and in **Appendix 9**.

- 8.5 The School Admissions Code requires that a school must have an admission number for each 'relevant age group'. This is defined in law as 'an age group in which pupils are, or will, normally be admitted' to the school in question.

- 8.6 Where a secondary school operates a sixth form and admits children from other schools at age 16, an admission number is therefore required for entry to Year 12 as well as for the main year, or years, in which children join the lower school, for example, Year 7.
- 8.7 Admission numbers must refer in each case to children to be admitted to the school for the first time. The admission number for **external applicants** to Highbury Fields Sixth Form is currently **25**.
- 8.8 No changes are proposed to the existing admission number for external applicants to Highbury Fields Sixth Form in 2023/24.

- **Recommendation**

To agree the proposed admission number for external applicants to Highbury Fields Sixth Form at Year 12 in 2023/24 as set out in **Appendix 10**.

9. IMPLICATIONS

Financial implications:

- 9.1 Schools are funded through the Dedicated Schools Grant. The level of funding schools receive through the schools' funding formula is based on the numbers of registered pupils and their characteristics. There are therefore no direct financial implications from the proposals in this report.

Legal Implications:

- 9.2 The council has a duty to undertake consultation on admission policies in order to determine admission arrangements, including admission numbers under Part III of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 and the School Admissions (Admission Arrangements and Co-ordination of Admission Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2012/8. The council must comply with the mandatory requirements of the School Admissions Code 2021 and have due regard to the discretionary elements of the Code.

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

- 9.3 The main environmental impact of the arrangements is how pupils travel to school, sometimes accompanied by parents; there is a risk that longer journeys are more likely to be made by vehicles and lead to emissions. The admissions criteria mitigates this by using distance as an admission criterion, with the majority of children allocated a place under the distance criterion. This report recommends there be no changes made to the existing admissions arrangements, meaning no change to the existing environmental implications of the arrangements.

In addition, schools work with the council through the creation of school travel plans to promote safer, healthier and more environmentally friendly ways to travel to schools including walking, cycling and using public transport. The introduction of 29 School Street schemes in 2019 and 2020 that specifically target air pollution outside the school gate, have already seen significant reductions in pollution levels in and around the school sites.

Resident Impact Assessment:

- 9.4 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.

The admission arrangements for community schools are designed to ensure all parents have an equal chance of securing the community school of their choice irrespective of the child's ethnicity, religion, or socio-economic group.

A Resident Impact Assessment was completed on 01/12/2021. The complete Resident Impact Assessment is appended as **Appendix 11**.

10. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 The proposed admission arrangements for both primary and secondary community schools and Highbury Fields Sixth Form promote fair access to educational opportunity and are compliant with the mandatory provisions of the School Admissions Code, 2021.
- 10.2 The Executive is therefore asked to agree the proposed primary and secondary admission arrangements for 2023/2; in-year admission protocols for 2023/24 and Highbury Fields Sixth Form arrangements 2023/24.

11. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Proposed Arrangements for Secondary Transfer 2023/24

Appendix 2: Proposed Admission Criteria to Islington Community Secondary Schools 2023/24

Appendix 3: Proposed Secondary Admission Numbers 2023/24

Appendix 4: Proposed Arrangements for Primary Transfer 2023/24

Appendix 5: Proposed Admission Criteria to Islington Community Primary Schools 2023/24 **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Appendix 6: Proposed Primary Admission Numbers 2023/24

Appendix 7: Proposed In-Year Admission Protocols for Islington Schools 2023/24

Appendix 8: Proposed In-Year Admission Criteria to Islington Community Schools: 2023/24

Appendix 9: Proposed Highbury Fields Sixth Form Admissions Policy and Criteria: 2023/24

Appendix 10: Highbury Fields Sixth Form Admission Number for External Applicants 2023/24

Appendix 11: Resident Impact Assessment School Admission Arrangements 2023/24

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



31 January 2022

Executive Member for Children,
Young People & Families

Date

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Islington Community School Proposed Admission Arrangements 2023/24

(Includes locally agreed protocols for in-year admission to Islington schools)

APPENDICES

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Appendix 1: Proposed Arrangements for Secondary Transfer Pan London Co-ordinated Scheme 2023/24

➤ GLOSSARY

Admission Authority (AA)	The body responsible for setting and applying a school's admission arrangements. For community schools, the local authority is the admission authority; and for foundation or voluntary aided schools, the governing body of the school is the admission authority. For Academies and Free Schools, the Funding Agreement states who is responsible for applying admission arrangements that can only be set or altered with the prior agreement of the Secretary of State.
Home Local Authority (HLA)	The authority area in which the child lives.
Maintaining Local Authority (MLA)	The authority area in which the school is located.

➤ APPLICATIONS

- 1 Islington LA will advise HLAs during the Summer Term of Year 5 of any eligible resident pupils on the roll of an Islington maintained primary school or academy due to transfer to secondary school in the September of the subsequent academic year (i.e. **September 2023**).
- 2 Islington residents need to apply online at www.islington.gov.uk/admissions. Where this is not possible, applicants should contact the School Admissions Team by telephone (020 7527 5515) or in person (Council Offices at 222 Upper St, N1 1XR) to request a paper application.
- 3 Islington LA will take all reasonable steps to ensure that every parent/carers resident in Islington who has a child in their last year of primary education within a maintained school or academy, either in Islington or elsewhere, and who is resident in Islington is informed of how they can access Islington's composite prospectus/admissions brochure and apply online. The prospectus will be available online from www.islington.gov.uk/admissions, with reference copies available from Islington School Admissions team at the Council's Offices at 222 Upper St, N1 1XR by **12 September 2022**.
- 4 The online brochure will also be available to parents/carers who are non-residents and will advise parents/carers to contact their HLA in order to make an application.
- 5 Own admission authorities within Islington will not use supplementary information forms except where the information available through the School Admissions Application Form is insufficient for consideration of the application against the school's published oversubscription criteria.
- 6 Where admission authorities within Islington use supplementary forms, Islington LA will seek to ensure that they only collect information that is required by the published

oversubscription criteria, in accordance with paragraph 2.4 of the School Admissions Code, 2021.

- 7 Where supplementary forms are used, they will be made available on Islington's website or from the school concerned for resident and non-resident applicants alike. The supplementary forms will advise parents/carers that they must also complete their HLA's School Admissions Application Form.
- 8 Islington's composite prospectus/admissions brochure will indicate which Islington schools require supplementary information forms to be completed and signpost applicants to where these forms can be found.
- 9 Where a school in Islington receives a supplementary information form, it will not be considered a valid application unless:
 - the applicant has also completed Islington's School Admissions Application Form or their HLA's equivalent common application form AND
 - the school is listed on Islington's/HLA's application form as a preference.
- 10 Islington LA will share the details of each application for an Islington voluntary-aided school with that school. Schools that require a supplementary information form will check that each parent/carer has completed one. If one has not been received, the school will make contact with the parent/carer and ask them to complete one. The school will also check that each parent/carer who has completed a supplementary form has also completed a School Admissions Application Form. If any parent/carer has not completed a School Admissions Application Form, the school will share that information with Islington LA who will then contact the parent/carer and ask them to complete one.
- 11 Applicants will be able to express a preference for up to six maintained secondary schools or Academies/Free Schools located within and/or outside Islington LA.
- 12 The order of preference given on the School Admissions Application Form will not be revealed to a school. This is to comply with paragraph 1.9 of the School Admissions Code, 2021 which states that admission authorities must not give extra priority to children whose parent/carer rank preferred schools in a particular order. However, where a resident in Islington expresses a preference for schools in the area of another MLA, the order of preference will be revealed to that LA in order to determine the highest ranked preference in cases where a child is eligible for a place at more than one school.
- 13 The address that will be used to process an application will be the child's normal and permanent address as at the closing date for applications (**31 October 2022**).
- 14 If parents/carers live separately, but the child lives equally with both, then it is the parents'/carers' responsibility to make this clear at the time of application and to provide supporting evidence in respect of both addresses, for example a Residency Order from a court.
- 15 Only one address can be used for school admission purposes and the final decision will rest with Islington LA.

- 16 Islington LA may not accept a temporary address where the applicant still possesses a property that was previously used as a home address; nor accept a temporary address if it is used solely or mainly to obtain a school place.
- 17 The LA may also undertake additional checks with the new school to ascertain whether the child's home address has changed since the application was completed and will investigate all applications where:
- there are any doubts about the information originally provided;
 - information has been received from a member of the public to suggest a fraudulent application has been made;
 - the Council Tax account is in a different name from the applicant's.
- 18 Any applicant who provides false or misleading information will have their offer of a school place withdrawn, and may also be subject to legal proceedings.
- 19 Islington LA undertakes to carry out the address verification process set out in its entry in the LIAAG Address Verification Register. This will in all cases include validation of resident applicants against Islington LA's primary school data and the further investigation of any discrepancy. Where Islington LA is not satisfied as to the validity of an address of an applicant whose preference has been sent to a MLA, it will advise the MLA no later than **12 December 2022**.
- 20 Islington LA will confirm the status of any resident child for whom it receives an Application Form stating that s/he is a 'Child Looked After' by a local authority in England or 'Previously looked after', including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England, who have recently been adopted (or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order) immediately after being looked after, and will provide any additional evidence on receipt of a reasonable request to the MLA in respect of a preference for a school in its area by **14 November 2022**.
- 21 The same will also apply for any previously looked after child, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England, who have been adopted (or made subject to a child arrangement order or special guardianship order) immediately after being looked after, in respect of a preference for a school not in Islington MLA as soon as it is received.
- 22 Islington LA will advise a MLA of the reason for any preference expressed for a school in its area, in respect of a resident child born outside the correct age cohort, and will forward any supporting documentation to the MLA by **14 November 2022**.

➤ **PROCESSING**

- 23 Applicants who are resident within Islington must complete and submit (or return) the School Admissions Application Form, which will be available online, to Islington LA by **31 October 2022**. However, Islington LA encourages applicants to submit their application by **21 October 2022** (i.e. the Friday before half term) to allow sufficient time to process and check all applications before the mandatory date when data must be shared with other Local Authorities.

- 24 Any application forms, changes to preferences or preference order received after **31 October 2022** will be treated as late. This means that such applications will be considered after those applicants who have applied on time.
- 25 Islington LA will accept late applications and process them as on time if they are late for a good reason and received by the **12 December 2022**, deciding each case upon its own merits.
- 26 Where such applications contain preferences for schools in other LAs, Islington will forward the details to MLAs via the Pan-London Register (PLR) as they are received. Islington LA will accept late applications which are considered to be on time within the terms of the HLA's scheme.
- 27 The latest date for the upload to the PLR of late applications, but which are to be considered to be on-time within the terms of the HLA's scheme, is **12 December 2022**.
- 28 Where an applicant moves from one participating HLA to another after submitting an on-time application under the terms of the former HLA's scheme, the new HLA will accept the application as on-time up to **12 December 2022**, on the basis that an on-time application already exists within the Pan-London system.
- 29 Any school that operates a banding system that requires testing to take place must ensure that their timetable coincides with the scheme timetable set out in **Schedule A**.
- 30 Application data relating to applications for schools in other participating LAs will be up-loaded to the Pan-London Register (PLR) by **14 November 2022**. Supplementary information provided with the School Admissions Application Form will be sent to Islington voluntary-aided schools and MLAs by the same date.
- 31 Application data relating to Islington schools from out-of-borough pupils will be received from the Pan London Register on **14 November 2022**.
- 32 Islington LA will notify each school within Islington that is its own admissions authority of every preference that has been made for the school, forwarding to them all relevant details from the School Admissions Application Form by **25 November 2022**.
- 33 Between **26 November 2022 and 3 January 2023**, own admission authority schools and Academies will assess their applications according to their admissions criteria.
- 34 Islington LA will participate in the application data checking exercise scheduled between **13 December 2022 and 3 January 2023** in the Pan-London timetable.
- 35 All preferences for schools within Islington will be considered without reference to rank order. When the admission authorities within Islington have provided a list of applicants in criteria order, Islington LA shall, for each applicant to its schools for

whom more than one potential offer is available, use the highest ranked potential offer to decide which single offer to make.

- 36 Schools which are their own admission authority must provide the MLA with an electronic list of their applicants in rank order by **6 January 2023**.
- 37 Islington LA will carry out all reasonable checks to ensure that pupil rankings are correctly held in its LAS (Local Admissions System – ONE) for all maintained schools and academies before uploading data to the PLR.
- 38 Islington LA will send the first ALT file to the Pan-London Register (PLR) giving offer details for their school on **31 January 2023**. The PLR will transmit the highest potential offer specified by the MLA to the HLA.
- 39 Islington LA will eliminate all but the highest ranked offer where an applicant has more than one potential offer. This will involve exchanges of preference outcomes between the LAS (Local Admissions System – ONE) and the PLR which will continue until notification that a steady state has been achieved, or until **13 February 2023** if this is sooner.
- 40 Islington will not make an additional offer between the end of the iterative process and **1 March 2023**, which may impact on an offer being made by another participating LA.
- 41 Notwithstanding paragraph 39, if an error is identified within the allocation of places at one of our schools, Islington LA will attempt to manually resolve the allocation to correct the error. Where this impacts on another LA (either as a HLA or MLA) Islington LA will liaise with that LA to attempt to resolve the correct offer and any multiple offers which might occur. However, if another LA is unable to resolve a multiple offer, or if the impact is too far reaching, Islington will accept that the applicant(s) affected might receive a multiple offer.
- 42 Islington LA will participate in the offer data checking exercise scheduled between **14 and 21 February 2023**.
- 43 Islington will send a file to the e-Admissions portal with outcomes for all resident applicants who have applied online no later than **22 February 2023**.

➤ **OFFERS**

- 44 Islington LA will ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, that each resident applicant who cannot be offered a preference expressed on the School Admissions Application Form receives the offer of an alternative school place in accordance with paragraph 2.11 of the School Admissions Code, 2021. The applicant will be offered a place at the nearest Islington community school to the home address with an available place.
- 45 Islington LA will inform all resident applicants of their highest offer of a school place and, where relevant, the reasons why higher preferences were not offered, whether they were for schools in the Home LA or in other participating LAs.
- 46 Islington LA will use the Notification Letter set out in **Schedule B**.

- 47 Notification of the outcome will be sent electronically to resident applicants on **1 March 2023**, unless a paper application was submitted.
- 48 Details of the pupils to be offered will be made available to each Islington primary school by **1 March 2023**.
- 49 Parents/carers who are not successful in their application for a school will be offered the right of appeal.

➤ **POST OFFER**

- 50 Parents/carers must accept or decline the offer of a place by **15 March 2023**, or within two weeks of the date of any subsequent offer. If they do not respond by this date the HLA will make every reasonable effort to contact the parent/carer to find out whether or not, they wish to accept the place. Only where the parent/carer fails to respond and Islington LA can demonstrate that every reasonable effort has been made to contact the parent/carer, will the offer of a place be withdrawn. (The School Admissions Code states that an admission authority may only lawfully withdraw an offer in very limited circumstances. This may include where a parent/carer has not responded to the offer within a reasonable time).
- 51 Where a parent/carer accepts or declines a place by **15 March 2023**, this information will be passed on to the relevant school within Islington, or for out-of-borough schools, to the MLA, by **22 March 2023**. Subsequent information will be transferred as and when it is received.
- 52 A second round of offers will be made following the deadline for acceptance/decline of the original offer made on National Offer Day. All applicants will be treated as on-time from this point onwards. This includes any applicants who declined their original offer or who wish to make an application for a school in Islington to which they did not originally apply, and all late applicants who missed the original application deadline. The second round of offers will take place within 5 working days of the acceptance/decline deadline.
- 53 Islington LA will inform the HLA, where different, of an offer for a maintained school or Academy in Islington which can be made to an applicant resident in the HLA's area, in order that the HLA can offer the place.
- 54 When acting as a MLA, Islington LA and the admission authorities within it will not inform an applicant resident in another LA that a place can be offered.
- 55 When acting as a HLA, Islington LA will offer a place at a maintained school or Academy in the area of another LA to an applicant resident in its area, provided that the school is ranked higher on the School Admissions Application Form than any school already offered.
- 56 Where Islington LA is informed by a MLA of an offer which can be made to an applicant resident in Islington which is ranked lower on the School Admissions Application Form than any school already offered, it will inform the MLA that the offer will not be made.

57 Where Islington LA, acting as a HLA, has agreed to a change of preference order for good reason, it must inform any MLA affected by the change.

58 When acting as a MLA, Islington LA will inform the HLA, where different, of any change to an applicant's offer status as soon as it occurs. Islington LA will accept new applications (including additional preferences) from HLAs for maintained schools and Academies in its area.

➤ **WAITING LISTS**

59 Where a child does not receive an offer of their first preference, his/her name will automatically be placed on the waiting list for each Islington school for which he/she is eligible, that is a higher preference school to the one that has been offered. Parents/carers will be given the opportunity to make applications to Islington schools to which they did not originally apply.

60 Where a waiting list is maintained by an admission authority of a maintained school or academy, the admission authority will inform the MLA of a potential offer, in order that the offer may be made by the HLA.

61 A second round of offers will be made following the deadline for acceptance/decline of the original offer made on National Offer Day. There will be no differentiation between on-time or late applications from this point onwards. This includes any applicants who declined their original offer or who wish to make an application for a school in Islington to which they did not originally apply, and all late applicants who missed the original application deadline. The second round of offers will take place within 5 working days of the acceptance/decline deadline.

62 Waiting lists will be kept by all admission authorities in Islington LA. Own admission authority schools will apply their own admission arrangements. Islington LA will keep a duplicate waiting list and will offer places on behalf of the governing bodies of own admission authority schools. Waiting lists for community schools will be administered centrally by Islington MLA during the **Autumn Term**.

63 Waiting lists for entry to Year 7 in **September 2023** will be compiled on **24 March 2022** (after the deadline for acceptance of places) and will be kept in strict criteria order with no differentiation between on-time or late applications.

64 Following the second round of offers, waiting lists will be maintained and places allocated, as they become available, in accordance with each admission authority's published admission and oversubscription criteria.

65 Children will remain on the waiting list until the **31 December 2023**. After this period, all waiting lists will be cleared and passed over to Islington schools. Applicants wishing to remain on the waiting list after this point will need to submit a fresh application for the school in question using Islington's [In-Year Application Form](#).

➤ **CHILDREN OF UK SERVICE PERSONNEL (UK ARMED FORCES)**

- 66 For families of service personnel with a confirmed posting in Islington LA, or crown servants returning from overseas to live in Islington LA, we will:
- allocate a place in advance of the family arriving in Islington provided the application is accompanied by an official letter that declares a relocation date and a Unit postal address or quartering area address;
 - describe Islington's arrangements for the admission of children of UK Service Personnel in our composite prospectus/admissions brochure;
 - ensure our arrangements do not disadvantage service children through an annual review of existing procedures.
- 67 Applications will be processed in line with Islington's school admissions procedures as described above.
- 68 Where possible, a place will be offered at the applicant's highest preferred school as listed on the application form.
- 69 Where it is not possible to offer a place at one of the preferred schools, a place will be allocated at the child's nearest Islington community school with a vacancy and the family offered the right of appeal. We may also ask the school to go over numbers.
- 70 The allocated place will be held open for a period of up to two school terms in advance of the family's move to the UK. This may be extended in individual circumstances.
- 71 The child will be placed on the waiting list for any higher preference school than the one offered as described above.

➤ **CHILDREN OUT OF CHRONOLOGICAL YEAR GROUP**

- 72 Islington MLA's policy is that every child should be taught in their chronological year group, although it is acknowledged that in exceptional circumstances placing children out of chronological year group may be in the child's best interests.
- 73 Parents/carers may seek a place for their child outside of their normal age group at Secondary Transfer, for example, if the child is gifted and talented or has experienced problems such as ill health.
- 74 The Director of Children's Services, on an individual basis, may agree for a child to be taught out of their chronological year group where applicants can demonstrate that admission outside the normal age group would be in the child's best interests.
- 75 Parents/carers must supply written details of any such special factors at the time of the original application (together with recent supporting documentation) to enable these factors to be considered.
- 76 Cases will be considered by a panel comprising senior admissions officers and SEND specialists. The panel will consider the evidence presented and consult relevant professionals as necessary before coming to a decision. In cases where it is agreed, it will never be more than one year below or above the child's chronological age, and will be binding on all Islington community schools.

- 77 A decision regarding a child with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) will be considered via the SEN Annual Review process. In the event that the HLA determines that the child should be taught out of chronological year group the EHCP will be amended accordingly.
- 78 Although parents/carers have a statutory right to appeal against the refusal of a place at a school for which they have applied, the right does not apply if they are offered a place at the school but it is not in their preferred age group.

**Schedule A: Timetable for the determination of secondary applications
2023/24**

21 October 2022	Recommended closing date for receipt of the School Admission Application Form
31 October 2022	Statutory deadline for return of application to the Home LA
14 November 2022	Deadline for the transfer of application information by the Home LA to the PLR and supplementary information to Islington VA schools/maintaining local authorities
26 November 2021 – 3 January 2023	Own admission authority schools and Academies will assess their applications according to their admissions criteria
9 December 2022	Deadline for the upload of applications that are late but are considered to be on-time, to the PLR
13 December 2022 - 3 January 2023	Pan-London data checking exercise of pupil applications exchanged via the PLR
01 January 2023	Deadline for the LA to formulate and publish on their website the local area's coordinated scheme
06 January 2023	Own admission authority schools and academies to provide Islington LA with an electronic list of their applicants in rank order
31 January 2023	Deadline for the transfer of highest potential offer information from the Maintaining LAs to the PLR (1st ALT)
13 February 2023	Final ALT file to the PLR
14 – 21 February 2023	Pan-London data checking exercise of pupil offer data
23 February 2023	Deadline for online ALT file to portal
28 February 2023	Deadline for admission arrangements to be determined
1 March 2023	National Offer Day - Notification Letter sent to parents/carers by Home LA
15 March 2023	Date by which parents/carers accept or decline offers
22 March 2023	Date by which LA will pass on information to schools within Islington (or for out-of-borough schools, to the maintaining LA) about accepted and declined places.

Schedule B: Secondary Notification Letter

1 March 2023

Ref: «pupil_id»

To the Parent/Carer of

«pupil_firstname» «pupil_surname»

Islington School Admissions Team

222 Upper Street, London N1 1XR

Tel: 020 7527 5515

Email: admissions@islington.gov.uk

This matter is being dealt with by:

Alison Smith

Dear Parent/Carer,

SECONDARY TRANSFER – 2023/24

I am writing to let you know the outcome of your application for a secondary school place. Your child «pupil_firstname» has been offered a place at «alloc_pref».

Accepting the offer of the school place

It is important that you confirm as soon as possible that you wish to accept the offer of a place at «alloc_pref». Please complete the reply slip below and return by **15 March 2023**. Failure to do so may result in this offer being withdrawn. Once your acceptance is received, the school will be informed and will contact you to provide further information about the arrangements for admission.

Please note that applications for any schools that you listed lower on your application form were automatically withdrawn under the coordinated admission arrangements.

If you were not offered your first preference school

I am sorry that it was not possible to offer a place at any of the schools which you have listed higher on your application form. For each of these schools there were more applications than places available, and other applicants had a higher priority than your child under the school's published admission criteria.

If you would like further information about why your child was not offered one of your higher preference schools, then please contact the admission authority for that school. An admission authority will either be the school or the local authority where the school is located. We are the admission authority for community schools in Islington. For all other schools and academies, please contact them directly.

Appeals

You have the right of appeal under the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 against the refusal of a place at any of the schools which you listed on your application form.

If you wish to appeal:

- for community schools in Islington please complete the [online appeal form](#)
- for all other schools and academies in Islington please contact the school direct
- for schools outside Islington, please contact the local authority where the school is located.

NB. The outcome of your appeal will not be influenced by the acceptance of a place at an alternative school.

Waiting lists

I can confirm that your child's name has been placed on the waiting list for any Islington school that you have listed higher on your form. If you do not wish to remain on these waiting lists, please tick the relevant box on the reply slip.

If you would like «pupil_firstname» to be placed on a waiting list for any other school, then please contact the Islington School Admissions Team. Your child will remain on the waiting list until **31 December 2023**.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact a member of the School Admissions Team on 020 7527 5515.

Yours sincerely,

Alison Smith

Manager, Admissions and Children Out of School

REPLY SLIP

Ref: «pupil_id»

PLEASE ACCEPT YOUR PLACE ONLINE by 15 MARCH 2023

Alternatively, please return the paper form by email or post to:

Islington School Admissions Team
222 Upper Street
London N1 1XR

Email: admissions@islington.gov.uk

ACCEPTING A PLACE

- I wish to accept a place for «pupil_firstname» «pupil_surname» at «alloc_pref»
- I do not wish to accept a place for «pupil_firstname» «pupil_surname» at «alloc_pref»

.....
Please complete this section if not accepting this school place.

I do not wish to accept a place at the above school. My child will be educated as follows:

.....

WAITING LISTS

- I would like my child to be placed on the waiting list for the following schools (up to six maximum):

.....

- Please remove my child from all waiting lists.

.....

...../...../.....

Signature of Parent/Carer

Date

Daytime Telephone Number.....

For information on how the waiting lists for Islington Schools operate, please refer to the Secondary Schools Brochure available online at:

www.islington.gov.uk/admissions

Appendix 2: Proposed Admission Criteria to Islington Community Secondary Schools: 2023/24

Applicants with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) will be admitted (via the SEN process as outlined in Section 324 of the Education Act 1996) to the school named in the EHCP.

In the event of over-subscription to a community secondary school, the following criteria will be applied in the order listed below:

1. **Looked-after and previously looked after children:** Children who are in the care of a local authority in England and children who have been adopted or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately after being looked-after, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
2. **Sibling:** A sibling is defined as a brother or sister, half brother or sister, step-brother or sister or adopted brother or sister whose main residence is at the same address. This criterion will apply to applicants with a sibling living at the same address who is on the roll of the preferred school (Years 7 to 11), or co-located Special School, at the time of proposed admission in the new academic year.
3. **Exceptional Social, Medical or Special Educational Needs:** The Director of Children's Services, on an individual basis, may give priority to applicants who can demonstrate that admission to a particular school is necessary on the grounds of professionally supported *exceptional* medical, social or special educational needs. Parents/carers must supply details of any such special factors at the time of the original application (together with recent supporting documentation), to enable these factors to be considered.
4. **Distance:** Applicants who live nearest to the preferred school. Nearness to the school will be determined by a computerised mapping system using a straight line distance measurement. Routes will be calculated from the home address (as defined by the Land and Property Gazetteer) to the midpoint of the school grounds (as determined by Islington Local Authority).

Distance will be used as a tiebreaker for over-subscription criteria 1-3.

Tie Break

In the event of more applications than places available within any criterion, the tiebreaker will be distance. If only one place is available and two or more families live an equal distance from the school or tie within any of the other criteria, then the allocation of that place will be determined by random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple births

If only one place is available at the secondary school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth siblings, or has a sibling eligible for admission to the same year group, we will ask community secondary schools to admit the siblings and go over their published admission number to support the family.

Appendix 3: Proposed Secondary Admission Numbers 2023/24

School	Designation	PAN 2022/23	Proposed PAN 2023/24
Arts and Media School, Islington	Mixed Trust	150	150
Beacon High	Mixed Community	120	120
Central Foundation Boys School	Boys Voluntary-Aided	180	180
City of London Academy, Highbury Grove	Mixed Academy	240	240
City of London Academy, Highgate Hill	Mixed Academy	140	140
City of London Academy, Islington	Mixed Academy	165	165
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson	Girls Community	180	180
Highbury Fields	Girls Community	140	140
St Aloysius' College	Boys Voluntary-Aided	180	180
St Mary Magdalene Academy	Mixed Academy	210	210
TOTAL NUMBER OF AVAILABLE PLACES		1705	1705

NB. Please note that although Arts and Media School, Islington is technically its own admission authority, the school has asked the local authority to treat it as community school for the purpose of school admissions.

Appendix 4: Proposed Arrangements for Primary Transfer

Pan London Co-ordinated Scheme 2023/24

➤ GLOSSARY

Admission Authority (AA)	The body responsible for setting and applying a school's admission arrangements. For community schools, the local authority is the admission authority; and for foundation or voluntary aided schools, the governing body of the school is the admission authority. For Academies and Free Schools, the Funding Agreement states who is responsible for applying admission arrangements that can only be set or altered with the prior agreement of the Secretary of State.
Home Local Authority (HLA):	The authority area in which the child lives.
Maintaining Local Authority (MLA):	The authority area in which the school is located.

➤ APPLICATIONS

- 1** Islington LA will advise HLAs of any resident pupils on the roll of Islington LA's maintained children's centres, nursery schools, primary schools, Free Schools and Academies who are eligible to transfer to reception class in the September of the subsequent academic year (i.e. **September 2023**).
- 2** Islington residents need to apply online at www.islington.gov.uk/admissions. Where this is not possible, applicants should contact the School Admissions Team by telephone (020 7527 5515) or in person (Council Offices at 222 Upper St, N1 1XR) to request a paper application.
- 3** Islington LA will take all reasonable steps to ensure that every parent/carer who has a child in the eligible cohort and is resident in Islington is informed of how they can access Islington's composite prospectus/admissions brochure and apply online. The prospectus will be available online from www.islington.gov.uk/admissions, with reference copies available from Islington School Admissions team at the Council's Offices at 222 Upper St, N1 1XR by **12 September 2022**.
- 4** The online brochure will also be available to parents/carers who are non-residents and will include information on how to access their HLA's equivalent School Admissions Application Form, and advise parents/carers to contact their HLA if they are unable to apply online.
- 5** Own admission authorities within Islington will not use supplementary information forms except where the information available through the School Admissions Application Form is insufficient for consideration of the application against the school's published oversubscription criteria.
- 6** Where admission authorities within Islington use supplementary information forms, Islington LA will seek to ensure that they only collect information which is required by

the published oversubscription criteria, in accordance with paragraph 2.4 of the School Admissions Code, 2021.

- 7** Where supplementary forms are used, they will be made available on Islington's website or from the school concerned for resident and non-resident applicants alike. The supplementary forms will advise parents/carers that they must also complete their HLA's School Admissions Application Form.
- 8** Islington's composite prospectus/admissions brochure will indicate which Islington schools require supplementary information forms to be completed and signpost applicants to where these forms can be found.
- 9** Where a school in Islington receives a supplementary information form, it will not be considered a valid application unless:
 - the applicant has also completed Islington's School Admissions Application Form or their HLA's equivalent common application form AND
 - the school is listed on Islington's/HLA's application form as a preference.
- 10** Islington LA will share the details of each application for an Islington voluntary-aided school with that school. Schools that require a supplementary information form will check that each parent/carer has completed one. If one has not been received the school will make contact with the parent/carer and ask them to complete one. The school will also check that each parent/carer who has completed a supplementary form has also completed a School Admissions Application Form. If any parent/carer has not completed a School Admissions Application Form, the school will share that information with Islington LA who will then contact the parent/carer and ask them to complete one.
- 11** Applicants will be able to express a preference for up to six maintained primary schools or Academies/Free Schools located within and/or outside Islington LA that has agreed to participate in their local authority's Qualifying Scheme.
- 12** The order of preference given on the School Admissions Application Form will not be revealed to a school. However, where a parent/carer resident in Islington expresses a preference for schools in the area of another MLA, the order of preference will be revealed to that LA in order to determine the highest ranked preference in cases where a child is eligible for a place at more than one school.
- 13** The address that will be used to process an application will be the child's normal and permanent address as at the closing date for applications (**15 January 2023**).
- 14** If parents/carers live separately, but the child lives equally with both, then it is the parents'/carers' responsibility to make this clear at the time of application and to provide supporting evidence in respect of both addresses, for example a Residency Order from a court.
- 15** Only one address can be used for school admission purposes and the final decision will rest with Islington LA.

- 16** Islington LA may not accept a temporary address where the applicant still possesses a property that was previously used as a home address; nor accept a temporary address if it is used solely or mainly to obtain a school place.
- 17** The LA may also undertake additional checks with the new school to ascertain whether the child's home address has changed since the application was completed and will investigate all applications where:
- there are any doubts about the information originally provided;
 - information has been received from a member of the public to suggest a fraudulent application has been made;
 - the Council Tax account is in a different name from the applicant's.
- 18** Any applicant who provides false or misleading information will have their offer of a school place withdrawn, and may also be subject to legal proceedings.
- 19** Islington LA undertakes to carry out the address verification process set out in its entry in the Pan-London Business User Guide. This will in all cases include validation of resident applicants against Islington LA's primary school data and the further investigation of any discrepancy. Where Islington LA is not satisfied as to the validity of an address of an applicant whose preference has been sent to a MLA, it will advise the MLA no later than **10 February 2023**.
- 20** Islington LA will confirm the status of any resident child for whom it receives an Application Form stating that s/he is a 'Child Looked After' by a local authority in England or 'Previously looked after', including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England, and have recently been adopted (or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order) immediately after being looked after and will provide any additional evidence on receipt of a reasonable request to the MLA in respect of a preference for a school in its area by **3 February 2023**.
- 21** The same will also apply for any previously looked after child, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England, who have been adopted (or made subject to a child arrangement order or special guardianship order) immediately after being looked after, in respect of a preference for a school not in Islington MLA as soon as it is received.
- 22** Islington LA will advise a MLA of the reason for any preference expressed for a school in its area, in respect of a resident child born outside the correct age cohort, and will forward any supporting documentation to the MLA by **3 February 2023**.

➤ **PROCESSING**

- 23** Applicants who are resident within Islington LA must complete and submit (or return) the School Admissions Application Form, which will be available online, to Islington LA by **15 January 2023**. Islington LA will follow the timetable set out in **Schedule C**.

- 24** Application data relating to preferences for schools in other participating LAs will be up-loaded to the Pan-London Register (PLR) by **3 February 2023**. Supplementary information provided with the Schools Admission Application Form will be sent to MLAs by the same date.
- 25** Any application forms, changes to preferences or preference order received after **15 January 2023** will be treated as late. This means that such applications will be considered after those applicants who have applied on time.
- 26** Islington LA will accept late applications and process them as on time if they are late for a good reason and received by the **10 February 2023**, deciding each case upon its own merits.
- 27** Where such applications contain preferences for schools in other LAs, Islington will forward the details to MLAs via the Pan-London Register (PLR) as they are received. Islington LA will accept late applications which are considered to be on time within the terms of the HLA's scheme.
- 28** The latest date for the upload to the PLR of late applications which are considered to be on-time within the terms of the HLA's scheme is **10 February 2023**.
- 29** Where an applicant moves from one participating HLA to another after submitting an on-time application under the terms of the former HLA's scheme, the new HLA will accept the application as on-time up to **9 February 2023**, on the basis that an on-time application already exists within the Pan-London system.
- 30** Application data relating to applications for schools in other participating LAs will be up-loaded to the Pan-London Register (PLR) by **10 February 2023**. Supplementary information provided with the School Admissions Application Form will be sent to Islington voluntary-aided schools and MLAs by the same date.
- 31** Application data relating to Islington schools from out-of-borough pupils will be received from the Pan London Register on **10 February 2023**.
- 32** Islington LA will notify each school within Islington that is its own admissions authority of every preference that has been made for the school, forwarding to them all relevant details from the School Admissions Application Form by **13 February 2023**.
- 33** Between **13 and 17 February 2023**, own admission authority schools and Academies will assess their applications according to their admissions criteria.
- 34** Islington LA will participate in the application data checking exercise scheduled between **13 February and 17 February 2023** in the Pan-London timetable.
- 35** All preferences for schools within Islington will be considered without reference to rank order. When the admission authorities within Islington have provided a list of applicants in criteria order, Islington LA shall, for each applicant to its schools for

whom more than one potential offer is available, use the highest ranked potential offer to decide which single offer to make.

- 36** Schools which are their own admission authority must provide the MLA with an electronic list of their applicants in rank order by **24 February 2023**.
- 37** Islington LA will send the first ALT file to the Pan-London Register (PLR) giving offer details for their school on **16 March 2023**. The PLR will transmit the highest potential offer specified by the MLA to the HLA.
- 38** Islington LA will eliminate all but the highest ranked offer where an applicant has more than one potential offer. This will involve exchanges of preference outcomes between the LAS (Local Admissions System – ONE) and the PLR which will continue until notification that a steady state has been achieved, or until **24 March 2023** if this is sooner.
- 39** Islington will not make an additional offer between the end of the iterative process and **17 April 2023** which may impact on an offer being made by another participating LA.
- 40** Notwithstanding paragraph 38, if an error is identified within the allocation of places at one of our schools or academies, Islington LA will attempt to manually resolve the allocation to correct the error. Where this impacts on another LA (either as a HLA or MLA) Islington LA will liaise with that LA to attempt to resolve the correct offer and any multiple offers which might occur. However, if another LA is unable to resolve a multiple offer, or if the impact is too far reaching, Islington will accept that the applicant(s) affected might receive a multiple offer.
- 41** Islington LA will participate in the offer data checking exercise scheduled between **27 March and 6 April 2023**.
- 42** Islington LA will send a file to the e-Admissions portal with outcomes for all resident applicants who have applied online no later than **12 April 2023**.

➤ **OFFERS**

- 43** Islington LA will ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, that each resident applicant who cannot be offered a preference expressed on the School Admissions Application Form receives the offer of an alternative school place in accordance with paragraph 2.11 of the School Admissions Code, 2021. The applicant will be offered a place at the nearest Islington community school to the home address with an available place.
- 44** Islington LA will inform all resident applicants of their highest offer of a school place and, where relevant, the reasons why higher preferences were not offered, whether they were for schools in the HLA or in other participating LAs.
- 45** Islington LA will use the Notification Letter set out in **Schedule D**.
- 46** Notification of the outcome will be sent electronically to resident applicants on **17 April 2023**, unless a paper application was submitted.

47 Islington LA will provide children's centres, nursery and primary schools with the destination data of its resident applicants after Offer day, on **17 April 2023**.

48 Parents/carers who are not successful in their application for a school will be offered the right of appeal.

➤ **POST OFFER**

49 Parents/carers must accept or decline the offer of a place by **2 May 2023**, or within two weeks of any subsequent offer. If they do not respond by this date the HLA will make every reasonable effort to contact the parent/carer to find out whether or not they wish to accept the place. Only where the parent/carer fails to respond and Islington LA can demonstrate that every reasonable effort has been made to contact the parent/carer, will the offer of a place be withdrawn. (The School Admissions Code states that an admission authority may only lawfully withdraw an offer in very limited circumstances. This may include where a parent/carer has not responded to the offer within a reasonable time).

50 Where a parent/carer accepts or declines a place by **2 May 2023**, this information will be passed on to the relevant school within Islington, or for out-of-borough schools, to the MLA, by **9 May 2023**. Subsequent information will be transferred as and when it is received.

51 A second round of offers will be made following the deadline for acceptance/decline of the original offer made on National Offer Day. There will be no differentiation between on-time or late applications from this point onwards. This includes any applicants who declined their original offer or who wish to make an application for a school in Islington to which they did not originally apply, and all late applicants who missed the original application deadline. The second round of offers will take place within 5 working days of the acceptance/decline deadline.

52 Islington LA will inform the HLA, where different, of an offer for a maintained school or Academy in Islington which can be made to an applicant resident in the HLA's area, in order that the HLA can offer the place.

53 When acting as a MLA, Islington LA and the admission authorities within it will not inform an applicant resident in another LA that a place can be offered.

54 When acting as a HLA, Islington LA will offer a place at a maintained school or Academy in the area of another LA to an applicant resident in its area, provided that the school is ranked higher on the School Admissions Application Form than any school already offered.

55 Where Islington LA is informed by a MLA of an offer which can be made to an applicant resident in Islington which is ranked lower on the School Admissions Application Form than any school already offered, it will inform the MLA that the offer will not be made.

56 Where Islington LA, acting as a HLA, has agreed to a change of preference order for good reason, it must inform any MLA affected by the change.

57 When acting as a MLA, Islington LA will inform the HLA, where different, of any change to an applicant's offer status as soon as it occurs. Islington LA will accept new applications (including additional preferences) from HLAs for maintained schools and Academies in its area.

➤ **WAITING LISTS**

58 Where a child does not receive an offer of their first preference, his/her name will automatically be placed on the waiting list for each Islington school for which he/she is eligible, that is a higher preference school to the one that has been offered. Parents/carers will be given the opportunity to make applications to Islington schools to which they did not originally apply.

59 Where a waiting list is maintained by an admission authority of a maintained school or academy, the admission authority will inform the MLA of a potential offer, in order that the offer may be made by the HLA.

60 Waiting lists will be kept by all admission authorities in Islington LA. Own admission authority schools will apply their own admission arrangements. Islington LA will keep a duplicate waiting list and will offer places on behalf of the governing bodies of own admission authority schools. Waiting lists for community schools will be administered centrally by Islington MLA during the **Autumn Term**.

61 Waiting lists for entry to Reception class in **September 2023** will be compiled on **3 May 2023** (after the deadline for acceptance of places) and will be kept in strict criteria order with no differentiation between on-time or late applications.

62 Following the second round of offers, waiting lists will be maintained and places allocated, as they become available, in accordance with each admission authority's published admission and oversubscription criteria.

63 Children will remain on the waiting list until **31 December 2023**. After this period, all waiting lists will be cleared and passed over to Islington schools. Applicants wishing to remain on the waiting list after this point will need to submit a fresh application for the school in question using Islington's [In-Year Application Form](#).

➤ **CHILDREN OF UK SERVICE PERSONNEL (UK ARMED FORCES)**

64 For families of service personnel with a confirmed posting in Islington LA, or crown servants returning from overseas to live in Islington LA, we will:

- allocate a place in advance of the family arriving in Islington provided the application is accompanied by an official letter that declares a relocation date and a Unit postal address or quartering area address;
- describe Islington's arrangements for the admission of children of UK Service Personnel in our composite prospectus/admissions brochure;
- ensure our arrangements do not disadvantage service children through an annual review of existing procedures.

- 65** Applications will be processed in line with Islington's school admissions procedures as described above.
- 66** Where possible, a place will be offered at the applicant's highest preferred school as listed on the application form.
- 67** Where it is not possible to offer a place at one of the preferred schools, a place will be allocated at the child's nearest Islington community school with a vacancy and the family offered the right of appeal. We may also ask the school to go over numbers.
- 68** The allocated place will be held open for a period of up to two school terms in advance of the family's move to the UK. This may be extended in individual circumstances.
- 69** The child will be placed on the waiting list for any higher preference school than the one offered as described above.

➤ **DEFERRING OR DELAYING ADMISSION**

- 70** Children are entitled to a full-time place in Reception class in the September following their fourth birthday.
- 71** In line with the Admissions Code 2021, parents/carers can defer the date their child takes up a full-time place until later in the school year, but not beyond the point at which they reach compulsory school age, and not beyond the beginning of the final term of the school year for which the place was offered.
- 72** Parents/carers who wish to defer their child's admission or opt for their child to attend part-time until they reach compulsory school age *within the same academic year* should inform the head teacher of the offered school.
- 73** In the case of a parental/carer request to *delay* their child's admission into the reception class for the following academic year, the local authority will consider each case on its merits, in the best interests of the child, using the following criteria:
- the needs of the child and the possible impact of being out of chronological year group;
 - in the case of children born prematurely, the fact that they may have naturally fallen into the lower age group if they had been born on their expected date of birth;
 - whether delayed social, emotional or physical development is adversely affecting their readiness for school;
 - any evidence provided by the parents/carers to support their request;
 - the views of the head teacher of the relevant school;
 - relevant research into the outcomes of summer born and premature children.
- 74** If the request for delayed admission is agreed, the parent/carer must reapply for a reception class place on the basis of the following year's oversubscription criteria.
- 75** In both cases, the child **MUST** begin to attend school upon reaching compulsory school age (i.e. at the start of the term following their fifth birthday).

76 Where parents/carers wish, children may attend the offered school part-time until later in the school year but not beyond the point at which they reach compulsory school age.

➤ **CHILDREN OUT OF CHRONOLOGICAL YEAR GROUP WHO ARE NOT SUMMER BORN**

77 Islington MLA's policy is that every child should be taught in their chronological year group, although it is acknowledged that in exceptional circumstances placing children out of chronological year group may be in the child's best interests.

78 Parents/carers may seek a place for their child outside of their normal age group at Primary Transfer, for example, if the child is gifted and talented or has experienced problems such as ill health.

79 The Director of Children's Services, on an individual basis, may agree for a child to be taught out of their chronological year group where applicants can demonstrate that admission outside the normal age group would be in the child's best interests.

80 Parents/carers must supply written details of any such special factors at the time of the original application (together with recent supporting documentation) to enable these factors to be considered.

81 Cases will be considered by a panel comprising senior admissions officers and SEND specialists. The panel will consider the evidence presented and consult relevant professionals as necessary before coming to a decision. In cases where it is agreed, it will never be more than one year below or above the child's chronological age, and will be binding on all Islington community schools.

82 A decision regarding a child with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) will be considered via the SEN Annual Review process. In the event that the HLA determines that the child should be taught out of chronological year group the EHCP will be amended accordingly.

83 Although parents/carers have a statutory right to appeal against the refusal of a place at a school for which they have applied, the right does not apply if they are offered a place at the school but it is not in their preferred age group.

**Schedule C: Timetable for the Determination of Primary Applications
2023/24**

01 January 2023	Deadline for the LA to formulate and publish on their website the local area's coordinated scheme
12 January 2023	Recommended closing date for receipt of the School Admission Application Form
15 January 2023	Statutory deadline for return of application to the Home LA
3 February 2023	Deadline for the transfer of application information by the Home LA to the PLR and supplementary information to Islington VA schools/maintaining local authorities
10 February 2023	Deadline for the upload of applications that are late but are considered to be on-time, to the PLR
13 February – 17 February 2023	Own admission authority schools and academies will assess their applications according to their admissions criteria
13 February -17 February 2023	Pan-London data checking exercise of pupil applications exchanged via the PLR
20 February 2023	Own admission authority schools and academies to provide Islington LA with an electronic list of their applicants in rank order
28 February 2023	Deadline for admission arrangements to be determined
16 March 2023	Deadline for the transfer of highest potential offer information from the Maintaining LAs to the PLR (1st ALT)
24 March 2023	Final ALT file to the PLR
27 March – 6 April 2023	Pan-London data checking exercise of pupil offer data
12 April 2023	Deadline for online ALT file to portal
17 April 2023	National Offer Day - Notification Letter sent to parents/carers by Home LA
02 May 2023	Date by which parents accept or decline offers
09 May 2023	Date by which LA will pass on information to schools within Islington (or for out-of-borough schools, to the maintaining LA) on accepted or declined places.

Schedule D: Primary Notification Letter

17 April 2023

Ref: «pupil_id»

To the Parent/Carer of

«pupil_firstname» «pupil_surname»

Islington School Admissions Team

222 Upper Street, London N1 1XR

Tel: 020 7527 5515

Email: admissions@islington.gov.uk

This matter is being dealt with by:

Alison Smith

Dear Parent/Carer

PRIMARY TRANSFER STARTING RECEPTION – 2023/24

I am writing to let you know the outcome of your application for a primary school place. Your child «pupil_firstname» has been offered a place at «alloc_pref».

Accepting the offer of the school place

It is important that you confirm as soon as possible that you wish to accept the offer of a place at «alloc_pref». Please complete the reply slip below and return by 04 May 2022. Failure to do so may result in this offer being withdrawn. Once your acceptance is received, the school will be informed and will contact you to provide further information about the arrangements for admission.

Please note that applications for any schools that you listed lower on your application form were automatically withdrawn under the coordinated admission arrangements.

If you were not offered your first preference school

I am sorry that it was not possible to offer a place at any of the schools which you have listed higher on your application form. For each of these schools there were more applications than places available, and other applicants had a higher priority than your child under the school's published admission criteria.

If you would like further information about why your child was not offered one of your higher preference schools, then please contact the admission authority for that school. An admission authority will either be the school or the local authority where the school is located. We are the admission authority for community schools in Islington. For all other schools and academies, please contact them directly.

Appeals

You have the right of appeal under the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 against the refusal of a place at any of the schools which you listed on your application form.

If you wish to appeal:

- for community schools in Islington please complete the [online appeal form](#)
- at: <http://www.islington.gov.uk/admissions> for all other schools and academies in Islington please contact the school direct
- for schools outside Islington, please contact the local authority where the school is located.

Key Stage 1 Infant Class Size Legislation

You should be aware that by law infant classes (Reception, Year 1 and Year 2), where the majority of children will reach the age of 5, 6 or 7 during the school year, must not contain more than 30 pupils with a single school teacher.

Where a child has been refused admission to a school on "Infant Class Size Prejudice" grounds, an appeal panel can only offer a place to a child where it is satisfied that either:

- the child would have been offered a place if the admission arrangements had been properly implemented; and/or
- the child would have been offered a place if the arrangements had not been contrary to mandatory provisions in the School Admissions Code and the School Standards and Framework Act (SSFA) 1998; and/or
- the decision to refuse admission was not one which a reasonable admission authority would have made in the circumstances of the case.

NB. The outcome of your appeal will not be influenced by the acceptance of a place at an alternative school.

Waiting lists

I can confirm that your child's name has been placed on the waiting list for any Islington school that you have listed higher on your form. If you do not wish to remain on these waiting lists, please tick the relevant box on the reply slip.

If you would like «pupil_firstname» to be placed on a waiting list for any other school, then please contact the Islington School Admissions Team. Your child will remain on the waiting list until the **31 December 2023**.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact a member of the School Admissions Team on 020 7527 5515.

Yours sincerely,

Alison Smith

Manager, Admissions and Children Out of School

REPLY SLIP

Ref: «pupil_id»

PLEASE ACCEPT YOUR PLACE ONLINE BY 02 MAY 2023

Alternatively, please return the paper form by email or post to:

Islington School Admissions Team
222 Upper Street
London N1 1XR
Email: admissions@islington.gov.uk

ACCEPTING A PLACE

- I wish to accept a place for «pupil_firstname» «pupil_surname» at «alloc_pref»
- I do not wish to accept a place for «pupil_firstname» «pupil_surname» at «alloc_pref»

.....

Please complete this section if not accepting this school place.

I do not wish to accept a place at the above school. My child will be educated as follows:

.....

WAITING LISTS

- I would like my child to be placed on the waiting list for the following schools (up to six maximum):

.....

- Please remove my child from all waiting lists.

.....

Signature of Parent/Carer

...../...../.....

Date

Daytime Telephone Number.....

For information on how the waiting lists for Islington Schools operate, please refer to the Primary Schools Brochure available online at: www.islington.gov.uk/admissions

Appendix 5: Proposed Admission Criteria to Islington Community Primary Schools: 2023/24

Applicants with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) will be admitted (via the SEN process as outlined in Section 324 of the Education Act 1996) to the school named in the EHCP.

In the event of over-subscription to a community secondary school, the following criteria will be applied in the order listed below:

1. **Looked-after and previously looked after children:** Children who are in the care of a local authority in England and children who have been adopted or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately after being looked-after, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
2. **Sibling:** A sibling is defined as a brother or sister, half brother or sister, step-brother or sister or adopted brother or sister whose main residence is at the same address. This criterion will apply to applicants with a sibling living at the same address who is on the roll of the preferred school (Reception Class to Year 6), or co-located Special School, at the time of proposed admission in the new academic year.
3. **Exceptional Social, Medical or Special Educational Needs:** The Director of Children's Services, on an individual basis, may give priority to applicants who can demonstrate that admission to a particular school is necessary on the grounds of professionally supported *exceptional* medical, social or special educational needs. Parents/carers must supply details of any such special factors at the time of the original application (together with recent supporting documentation), to enable these factors to be considered.
4. **Distance:** Applicants who live nearest to the preferred school. Nearness to the school will be determined by a computerised mapping system using a straight line distance measurement. Routes will be calculated from the home address (as defined by the Land & Property Gazetteer) to the midpoint of the school grounds (as determined by Islington Local Authority).

Distance will be used as a tiebreaker for over-subscription criteria 1-3.

Tie Break

In the event of more applications than places available within any criterion, the tiebreaker will be distance. If only one place is available and two or more families live an equal distance from the school or tie within any of the other criteria, then the allocation of that place will be determined by random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple Births

• Key Stage 1

If only one place is available at the school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth siblings, or has a sibling eligible for admission to the same year group, schools will go over their published admission number to support the family as required by the School Admissions Code 2021. These children will be deemed as 'excepted' pupils under KS1 class size legislation.

• Key Stage 2

If only one place is available at the school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth siblings, or has a sibling eligible for admission to the same year group, we will ask community schools to admit the siblings and go over their published admission number to support the family.

Appendix 6: Proposed Primary Admission Numbers: 2023-24

Primary School	Planning Area	Planning Area Network	Proposed Admission Number 2023/24
Ambler Primary School & Children's Centre	3	Highbury	60
Ashmount Primary School	2	Hornsey	60
Blessed Sacrament Catholic Primary School	4	Barnsbury	30
Canonbury Primary School	5	Canonbury	60
Christ The King Catholic Primary School	2	Hornsey	45
City of London Primary Academy, Islington	6	Finsbury	60
Copenhagen Primary School	4	Barnsbury	30
Drayton Park Primary School	3	Highbury	45
Duncombe Primary School	2	Hornsey	60
Gillespie Primary School	3	Highbury	30
Grafton Primary School	2	Hornsey	60
Hanover Primary School	5	Canonbury	45
Hargrave Park Primary School	1	Holloway	45
Highbury Quadrant Primary School	3	Highbury	45
Hugh Myddelton Primary School	6	Finsbury	60
Hungerford Primary School	1	Holloway	60
Laycock Primary School	4	Barnsbury	50
Montem Primary School	2	Hornsey	60
Moreland Primary School	6	Finsbury	60
Newington Green Primary School	3	Highbury	60
Pakeman Primary School	2	Hornsey	45
Pooles Park Primary School	2	Hornsey	45
Prior Weston Primary School	6	Finsbury	60
Robert Blair Primary School	1	Holloway	30
Rotherfield Primary School	5	Canonbury	60
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	1	Holloway	60
St Andrew's Barnsbury Church Of England	4	Barnsbury	30
St Joan of Arc Catholic Primary School	3	Highbury	60
St John Evangelist Catholic Primary School	5	Canonbury	40
St John's Highbury Vale CofE Primary	3	Highbury	30
St John's Upper Holloway CofE Primary	1	Holloway	30
St Joseph Roman Catholic Primary School	1	Holloway	60
St Jude And St Paul's CofE Primary School	3	Highbury	30
St Luke's CofE Primary School	6	Finsbury	30
St Mark's CofE Primary School	2	Hornsey	30
St Mary Magdalene Academy	1	Holloway	30
St Mary's CofE Primary School	5	Canonbury	30
St Peter and St Paul Catholic Primary School	6	Finsbury	30
The New North Academy	5	Canonbury	45
Thornhill Primary School	4	Barnsbury	60
Tufnell Park Primary School	1	Holloway	90
Vittoria Primary School	4	Barnsbury	30
Whitehall Park Free School	2	Hornsey	60
William Tyndale Primary School	5	Canonbury	60
Winton Primary School	4	Barnsbury	30
Yerbury Primary School	1	Holloway	60
TOTAL			2190

Planning Area	Planning Area Network	Total Number of Places
1	Holloway	465
2	Hornsey	465
3	Highbury	360
4	Barnsbury	260
5	Canonbury	340
6	Finsbury	300
TOTAL		2190

Appendix 7: Proposed In-Year Admission Protocols for Islington Schools: 2023-24

GLOSSARY
Admission Authority: The body responsible for setting and applying a school's admission arrangements. For community schools, the local authority is the admission authority; and for foundation or voluntary aided schools, the governing body of the school is the admission authority. For Academies and Free Schools the Funding Agreement states who is responsible for applying admission arrangements which can only be set or altered with the prior agreement of the Secretary of State.
Home Local Authority (HLA): The authority area in which the child lives.
Maintaining Local Authority (MLA): The authority area in which the school is located.

➤ **PRINCIPLES**

1. The aim of these protocols is to establish a fair, clear and simple process for Islington parents/carers wishing to apply for a place at an Islington school.
2. The protocols have also been designed to safeguard children from 'slipping through the net' and being left without a school place.
3. To this end there will be a single process for admission to any school in Islington, including community, academy and voluntary-aided schools.
4. The administrative responsibility for processing in-year applications has been delegated to schools. For community schools however, the local authority remains the admission authority and retains overall responsibility for the allocation of school places.
5. Schools will work in partnership with Islington LA both in its capacity as HLA and MLA to safeguard children and to ensure a fair, clear and simple process for Islington parents/carers.

➤ **APPLICATIONS**

6. Applications for all Islington schools, from children resident in Islington will be made on Islington's online In-Year School Admissions Application Form. This will include all the fields and information specified in **Schedule A** which has been previously agreed by all PAN London Authorities and is compliant with the School Admissions Code.
7. The [In-Year School Admissions Application Form](http://www.islington.gov.uk/admissions) will be available as an online application form at: www.islington.gov.uk/admissions. Alternatively, a paper form can be requested from the Islington School Admissions Team by telephone on 020 7527 5515 or in person at the Council Offices at 222 Upper St, N1 1XR.
8. As Islington schools will be responsible for making offers and holding waiting lists, an individual application must be made to each preferred school so that preference order is not disclosed.
9. Parents/carers can apply for up to **3** schools in Islington or in other local authorities and can select up to three preferences for Islington schools.

10. Islington schools will forward applications for children living elsewhere in England to Islington MLA who will liaise with the child's HLA and share the outcome of the application.
11. Islington LA will allow parents/carers to submit an online enquiry via email to express an interest in applying for an In-Year school place.
12. Own admission authorities within Islington will only use supplementary forms where the information available through the School Admissions Application Form is insufficient for consideration of the application against their published oversubscription criteria.
13. Supplementary forms will be available from the Islington school concerned, on Islington's website and from the Islington School Admissions Team.
14. Any supplementary forms must advise parents/carers that they must also complete their HLA's School Admissions Application Form. Islington's online composite prospectus/admissions brochure and website will indicate which Islington schools require supplementary forms to be completed and where they can be obtained.
15. Where an admission authority in Islington receives a supplementary form, it will consider it to be a valid application, and the parent/carer will also be asked to complete their HLA's School Admissions Application Form.
16. Where there is no waiting list and only the HLA's Application Form is received, Islington schools MUST admit the child. If there is a waiting list, a supplementary form should be completed where relevant in order for the application to be ranked correctly.
17. Any Islington school that operates a banding system that requires testing to take place must ensure appropriate arrangements are made for this to happen in a timely manner.
18. Islington MLA will accept any preference received from a HLA for a maintained school or Academy in Islington.
19. On request from an Islington school, Islington LA will undertake to carry out address verification and measuring of home to school distances. This service will be provided at no additional charge to Islington schools and academies.
20. Where Islington HLA is not satisfied as to the validity of an address of an applicant whose preference has been sent to a MLA, it will advise the MLA as soon as it becomes apparent.
21. On request, Islington HLA will confirm the status of any resident child for whom it receives an Application Form stating that s/he is a 'Child Looked After' by a local authority in England or 'Previously looked after', including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England, and have recently been adopted (or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order) immediately after being looked after and provide evidence to the MLA in respect of a preference for a school in its area.
22. The same will also apply for any previously looked after child, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England, who have been adopted (or made subject to a child arrangement order or special guardianship order) immediately after being looked after, in respect of a preference for a school not in Islington MLA as soon as it is received.

➤ **PROCESSING**

23. Applicants with children resident in Islington must complete and return Islington's online In-Year School Admissions Application Form, a copy of which is sent directly to the preferred Islington school and School Admissions Team.
24. Islington schools will be responsible for ranking and decision-making in relation to which child is to be offered a place in accordance with their published admission criteria.
25. Islington schools will also be responsible for maintaining their waiting lists in admission criteria order. Waiting lists will be cleared at the end of each term and parents/carers notified that they should submit a fresh application if they wish to remain on the waiting list.
26. Continuity in a child's education is of significant importance. Islington's head teachers are committed to working in partnership with each other and Islington LA to minimise disruption to a child's education through changing schools mid-year, unless it is in the child's best interest to do so.
27. Where an application is received from a child who attends another Islington school, the head teacher of the preferred Islington school will inform the current Islington school of the application. This will provide the current Islington school with the opportunity to discuss with the parent/carer their reasons for wishing to change schools.
28. Schools must notify the MLA of any completed In-Year School Admissions Application Form, and inform the HLA of which children are to be offered a school place and similarly which children are not being offered a school place. This is an important safeguarding process to ensure no child is left without a school place. Islington schools will provide Islington LA with a copy of the application form to enable the HLA to verify the address and calculate distances where requested as detailed above.
29. Islington schools will send out their own offer (**Schedule E**) or no offer letter (**Schedule F**) and provide Islington LA with a copy.
30. Where an Islington school informs Islington LA that they are unable to offer a place, parents/carers will be informed of their right of appeal and which Islington schools have suitable vacancies.
31. Islington schools must keep SIMS up to date as vacancy information will be based on this data. On request from Islington MLA, schools will provide **vacancy numbers** within **2 school days**. This will ensure Islington MLA maintains an overview of pupil numbers and vacancies across the borough so that any unplaced children can be allocated a suitable school place quickly.
32. Islington schools not transferring their data directly to Islington LA via the 'B2B' link will provide admission and vacancy information as requested by Islington MLA within **2 school days**.
33. Applications from children resident outside Islington will be processed in accordance with the Home LA's arrangements.
34. Similarly, Islington residents wishing to apply for a school in another MLA will be advised of how to do so. Islington HLA will work with other London authorities to

ensure these pupils are tracked from receipt of the application to the offer of a school place.

35. Where it is not possible to offer an Islington resident one of their preferred schools, Islington LA will allocate a suitable Islington school place within **20 school days** of receiving the application. Applicants will also be advised of their right of appeal.

➤ **OFFERS**

36. Islington schools will send out their own offer (**Schedule E**) or no offer letter (**Schedule F**) using the templates provided as a guide and provide Islington LA with a copy.
37. Islington MLA will aim to share the outcome of an application for one of its schools with the HLA within **10 school days** of receiving the data. Where it is clear to Islington that no vacancy exists for the child, Islington MLA will inform the HLA as soon as possible after receipt of the application data. If it has not been possible to make a decision within **10 school days**, Islington MLA will undertake to send details of the outcome of an application for one of its schools to the HLA as soon as a decision is made, but within **20 school days** of receiving the application data.
38. Where it has not been possible to share the outcome of an application for an Islington school within **10 school days** of receiving the data, Islington MLA understands that the HLA may send an outcome letter advising the parent/carer that a decision has not yet been made in respect of an Islington school.
39. Where Islington HLA has not received an outcome for a school within another MLA, Islington as HLA, will case manage that application to ensure that no unplaced child is left without a school place.
40. Where a parent/carer moves from one HLA to another after submitting an application, the previous HLA will pass responsibility to the new HLA which, once it is satisfied that the applicant has moved into its area, will accept responsibility for that applicant.

➤ **POST OFFER**

41. Islington schools/HLA will request that resident parent/s or carer/s accept or decline the offer of a place within two weeks.
42. Where a parent/carer does not respond within this timeframe and the application is for an out of borough school, schools (or Islington HLA) will make every reasonable effort to contact the parent/carer directly or via the MLA.
43. Only where the parent/carer fails to respond and schools (or Islington HLA) can demonstrate that every reasonable effort has been made to contact the parent/carer, will the offer of a place be withdrawn.
44. Where a parent/carer resident in Islington accepts or declines a place in a school maintained by another LA, Islington HLA will forward the information to the MLA as soon as it is received.
45. For school to school transfers between Islington schools that do not require a house move, or where there is no need for an immediate move, Islington schools will be able to defer admission to the next half term if both head teachers agree that this is in the child's best interest.

46. Islington MLA will aim to inform the HLA whether a child offered a place at a school in its area has been placed on roll at the school within **5 working days** of being placed on roll.

47. Islington MLA will notify the HLA of any appeals that are upheld for Islington schools.

➤ **WAITING LISTS**

48. Islington schools will hold waiting lists in the published criteria order and provide a copy for the Islington MLA.

49. Where a place is available to be offered from the waiting list to a child resident in another LA, schools will make the offer and inform Islington MLA who will liaise with the HLA.

50. Where Islington HLA is informed that another MLA is able to offer a place from the waiting list to one of its residents, it will track the pupil from offer to admission.

51. Children will remain on the waiting list of Islington schools for one term. After this period, all waiting lists will be cleared. Applicants wishing to remain on the waiting list after this point will need to submit a fresh application for the school in question using Islington's [In-Year Application Form](#).

➤ **TIMING OF ADMISSION**

52. For school to school transfers from one Islington school to another that do not necessitate a house move or an immediate start at a new school (as agreed by both head teachers), admission can be deferred to the start of the next half term as follows:

SCHOOL TO SCHOOL TRANSFERS BETWEEN ISLINGTON SCHOOLS NOT REQUIRING A HOUSE MOVE OR IMMEDIATE START

Application date	Admission date
June-August	Start of the Autumn Term
September-October	First week after October Half Term
November-December	Start of the Spring Term
January-February	First week after February Half Term
March-April	Start of Summer Term
May	First week after May Half Term

53. When a child leaves an Islington school, schools should ensure they follow Islington's procedures for removing pupils safely from roll, including updating SIMS with the named destination and completing the **LA Pupil Deletion Notification** or **Missing Pupil Alert** as appropriate. For further information please email in-year@islington.gov.uk.

54. When a child joins an Islington school, schools should ensure they notify the School Admissions team **within 5 school days** either via the direct transfer of pupil data to the LA or by completing a **New Starter Notification**. For further information please email in-year@islington.gov.uk

55. The pupil's CTF and main school file should be transferred swiftly to the new school, in line with local guidance. This is particularly important for pupils subject to a child protection plan or who have a separate child protection file. This file must be transferred **within 5 school days** of the pupil starting at the new school in line with guidance issued by Islington Council. For more information, please email in-year@islington.gov.uk

➤ **FAIR ACCESS ADMISSIONS**

56. Islington residents deemed to be **unplaced and vulnerable, and those who are having difficulty in securing a school place in-year**, will be admitted to an Islington school under Islington's Fair Access Protocol by the Primary and Secondary Securing Education Boards which meet approximately once a month.
57. The Securing Education Boards determine whether pupils should be admitted under Islington's Fair Access Protocol and which schools should be allocated.
58. All schools and academies must take part.
59. Schools are allocated on a 'fair share' basis to ensure equity across all Islington schools and academies and not just those with vacancies.
60. Where possible parental preference is accorded but cannot always be guaranteed.
61. Schools allocated pupils under the Fair Access Protocol may, in some circumstances be provided with additional resources to support the pupils' reintegration.
62. Admissions will be scrutinised by the Primary and Secondary Securing Education Boards to ensure the Fair Access Protocol is being applied equitably.
63. Where schools are approached for a place and believe the application should be considered under Islington's Fair Access arrangements, the case should be referred to the Senior Officer, Children Out of School without delay to ensure the child does not go missing from the system.

➤ **CHILDREN OF UK SERVICE PERSONNEL (UK ARMED FORCES)**

64. For families of service personnel with a confirmed posting in Islington LA, or crown servants returning from overseas to live in Islington LA, we will:
- allocate a place in advance of the family arriving in Islington provided the application is accompanied by an official letter that declares a relocation date and a Unit postal address or quartering area address;
 - describe Islington's arrangements for the admission of children of UK Service Personnel in our composite prospectus/admissions brochure;
 - ensure our arrangements do not disadvantage service children through an annual review of existing procedures.
65. Applications will be processed in line with Islington's school admissions procedures as described above.
66. Where possible, a place will be offered at the applicant's highest preferred school as listed on the application form.
67. Where it is not possible to offer a place at one of the preferred schools, a place will be allocated at the child's nearest Islington community school with a vacancy and the family offered the right of appeal.

68. The allocated place will be held open for a period of up to two school terms in advance of the family's move to the UK. This may be extended in individual circumstances.
69. The child will be placed on the waiting list for any higher preference school than the one offered as described above.

➤ **CHILDREN OUT OF CHRONOLOGICAL YEAR GROUP**

70. Islington MLA's policy is that every child should be taught in their chronological year group, although it is acknowledged that in exceptional circumstances placing children out of chronological year group may be in the child's best interests.
71. Parents/carers may seek a place for their child outside of their normal age group, for example, if the child is gifted and talented or has experienced problems such as ill health.
72. Placing children out of chronological age group is ultimately a matter between the school and parents/carers. For any child with special educational needs however, the expectation is that advice will be sought from any outside specialists involved with the child.
73. A decision regarding a child with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) must be referred to the HLA via the SEN Annual Review process. In the event that the HLA determines that the child should be taught out of chronological year group the EHCP will be amended accordingly.
74. Parent/carer requests for children to be placed out of chronological year group must be put in writing to the head teacher.
75. The head teacher must provide a written response outlining the reasons for the decision. The decision will be binding on all other schools for which the MLA is responsible. In cases where it is agreed, it should never be more than one year below or above their chronological age.
76. Although parents/carers have a statutory right to appeal against the refusal of a place at a school for which they have applied, the right does not apply if they are offered a place at the school but it is not in their preferred age group.

Schedule E: Online In-Year Application Form: 2023/24

CHILD DETAILS

First name and Last name

Gender and DoB

Address and Postcode

Is your child currently looked after (LAC)?

Does your child have an Education Health Care Plan? Or Previously Looked After (PLAC)?

Is your child currently living in the UK?

Date child moved to UK?

PARENT/CARER DETAILS

First name and Last name

Telephone number – Home / Mobile

Email address

Postcode

Relationship to child

Do you have parental responsibility for this child?

If no, is this child subject to a Private Fostering arrangement?

Are you a member of the Armed Forces or a Crown Servant applying for a school place as a result of a posting?

SCHOOL INFORMATION

What is the name of your child's current or most recent school?

What is the address/postcode of this school?

Is your child still attending this school? Date child last attended previous school

Child's year group

Please state which school you wish to apply for:

Does your child have brothers or sisters living at the SAME ADDRESS currently attending the school you are applying to?

Have you discussed your reasons for wanting to move your child to a different school with the Head Teacher or Head of Year at your child's current school?

FAIR ACCESS

a) Has your child been subject to a CIN or CP Plan within the last 12 months?

b) Is your child living in a refuge or in other similar accommodation?

c) Is your child known to the criminal justice system?

d) Has your child been permanently excluded or being reintegrated from a PRU?

e) Does your child have Special Educational Needs, disabilities or medical conditions (but without an EHCP)?

f) Is your child a young carer?

g) Is your child homeless?

h) Is your child in formal kinship care?

i) Is your child Gypsy, Roma, Traveller, Refugee, or Asylum seeker?

j) Has your child been refused a school place on the grounds of their challenging behaviour?

k) Are there exceptional circumstances why you have not sought a school place for your child?

l) Has your child been out of education for four or more weeks?

m) Was your child previously in state care / looked after?

OTHER

Is your child aged between 14 and 16 and English is not your child's first language (please give the first language below)?

Are you applying to this school for social/medical reasons?

DECLARATION

I confirm that the information I have provided on this form is correct.

I understand that you may request further evidence to verify the information provided.

I understand that this information may be shared in accordance with Islington's [Privacy Notice](#).

Schedule E: In-Year Offer Letter

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Parent / Carer name and address

Date

Dear [Parent's / Carer's name]

OFFER LETTER

Thank you for your application for a place at [School Name]. I am pleased to inform you that we are able to offer [Child's Name] a place at our school.

Accepting the offer of the school place

It is important that you confirm as soon as possible that you wish to accept a place at our school. Please complete the reply slip below and return it by [Deadline Date]. If you do not accept the place by this deadline, we may withdraw the offer.

Once your acceptance is received, we will contact you to provide further information about our joining arrangements.

Sibling applications

If you have any other children applying for a place at this school, please inform us immediately so we can prioritise their application as a sibling.

I look forward to receiving your acceptance.

Yours sincerely

Head teacher / Principal

Cc. Islington School Admissions Team

REPLY SLIP

Please return this form by [deadline date] to:

CONTACT NAME
SCHOOL NAME AND ADDRESS
CHILD'S FULL NAME

Please choose as appropriate:

- I wish to accept a place for my child at your school
- I do not wish to accept a place for my child at your school

Parent / Carer signature

Date

Daytime contact number

Please return this form by [deadline date] to:

Schedule F: In-Year No Offer Letter

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Parent / Carer name and address

Date

Dear [Parent's / Carer's name]

NO OFFER

Thank you for your application for a place at [School Name]. I am sorry to inform you that it was not possible to offer [Child's Name] a place at our school as the relevant year group [Year X] is currently full. If you would like further information about this, please do feel free to contact me.

Waiting list

[Child's Name] has been placed on our waiting list, and will remain on the waiting list until the end of the Autumn/Spring/Summer Term (*delete as appropriate*). Children on the waiting list will be ranked in the following order, in line with our published admission criteria: (*applies to community schools only*)

- 1. Looked-after and previously looked after children:** Children who are in the care of a local authority in England and children who have been adopted or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately after being looked-after including those who appear to have been adopted from state care outside of England
- 2. Siblings**
- 3. Exceptional medical, social or special educational needs**
- 4. Distance**

Distance will be used as a tiebreaker for over-subscription criteria 1-4

For full details of our admissions policy, please see

<https://www.islington.gov.uk/children-and-families/schools/apply-for-a-school-place/school-admissions-information> and click on the relevant determined admission arrangements.

Please note that all offers will be made in strict accordance to our published admission criteria, and that your child's waiting list position can go down as well as up. Should a place become available for your child at our school then we will contact you immediately.

Appeals

You have the right of appeal under the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 against the refusal of a place at any school for which you have applied. If you wish to appeal for an Islington community school place please complete the online appeal form [for own admission authority schools state where an appeal form can be obtained]. Alternatively, please ring the Islington School Admissions team on 020 7527 5515.

The outcome of your appeal will not be influenced by the acceptance of a place at an alternative school. If you have any further queries, then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Head teacher / Principal

Cc. Islington School Admissions Team

Appendix 8: Proposed In-Year Admission Criteria to Islington Community Schools: 2023/24

Applicants with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) will be admitted (via the SEN process as outlined in Section 324 of the Education Act 1996) to the school named in the EHCP. In the event of over-subscription to a community primary or secondary school, the following criteria will be applied in the order listed below:

- 1) **Looked-after and previously looked after children:** Children who are in the care of a local authority in England and children who have been adopted or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately after being looked-after, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
- 2) **Siblings:** A sibling is defined as a brother or sister, half brother or sister, step-brother or sister or adopted brother or sister whose main residence is at the same address. This criterion will apply to applicants with a sibling living at the same address who is on the roll of the preferred school (Primary: Years R-6; Secondary: Years 7 to 11) at the time of proposed admission in the new academic year.
- 3) **Exceptional Social, Medical or Special Educational Needs:** The Director of Children's Services, on an individual basis, may give priority to applicants who can demonstrate that admission to a particular school is necessary on the grounds of professionally supported *exceptional* medical, social or special educational needs. Parents/carers must supply details of any such special factors at the time of the original application (together with recent supporting documentation) to enable these factors to be considered.
- 4) **Distance:** Applicants who live nearest to the preferred school. Nearness to the school will be determined by a computerised mapping system using a straight line distance measurement. Routes will be calculated from the home address, including flats (as defined by the Land & Property Gazetteer) to the midpoint of the school grounds (as determined by Islington Local Authority).

Distance will be used as a tiebreaker for over-subscription criteria 1-3.

Tie Break: If only one place is available and two or more families live an equal distance from the school or tie within any of the other criteria, then the allocation of that place will be determined by random allocation using a computerised system.

Multiple Births: If only one place is available at the school and the next child who qualifies for a place is one of multiple birth siblings, or has a sibling eligible for admission to the same year group, we will ask community schools to admit the siblings and go over their published admission number to support the family. For KS1 children, schools will admit the siblings and go over their published admission number to support the family as required by the School Admissions Code 2021¹. These children will be deemed as 'excepted' pupils under KS1 class size legislation.

¹ 2.16 Infant class size - excepted children are: g) children whose twin or sibling from a multiple birth is admitted otherwise than as an excepted pupil

Appendix 9: Proposed Highbury Fields Sixth Form Admissions Policy and Criteria: 2023/24

All applicants must register their interest to attend Highbury Fields Sixth Form in the Spring Term. Students who apply before the published deadline will be contacted to attend a meeting at the school to provide advice on options and entry requirements for particular courses. This information is also available on the [school's website](#).

In the event that there are more applications than places available, the following oversubscription criteria will apply:

1. **Looked-after and previously looked after children:** Children who are in the care of a local authority in England and children who have been adopted or made subject to a child arrangements order or special guardianship order immediately after being looked-after, including those who appear to have been in state care outside of England.
2. **Students in Year 11 who attend Highbury Fields School** and meet the entry requirements for their chosen course.
3. **External applicants** who meet the entry requirements for their chosen course.

Distance will be used as a tiebreaker for over-subscription criteria 1-3.

Tie-Break

If only one place is available and two or more eligible students live an equal distance from the school or tie within any of the other criteria, then the allocation of that place will be determined by random allocation using a computerised system.

Final offers of a place on a specific course for all students will be conditional on attendance at Enrolment Day in August, induction in September (or prior notification of justifiable absence) and actual GCSE results. Students who are not offered a place will be offered the right of appeal.

Highbury Fields Sixth Form maintains the right to withdraw a publicised course if the number of students is insufficient.

Highbury Fields Sixth Form maintains the right to review and change the admissions policy.

Appendix 10: Highbury Fields Sixth Form Admission Number for External Applicants 2023/24

Admission number for external applicants at Year 12	PAN 2022/23	Proposed PAN 2023/24
Highbury Fields School	25	25

Resident Impact Assessment

Initial Screening and full assessment template

Contents

Click to navigate to sections

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2. [Initial Screening](#)
3. [The proposal](#)
4. [Equality Impacts](#)
5. [Socio-economic, safeguarding and Human Rights impacts](#)
6. [Summary: key findings of the RIA](#)

1. Introduction and context

A Resident Impact Assessment (RIA) is a way of systematically and thoroughly assessing policies against the Council's responsibilities in relation to the Public Sector Equality Duty, Human Rights and Safeguarding.

Once completed, the RIA will:

- ▶ Describe the new or changed policy, function, procedure, service activity or financial decision, its intended purpose and how it will be implemented.
- ▶ Identify whether the proposal needs a full Resident Impact Assessment (RIA).
- ▶ Detail which residents are expected to be affected by the policy and the expected impact in relation to:
 - The Public Sector Equality Duty,
 - Safeguarding responsibilities; and
 - Human Rights legislation, specifically with regard to Article 3 (Inhuman Treatment) and Article 8 (Right to Private Life).
- ▶ Identify evidence, such as data, research and consultation, used to predict the impact of the proposal.

Now complete the **Initial Screening** form below to find out whether a full RIA is required for the proposal under consideration.

- ▶ Identify options for addressing issues raised by the assessments.

2. Initial Screening

Please enter your responses in the space provided (the text boxes will expand as necessary):

a) Title of new or changed policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision being assessed:	School Admission Arrangements 2023/24
b) Department and section:	Pupil Services, School Admissions
c) Name and contact details of assessor:	Gabriella Di-Sciullo Head of Admissions and Children Out of School gabriella.di-sciullo@islington.gov.uk 020 7527 5779
d) Date initial screening assessment started:	01/12/21

e) Describe the main aim or purpose of the proposed new or changed policy, etc. and the intended outcomes:

To ensure admissions to Islington community schools are administered objectively and fairly in accordance with mandatory regulations set out in the School Admissions Code 2021.

All schools must have admission arrangements that clearly set out how children will be admitted, including the criteria that will be applied if there are more applications than places at the school. Admission arrangements are determined by admission authorities, and Islington Council the admission authority for all Islington community schools.

Admission authorities must act in accordance with the School Admissions Code, published by the Department for Education, and relevant human rights and equalities legislation.

If a school is not oversubscribed, all applicants must be offered a place. The admission authority must set out in their arrangements the criteria against which places will be allocated when there are more applications than places available (oversubscription criteria).

Oversubscription criteria must be reasonable, clear, objective, procedurally fair, and comply with all relevant legislation, including equalities legislation.

Arrangements must not disadvantage unfairly, either directly or indirectly, a child from a particular social or racial group, or a child with special educational needs or a disability.

Admission arrangements must not:

- place any conditions on application other than those in the published arrangements;**

- **give priority to children on the basis of any practical or financial support parents may give to the school;**
- **give priority to children according to the occupational, marital, financial or educational status of parents applying;**
- **interview children or parents;**
- **request photographs of a child for any part of the admissions process.**

f) Can this proposal be considered as part of a broader Resident Impact Assessment? For example it may be more appropriate to carry out an assessment of a divisional restructure rather than the restructure of a single team. **No**

g) Are there any negative equality impacts as a result of the proposal? Please complete the table below:

Select **Yes**, **No** or **Unknown** by clicking on the 'Choose an item' boxes below and enter text in the text boxes in the right-hand column:

Protected characteristics	1. Will the proposal discriminate?	2. Will the proposal undermine equality of opportunity?	3. Will the proposal have a negative impact on relations?
Age School Admissions are administered by chronological age to ensure pupils are admitted to the correct year group.	No	No	No

Protected characteristics	1. Will the proposal discriminate?	2. Will the proposal undermine equality of opportunity?	3. Will the proposal have a negative impact on relations?
Disability Children with Special Educational Needs or Disability (SEND) may be considered for priority admission under published arrangements	No	No	No
Gender reassignment Children undergoing gender reassignment can select the gender they identify with when completing an application form	No	No	However, for safeguarding purposes it may be necessary for a risk assessment to be carried out where a male undergoing gender reassignment to a female applies to a single-sex girls' school. Historic evidence suggests that applicants are open about sharing information about gender reassignment.
Marriage and civil partnerships The School Admissions Code prohibits admission authorities from seeking information on marital status	No	N/A	N/A
Race The School Admissions Code prohibits admission authorities from seeking information on race or ethnicity at application stage. This information is however collected following the pupil's admission for the purposes of identifying underperforming groups	No	No	No

Protected characteristics	1. Will the proposal discriminate?	2. Will the proposal undermine equality of opportunity?	3. Will the proposal have a negative impact on relations?
<p>Religion/belief</p> <p>Faith schools are able to prioritise applicants on the grounds of religion in line with their published admission arrangements under general exemptions of the Equality Act 2010.</p>	No	No	No
<p>Pregnancy and maternity</p> <p>Islington schools are expected to admit pregnant pupils and afford any due entitlements outlined in the Equality Act 2010.</p>	No	No	No
<p>Sexual Orientation</p> <p>The School Admissions Code prohibits admission authorities from seeking information on sexual orientation at application stage. This information may however be collected following the pupil's admission for the purposes of identifying underperforming groups</p>	No	No	No
<p>Sex/gender</p> <p>Where a school is single-sex, only applicants of that sex can apply as exempt under general exemptions of the Equality Act, 2010</p>	No	No	No

-
- h) Please list any opportunities in the proposal for advancing equality of opportunity for any of the protected characteristics.

All Islington schools are expected to meet the needs of children and families with protected characteristics.

The Local Authority has published an 'Advice, Guidance and Expectations' document for schools about their responsibilities towards children with SEND. A range of outreach services are available to provide advice and challenge to schools to ensure the needs of children with disabilities are met. Information is included in Islington's annual composite prospectus for parents regarding schools' accessibility arrangements to enable parents to make an informed choice about the most suitable school for their child.

Children with exceptional social or medical needs, including a disability can be prioritised for admission to a particular school under Islington's exceptional 'social/medical' criterion if professionally supported evidence demonstrates that their needs are exceptional and can only be met by a specific school. Outside the normal admission round, children without a school place who also have a disability can be prioritised for admission under Islington's Fair Access Protocol.

School Admission for children with a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan is dealt with outside of these arrangements.

- i) Please list any opportunities in the proposal for fostering good relations for any of the protected characteristics.

Islington School Admissions arrangements comply with all the mandatory provisions of the School Admissions Code which ensure a clear, fair and objective process that fosters good relations between groups with protected characteristics. Once determined, the admission arrangements are published on the LA's website and objections can be raised with the Schools Adjudicator providing a further opportunity for public scrutiny.

- j) Is the proposal a strategy that lays out priorities in relation to activity and resources and likely to have a negative socio-economic impact on residents?

No

- k) Do you anticipate any Safeguarding risks as a result of the proposal?

No

- l) Do you anticipate any potential Human Rights breaches as a result of the proposal?

No

If you identified any impacts under (g) and/or listed any opportunities in (h) or (i) and/or answered Yes to questions (j), (k) or (l) you will need to complete a full RIA – go to Section 3 below

From the information given above and from the best of my knowledge there is no need to conduct a full Resident Impact Assessment of this proposal.

Staff member completing this form:

Signed: **Gabriella Di-Sciullo**

Head of Service or higher:

Signed: **Candy Holder**

If you did not, you **do not need to complete a full RIA. Sign below and also obtain a signature from a Head of Service or higher.**

Date: **01/12/21**

Date: **01/12/21**



Environment Directorate
Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD

Report of Executive Member for Health and Social Care

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	10 February 2022	All

Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt
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Appendices 1 and 2 to this report are exempt and not for publication

SUBJECT: Leisure Contract Recovery Report

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 Leisure Centres resumed operations in April 2021, initially on an incremental basis based on the phased Governments lifting of restrictions through to July 19th when the remaining Qualifying changes in Law imposing restrictions were withdrawn.
- 1.2 The Council had previously developed a financial support package with GLL that sustained the contract throughout the pandemic period where there was "little or no income" extending to the financial year 21/22 to enable it to re-emerge and navigate its way at pace with both consumer demand and confidence
- 1.3 The Council now needs to financially plan for the recovery and maximise the remaining life of the Leisure Contract through to March 2029 having explored various management options prior to supporting GLL. This planning can now be crystalized due to the ending of the COVID restrictions and the outcomes of the Council's negotiations with GLL.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the strong performance of GLL to date in terms of contract recovery, as described in Section 4 and detailed in Exempt Appendix 1.

- 2.2 To authorise the Corporate Director for Environment, following consultation with the Executive Member for Health and Social Care to conclude negotiations with GLL on the basis of their proposal to return to contract position by 1st July 2022 and to defer a further portion of the rent for the first quarter to allow recovery to pre-Covid levels. Full details of that are set out in Exempt Appendix 1.
- 2.3 To note the key headlines of the commissioned independent Contract Recovery Report and in particular the analysis of options for future delivery and the recommendation to continue with the current provider. An executive summary of this report is set out in Exempt Appendix 2.
- 2.4 To note the potential financial risks and impact on the service from the ongoing impact of Covid and in particular the Omicron variant along with recent utility price volatility that will have implications on the long term performance of the contract.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Council having taken legal advice developed two successive Deeds of Variation, which were the contractual amendments enabling it to develop an interim support package to GLL and to protect the long-term financial interests of the Council by deferring rent rather than agreeing it should be waived. The first Deed of Variation covered the first lockdown of summer 2020 and the second was for the subsequent period.
- 3.2 At the time of signing the Second Deed of Variation, it was not known when lockdown 3 would end, and so it was stated to expire on March 31st 2021, but extendable. In the spirit of partnership we continued this through to July 19th's lifting of restrictions. We then commenced negotiations regarding the return to contract position.
- 3.3 GLL have responded to set out (as long as there are no further Lockdowns) and that they would expect that we operate the Open Book account until April 2022. They have then stated that they are prepared to pay a portion of the rent for Quarter 1 – April to June 31st 2022 and then revert to full contractual rent payments from July 2022 onwards for the remaining life of the contract to March 2029.

Customer confidence has more recently been impacted by the Omicron Variant Plan B implications. This has resulted in a reduction in usage levels and membership sales throughout the latter part of November and the whole month of December as well as increasing the number of cancellations. Prior to this usage and membership growth had been above target.

January and February are as key to the Leisure sector financially as December is to the hospitality sector, although the restrictions of Plan B have been lifted, there is a time lag that will also affect January finances and usage levels it is hoped that this has been soon enough to capture those New Year's fitness campaign promises.

Full details of this are set out in Exempt Appendix 1.

4. Performance to Date

4.1 Usage

This has been progressing well, customer confidence has been maintained throughout, operating systems and customer interface has been well managed with clear safe operating systems which have been upheld as a model of good practice, this has helped with the return of business.

Usage targets were reset since April 21 once there was a clear Government plan for the sector with 72% usage of Pre- Pandemic levels being achieved by the end of August however despite September usage being beyond the revised targets usage has dropped to 62% compared to 2019 and 72% uptake of Memberships from Islington residents. All facilities have fully re-opened now with the added bonus of the inclusion of the newly refurbished facilities at Highbury Leisure Centre and the replacement of two new 3 g 11- a -side pitches at Market Road over the summer.

October and November continued to see strong growth in usage levels until Omicron and the plan B restrictions came into place that have particularly affected December and January.

4.2 Membership

Membership Sales have also been performing beyond targets, this was aided at the start by some pent-up demand and dipped over the summer months as is normal with the sector. There was a strong recovery from September through to November. Retention strategies were being developed corporately by GLL as this is consistent across other London Partnerships however we have been subsequently hit by the impact of the Omicron Variant and Plan B since the latter part of November and this has decimated Membership figures in December

Unfortunately as set out below we have had 2 months of reducing membership levels particularly due to the impact of the Omicron variant for December. We are still unclear as to the outcome of this impact as this is our key busy period historically. December saw a similar number of cancellations to normal years however as sales had virtually ceased this has resulted in a membership reduction.

There has also now been a major fire in the Basement of Ironmonger Row Baths which has resulted in the closure of the Spa. The rest of the centre was made operational in under two weeks subsequent to the fire. The impact of this will also have a bearing on the Contract recovery and membership levels but this is too early to assess the full financial and operational impact on the service.

4.3 Financial Performance

Initial cautious targets were soon surpassed as the business was re-started, which led to meeting the annual surplus target by close of Month 4. New targets were set having had sufficient confidence in the growth of the market place and wider impacts of the Nations recovery from the pandemic including the successful roll out of vaccines, return to schools, hospitality and large sporting events which all gave rise to further optimism in the ability of the sector to start to recover more rapidly than initial expectations.

Despite there being full lifting of restrictions, GLL under the governance of UK Active have still maintained a phased approach to lifting capacities so as not to undo the customer confidence

built up throughout. This has seen class sizes increase to 75% from 50%, this approach has also been accompanied with some positive learning from new operating systems such as pre booking slots for some sports which has improved the overall customer experience.

GLL revised initial forecasts between April and July as restrictions were incrementally lifted for the 2021/22 financial year, these projections were far more positive and have been aided by the return of Highbury Leisure Centre. The projections have been surpassed, although still subject to risk as we are operating an Open Book Account whereby the trading outcome will be the rent paid to the Council.

5. Facility Investment proposals

The Leisure Contract has invested £11.5m into the improvement of the Council's Leisure estate since GLL commenced in 2014, there is still £2.7m remaining to invest over the remaining life of the contract, both in their upkeep like the recent replacement of two 11-a-side pitches at Market Road and future investments into projects that will spark an increase in uptake. The contract is also now starting to realise the full benefit of the Highbury redevelopment since its refurbishment.

6. Contract Recovery Report

- 6.1 The Council commissioned Max Associates to conduct a review of the Leisure contract performance, pre and post Covid and to review the prospects for contract recovery to support the Council's review of GLL's performance, their financial projections and potential future management options.
- 6.2 The Executive summary can be found in exempt Appendix 2. It has provided the commercial basis for the options for returning to the contract position and has informed the outcome of the response by GLL to our letter in August. This has also been supported in parallel by both internal and external legal support from Sharpe Pritchard solicitors to guide us through the contractual options open to us as we have navigated through this unprecedented period. The legal positioning is detailed further in the report under section 9.
- 6.3 The report assessed reviewed the Contract performance against market benchmarks, its future facility requirements usage and its make up balance resident/transient and also explored alternative management options
- local authority-trading company (LATC)/locally established trust;
 - in-house delivery.
 - joint venture with neighbouring borough, for example Camden; or
 - re-procure the leisure contract with a different service scope.

7. A new Physical Activity Strategy

- 7.1 Physical activity has been identified as the "***miracle cure***"¹. There is clear and compelling evidence that being regularly active improves physical and mental health, promotes wellbeing and independence, and enables social connections. However, an important proportion of our

¹ Exercise – the Miracle Cure (2015). *Academy of Medical Royal Colleges*

residents are not sufficiently active to benefit. There are groups of the population that are less active compared to others, including young girls, people on low incomes, people with disabilities, older people, and people from certain minority ethnic groups. COVID and the associated lockdowns has also had a disproportionate impact on those inactive groups, further increasing levels of inactivity and increasing health inequalities.

As a key part of the Council's Fairer Together commitment the Council is seeking to develop a new Physical Activity Strategy to target our resources at helping residents in greatest need to improve their physical and mental health and wellbeing by leading more active lives. This will be developed this year.

It will look at finding new ways to deliver physical activity, help embed being active into people's everyday lives, offer targeted support to groups made more inactive due to Covid such as children and young people and people with disabilities and support early intervention and prevention of health conditions.

8. Implications

8.1 Financial implications:

During the period of the pandemic from March 2020 to June 2022 the council has deferred the annual rental payment which becomes repayable from future surpluses generated. Recovery has been better than anticipated and it is expected that a surplus will be generated in 2021/22 during this period of rent deferral. This will not be the full rental position, but a portion of it.

During the period from April 2020 to June 2021 the council received government support for loss of income totalling 71.25% of income lost. We will not be seeking to recover the deferred rent from GLL that has been covered by this grant. GLL have also received grant from the National Leisure Recovery Fund that will further contribute to their Islington financial position.

There are a number of other items contained in the report around future leisure estate development, Sports development options and energy price issues that will need to be considered as part of a separate decision but will have financial implications.

8.2 Legal Implications:

- 8.2.1 The London Borough of Islington ("the Council") has a Leisure services contract with GLL under which services are provided for 15 years from 1st April 2014 until 31st March 2029 ("the Contract"). It has no provision for further extension.
- 8.2.2 The Contract would now be treated under current public procurement rules as a services concession contract, however at the time it was tendered, the separate concession regulations did not exist and it was advertised as a standard public services contract.
- 8.2.3 As outlined in the body of the report, the Council has entered into two successive Deeds of Variation providing COVID-related support to the leisure operator GLL, both deferring the Rental Payments the Council would normally receive and meeting some of GLL's costs where not covered by other funding streams such as the government's furlough schemes.

- 8.2.4 Other sections of the report do not have any legal implications. More detailed legal implications covering the contract position are contained within Exempt Appendix 1.

8.3 **Environmental Implications:**

There are no immediate environmental implications arising from the decision. Future facility development proposals will need to take account of the Council's Net Zero Carbon Strategy.

8.4. **Equality 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 Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed and is attached at Appendix 3. The service is incrementally returning, we restarted Health suites so all facility types are now operational, as centres get busier more classes are being reintroduced in line with demand which enables a more diverse offer. We have restarted 50plus mornings at Sobell and delivered a very successful Free Swimming lesson programme over the summer with over 1500 participants. The success of this programme was also added to by including a Youth employment programme with Lift that saw 12 young people complete a Lifeguard course and then 5 of them gained employment over the summer period. Membership make up comprises 52.8% women and 8.8% of members are disabled. Outreach classes in the community have begun with 10 classes restarted in September.

9. **Conclusion and reasons for recommendations**

- 9.1 Despite the challenges to the sector and the multiple and extended lockdowns, GLL has worked effectively in a spirit of partnership with the Council to oversee a strong and sustainable recovery. There is still further to go and Covid is still very present as indicated across December and January, however there is good reason to be optimistic about the future position of the contract.

- 9.2 The opening offer to GLL and the response gives a strong basis for negotiating the detail. The extension of support in terms of further deferral of rent to the end of June is deemed reasonable. This would allow for a stronger recovery given that the January to March peak period of sales is so critical in terms of growth.
- The recommendation is to authorise the Corporate Director for Environment to continue negotiations with GLL based on their proposal to return to contract position by 1st July 2022 and to defer a portion of the rent for the first quarter to allow recovery to pre-Covid levels. Full details of that are set out in Exempt Appendix 1. This would mean that there is a fair shift of risk back to GLL in a phased way that allows for a return to the full contract position. The Council would not achieve those levels of rent by re-tendering the contract in the current market and all other options would lead to significant additional costs and risk. The recommendation therefore is to conclude negotiations with GLL as the incumbent provider.

Appendices

Exempt Appendix 1 – Contract and Financial Performance

Exempt Appendix 2 - Leisure Contract Recovery Report

Appendix 3 – Equalities Impact Assessment

Background papers: none

Signed by:



31 January 2022

Executive Member for Health and Social Care Date

Report Author: Andrew Bedford, Head of Greenspace and Leisure Services
Tel: 020 7527 3287
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Financial Implications Author: Steve Abbott
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Legal Implications Author: Jabeen Story
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Equalities Impact Assessment: Full Assessment

Before completing this form you should have completed an Equalities Screening Tool and had sign off from your Head of Service and the Fairness and Equality Team.

This Equality Impact Assessment should be completed where the Screening Tool identifies a potentially negative impact on one or more specific groups but it can also be used to highlight positive impacts.

Summary of proposal

Name of proposal	Extension of support to GLL to deliver the Council's Leisure services
Reference number (if applicable)	
Service Area	Greenspace & Leisure
Date assessment completed	07/01/2022

Before completing the EQIA please read the guidance and FAQs. For further help and advice please contact equalities@islington.gov.uk.

1. Please provide a summary of the proposal.

Please provide:

- Context on how the service currently operates (if relevant) and the scope of suggested changes
- The intended beneficiaries and outcomes of the proposal
- Reference to any savings or income generation

The Leisure Centres have been continuing to slowly re-open and return to capacity following the three lockdowns. The original extension of support had not taken into account the further lockdowns and that restrictions weren't fully lifted until the 19th July. This has meant that the business plan that the previous levels of support were tied to is behind what was expected.

As a result to ensure that Leisure services are able to be continued to be provided for residents, workers and visitors to the Borough further support is required in terms of rent relief to allow further time for the business to recover and enable a return to the full contract position.

Ultimately this will ensure that the service can recover and return to the full contract position that it enjoyed pre-pandemic.

Please provide:

- Context on how the service currently operates (if relevant) and the scope of suggested changes
- The intended beneficiaries and outcomes of the proposal
- Reference to any savings or income generation

2. What impact will this change have on different groups of people?

Please consider:

- Whether the impact will predominantly be external or internal, or both?
- Who will be impacted – residents, service users, local communities, staff, or others?
- Broadly what will the impact be – reduced access to facilities or disruptions to journeys for example?

Leisure Centres resumed operations in April 2021, initially on an incremental basis based on the phased Governments lifting of restrictions through to July 19th when the remaining Qualifying changes in Law imposing restrictions were withdrawn.

There was a slow re-opening of the facilities and programmes. The centres have operated within a Covid secure framework 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 has impacted protected groups. It clearly affected capacity as there are space restrictions that reduce and limit our ability to deliver participation levels to the performance targets.

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.

3. What impact will this change have on people with protected characteristics and/or from disadvantaged groups?

This section of the assessment looks in detail at the likely impacts of the proposed changes on different sections of our diverse community.

3A. What data have you used to assess impacts?

Please provide:

- Details of the evidence used to assess impacts on people with protected characteristics and from disadvantaged groups (see guidance for help)
- A breakdown of service user demographics where possible
- Brief interpretation of findings

		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	LGBT	No data	No data
	Heterosexual/straight	No data	No data
Race	BME	52%	22%
	White	48%	78%
Religion or	Christian	40%	No data

Known users of the centres were profiled to assess how well the centres were meeting the needs of all residents in Islington, both 'universal provision', providing a service for all residents, but also at targeting those residents that would most benefit from using the centres. The known users were assessed pre-lockdown and post lockdown 1. The review highlighted:

- Pre lockdown 1, the highest proportion of users of Islington centres were the 26–45-year group, which reflects the demographic profile of the borough. The penetration rate of over 65-year-olds was also good. Following the first lockdown, there was significantly lower penetration by younger people under the age of 15 (due to activities on offer) and a lower return rate of over 65-year-olds.
- Pre lockdown 1, there was a lower proportion of female visits to centres, which is unusual compared to other leisure centres, this worsened after the first lockdown.
- Pre lockdown 1, people living the 1st and 3rd most deprived area of Islington were well-represented in users; however, they were slower to return to the centres, this reflects the national Sport England Active Lives data post lockdown 1.
- 70% of all visits are by people who define themselves as 'white', which is a much higher proportion of white people than within the borough (although this profile of users represents 'total visits' as opposed to Islington residents only). In the initial three months post lockdown 1, visits by people from an Asian background significantly reduced, again reflecting national data.

The service is incrementally returning, we restarted Health suites so all facility types are now operational, as centres get busier more classes are being reintroduced in line with demand which enables a more diverse offer. We have restarted 50plus mornings at Sobell and delivered a very successful Free Swimming lesson programme over the summer with over 1500 participants. The success of this programme was also added to by including a Youth employment programme with Lift that saw 12 young people complete a Lifeguard course and then 5 of them gained employment over the summer period. Membership make up comprises 52.8% women and we have 969 Members who are disabled which is 8.8% of our overall membership, outreach classes in the community have begun with 10 classes restarted in September.

3B: Assess the impacts on people with protected characteristics and from disadvantaged groups in the table below.

Please first select whether the potential impact is positive, neutral, or negative and then provide details of the impacts and any mitigations or positive actions you will put in place.

Please use the following definitions as a guide:

Neutral – The proposal has no impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

Positive – The proposal has a beneficial and desirable impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

Negative – The proposal has a negative and undesirable impact on people with the identified protected characteristics

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
Age	Positive and Negative	There have been reduced activities available for young people but that programme is now increasing and overall this will continue and lead to increased opportunities and benefits for young people.	Opportunities for young people to get active such as free swimming lessons over the summer.

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
Disability (include carers)	Positive and Negative	More programmes and facilities have opened up as restrictions have eased. Examples of specific impacts have been on disabled users as it is not possible to have swimming lessons and individual free swimming so there was some disruption and restrictions on which sites could host disabled swimming and at which times.	We are exploring concessions for carers to enable more disabled people to attend and remove that barrier.

Race or ethnicity	Positive and Negative	Our data locally and nationally shows that many different ethnic groups have been disproportionately impacted by lockdown and restrictions which has been negative. The proposal allows services to continue and targeted activities developed to raise the levels of engagement and participation.	The community sports team are developing sessions that target those from different ethnic backgrounds. There was a real effort for the free swimming sessions to be promoted to young people from different ethnic groups through the youth providers with positive levels of uptake.
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Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
Religion or belief (include no faith)	Positive and Negative	As above there has been a reduction in programming with the loss of female only sessions. That is now being reintroduced as the restrictions have lifted.	

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
Gender and gender reassignment (male, female, or non-binary)	Neutral		
Maternity or pregnancy	Neutral		

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
	Choose an item.		

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
Sex and sexual orientation	Positive and Negative	Female users and members have been disproportionately impacted by the restrictions. The reduced programming for female only and family sessions will have impacted upon that.	This extension of support will allow those programmes to continue to re-start and to have targeted programmes and activities.

Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?
Marriage or civil partnership	Neutral		

<p>Other Age (e.g. elderly) (e.g. people living in poverty, looked after children, people who are homeless or refugees)</p>	<p>Positive and Negative</p>	<p>Older people have been negatively impacted with less ability to take up exercise outdoors and being more vulnerable and with reduced programmes and activities with the reduction in size of classes.</p> <p>The move to online booking of all activities may also exclude older people and those that suffer digital poverty.</p>	<p>Specific programmes for older residents have been developed.</p> <p>Centres have moved to concierge style receptions. This means greater staff availability to support and assist customers that need more help. Bookings can be made in centre.</p> <p>Dedicated local call centre also established to provide telephone support from local staff with direct knowledge of the borough and its facilities.</p>
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Characteristic or group	Positive/Neutral/Negative	What are the positive and/or negative impacts?	How will potential benefits be enhanced or negative impacts be eliminated or reduced?

4. How do you plan to mitigate negative impacts?

Please provide:

- An outline of actions and the expected outcomes
- Any governance and funding which will support these actions if relevant

The Community Development Team has now been fully mobilised within Islington. This team includes the Community Sports Manager, Community Sports Officer, Aquatics Development Manager, Football Development Manager and Football Development Officers

Key work streams included but not limited to;

1. Targeting Inactive groups of the community
2. Development of programmes and products
3. Working with community groups and schools to provide opportunities to participate in activities
4. Supporting Schools and Colleges with Work Experience Opportunities
5. Seeking Funding opportunities
6. Creating employment opportunities and training for Islington Residents

Some specific examples of targeted programmes and activities are set out below:

Please provide:

- An outline of actions and the expected outcomes
- Any governance and funding which will support these actions if relevant

BETTER GET TOGETHER IS BACK

Better Get Together is run in partnership with Age UK Islington. Sessions are returning to Sobell Leisure Centre from Tuesday 7th September. This will be the first time that the sessions will run since the first lockdown. Participants will be able to take part in a variety of sports and activities. From Badminton, Dominoes, Short Tennis, Table Tennis, Short Mat Bowls and Social Dance to enjoying refreshments in the social area, there's something for everyone. Sessions are for people aged 60 and over and will run Tuesdays 10.30am-1pm (social dance 11.30am-12.30pm).



Please provide:

- An outline of actions and the expected outcomes
- Any governance and funding which will support these actions if relevant

FREE SWIMMING LESSONS

Throughout the summer holidays, GLL in partnership with Islington Council offered a variety of FREE swimming lessons for children and families. The demand was extremely high this year which saw 1805 spaces allocated for the lessons. A large number of the lessons were for ages 4-13 where demand was highest. There was also spaces allocated to other target groups which included:

- 15 families offered spaces on family lessons
- 35 adult and child spaces allocated
- Over 70 spaces allocated for 13-16 year olds

A further review will be conducted once all the data is collated.



GLL

ISLINGTON GIRLS CLUB JUMP AT SOBELL TRAMPOLINE PARK

GLL worked with the Islington School Sports Team to organise a jump for the newly formed girls club, based at Platform Youth Hub. A group of 23 girls took part in the jump session on Thursday 21st October; following the session the centre provided a party room as a space to complete homework. The girls club at Platform is for secondary school aged girls from Islington and gives them an opportunity to stay engaged in physical activity. The centre will look to continue the partnership with the club by hosting at least one activity for them per term.



1

Please provide:

- An outline of actions and the expected outcomes
- Any governance and funding which will support these actions if relevant

Classes for the Community

Four fitness classes have re-started in Community Centres around Islington, two more are scheduled to start in early 2022. This includes Claremont, Peel, St Luke's, Girdlestone and Hugh Cubitt Community Centres. Sessions are delivered by GLL instructors and include Chair Yoga, Pilates, Zumba, Chair based exercise and yoga. The classes are primarily aimed at people aged 60 and those who may not access the classes at the leisure centres.

5. Please provide details of your consultation and/or engagement plans.

Please provide:

- Details of what steps you have taken or plan to take to consult or engage the whole community or specific groups affected by the proposal
- Who has been or will be consulted or engaged with
- Methods used or that will be used to engage or consult
- Key findings or feedback (if completed)

Feedback from customers and user groups is used to design and plan programmes and activities.

There is no plan to carry out specific consultation and engagement about this proposal as the decision to extend support will ensure services can continue to be delivered and allow further time for the business to recover back to the contract position.

Please provide:

- Details of what steps you have taken or plan to take to consult or engage the whole community or specific groups affected by the proposal
- Who has been or will be consulted or engaged with
- Methods used or that will be used to engage or consult
- Key findings or feedback (if completed)

6. Once the proposal has been implemented, how will impacts be monitored and reviewed?

Please provide details in the table below.

Action	Responsible team or officer	Deadline
Monthly client reviews to scrutinise progress	Mark Christodoulou	
Community Sports Development plan produced and reviewed on an annual basis	Mark Christodoulou	
Quarterly Strategic meetings with senior GLL management to report on and review progress	Andrew Bedford	

Please send the completed EQIA to equalities@islington.gov.uk for quality checking by the Fairness and Equality Team. All Equality Impact Assessments

must be attached with any report to a decision-making board and should be made publicly available on request.

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

Member	Name	Signed	Date
Staff member completing this form	Andrew Bedford		07/01/2022
Fairness and Equality Team			
Director or Head of Service			

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Report of Executive Member for Environment and Transport

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	10 February 2022	All

Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt
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SUBJECT: Behaviour Change / Science – Executive response to the report of the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 In November 2020 the Executive received a report from the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee regarding the use of Behaviour Change / Science to support the achievement of our Net Zero Carbon ambitions as set out in Vision 2030. The report provided recommendations to pilot and incorporate behaviour change science into workstream activities.
- 1.2 The council has now established the Net Zero Carbon Programme team to support workstream teams in their delivery of the Vision 2030 Strategy.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To agree the Executive responses to the eight recommendations of the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee as set out in section 4 of this report below.
- 2.2 To agree that officers report back to the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee within six months following the completion of the pilot programme.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee collected evidence from September 2019 to November 2020.

3.2 The aim of the review was to consider ways to change behaviours of both individuals, and organisations/businesses in all areas of activity that will help Islington Council achieve its 2030 environmental targets.

3.3 Witnesses included:

- Islington's Communications Team.
- Professor Ivo Vlaev of Warwick University
- Amy Jones of Ernst Young LLP
- Debbie Crossan and Geoff Hinks, IMPOWER

4. Responses to recommendations

The committee set out eight recommendations, reported to Executive. The Executive agrees to the eight recommendations. The individual recommendations and associated responses to these recommendations are set out below:

4.1 **Recommendation 1: That given the success in a number of other Local Authorities of effective behavioural change being implemented, an appropriate organisation be engaged to undertake a pilot/s project to investigate the provision of applying behavioural change. The pilot project/s should be developed to support the Council's Net Zero Carbon strategy action plan. The pilot project/s should be determined by the Director of Environment and Regeneration, in consultation with the Chair/Vice Chair of the Committee, Executive Member Environment and Members of the Committee**

Response: the recommendation to undertake a pilot project is welcomed and will be taken forward as a programme of projects across the NZC workstreams. Through our participation in various sub-regional networks, it is recognised that this is a common priority for other local authorities, and the council will also reach out to other north London Boroughs to explore the potential for cross borough collaboration to maximise the impact of initiatives through shared learning.

4.1.1 The council has already undertaken some successful work to encourage behaviour change which will help to inform this. In the wake of the covid-19 pandemic, the council embarked on a **major behaviour change initiative in the form of the People Friendly Streets programme**, which includes low traffic neighbourhoods (LTNs). LTNs aim to make it easier and safer for people to travel on foot, using a wheelchair or other mobility aid, by cycle and public transport and reducing motor traffic as well as making the local neighbourhood cleaner, greener and healthier. The council commissioned Stand Agency who developed the comms and branding approach. Under this programme, the council has introduced seven low-traffic neighbourhood trials in St Peter's, Canonbury West, Canonbury East, Amwell, Clerkenwell Green, Highbury, St Mary's Church, as well as a similar scheme at Mayton Street and accelerating the School Streets programme. Public consultation on these schemes began in 2021, the outcomes of which will be considered alongside scheme monitoring reports in the final decision making about whether or not to make each scheme permanent. The primary objectives of the LTNs are: to reduce motorised traffic and vehicle emissions across internal roads; reduce motorised traffic overall across internal and boundary roads and increase levels of cycling across internal roads; and reduce levels of speeding on internal roads. Monitoring from the first LTN in St. Peter's showed motorised traffic fell by 56% and the number of vehicles speeding by 78%, while cycling rose by 72% overall across roads within the area. Subsequent monitoring

reports similarly point to success against our behaviour change objectives. Engagement and consultation on the introduction of liveable neighbourhoods (LTNs with additional public realm improvements) is also being planned.

4.1.2 Since lockdown, the council's communications team has focused on crisis communications around the pandemic – with the exception of the People Friendly Streets programme which has had dedicated officer support from launch onwards with significant input from across the media, design and digital teams. As part of the capacity building for the NZC programme, the Communications Team have now also appointed a **dedicated NZC communications officer** who has experience of delivering behaviour change projects and she will be working directly with the NZC workstreams to identify opportunities and scope potential campaigns. The council appointed JBP in the summer of 2021 to develop an **engagement strategy for the Net Zero Carbon programme**, focused on three priority external audiences: housing providers, community groups and businesses. Furthermore, in late 2021, the **new Net Zero Carbon programme team was formed** which will help to provide support and governance across teams and facilitate behaviour change campaigns.

4.1.3 In October 2021, the council launched the **Community Municipal Investment** providing Islington residents with the opportunity to invest in key delivery elements of the Net Zero Carbon programme. This innovative investment model, the first of its kind in London, encourages investors to think differently about how to invest their money, and consider the direct benefits that their investment can offer.

4.1.4 As a next step, the council's **net zero pledge tool**, and re-written/redesigned greener lifestyles microsite, will be launched in January 2022. This behaviour change tool, which was a deliverable in the Vision 2030 strategy, has been developed by the communications team to engage with residents and organisations across the borough, raise awareness and inspire action. The tool provides residents and businesses with a calculation of their carbon footprint based on lifestyle questions. Those who sign up to make a change will be signposted to relevant information on the website to guide them and will be contacted (nudged) at regular intervals to check in on their progress in achieving the pledges they make. Surveys will be undertaken with participants to understand how well received the tool is, the barriers to undertaking/achieving pledges, etc. in order to inform further development work and specific targeted projects and campaigns.

4.1.5 Work is underway to scope a brief for an appropriate organisation to be engaged to design an initial **behaviour change programme**, delivering a range of projects across the net zero programme. The NZC Programme team is currently working with the Waste and Recycling workstream to scope a pilot project for delivery in the new year, as the value of a project in this area was emphasised in the Scrutiny Committee report. However, we are exploring the potential for behaviour change within all workstreams, to create a holistic programme that will support the achievement of the strategy. The five priorities identified within Vision 2030 are being taken forward through the establishment of workstream delivery teams and these teams are currently developing detailed work package action plans. This process will help to identify specific behaviours that require intervention, and proposals will be presented to the Corporate Director for Environment, Executive Member for Environment and Transport and members of the committee for selection as pilot project/s in Spring 2022. The communications team will support as appropriate.

4.2 Recommendation 2: That all council departments should consider how behavioural change can support the delivery of council priorities and desired outcomes and ensure a cross departmental approach to any future behavioural change progress and projects

Response: The council has already introduced net zero carbon as a key consideration within the **decision making process** through decision reports, to encourage all services to consider the impact of their activities. A staff network of **Net Zero Carbon Champions** has also been established and will formally launch activities in the new year – with a push timed around the return to work (when there is a good opportunity to establish new behaviours after the disruption of the last few months). This will be strengthened by work with **Organisational Development** to embed NZC ambitions and the practical application of a behaviour change approach into the council's Learning and Skills programme for all staff.

In addition, the Communications Team commissioned JBP to deliver an **Engagement Strategy** for the NZC Programme in the summer of 2021, involving workshops and desk research focused around three priority external audiences: housing providers, community groups and businesses. This has provided valuable pointers to attitudes, level of knowledge and barriers to action which will now be developed into a fresh plan and taken forward with workstream delivery teams. These teams encompass a wide range of council departments and functions and their activity is coordinated through the NZC Steering Group. The NZC programme team is also currently exploring **learning from Islington's 2019 Housing led behavioural approach** to increasing downsizing delivered by Warwick University and EY, along with our project to tackle gum litter as part of the LGA's Behavioural Insights programme.

4.3 Recommendation 3: That appropriate 'pump prime' funding be made available for the behaviour change programmes in order to support the development of specific behaviour change trial projects in support of the New Zero Carbon Strategy. Whilst this funding has not yet specifically been identified it is noted that the Director of Environment and Regeneration is working on this, and appropriate funding should be put in place.

Response: The Council has allocated **£40,000 per annum** from 2021/22 to 2023/24 for the delivery of NZC related Behaviour Change projects. This has been earmarked for the appointment of a specialist organisation to support a pilot project and for associated materials and service infrastructure identified for the trial(s). The outcomes of this will inform the allocation of further funding.

4.4 Recommendation 4: That following the completion of the pilot project, an analysis take place of the effectiveness of the project, and the results submitted to the Environment and Regeneration Committee within six months for review with a view to promoting further work on behavioural change within the Council.

Response: Behaviour change projects by their nature involve closely targeted audiences and interventions. Insight and evaluation is key to the design of any behaviour change project to enable the effectiveness of interventions to be assessed and inform next steps. Officers welcome this recommendation and will **submit the findings of the initial**

programme of projects to the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee within 6 months of the completion and welcome the committee's feedback.

- 4.5 **Recommendation 5: That a key element of commissioning and appropriate organisation(s) includes the transfer of knowledge, expertise and tools to within the Council to enable future capacity and skills within services and corporately e.g. within the strategy and change unit.**

Response: Any procurement of a specialist organisation will include the requirement to **upskill the project team**, develop relevant training and capacity building so that officers are able to take forward projects themselves with confidence. The NZC Programme team have also engaged with **Organisational Development** to ensure that the council's Net Zero Carbon priorities are embedded throughout our organisation and into updated training modules. The need to upskill in understanding approaches to behaviour change and effective targeted engagement is part of this. Officers are working to ensure that knowledge, tools and skills can be transferred more widely through the forthcoming **new Learning Skills portal**. The council already has **environmental awareness training** which is mandatory for all new staff. This will be reviewed and refreshed.

- 4.6 **Recommendation 6: That, in conjunction with recommendation 1) above, an appropriate organisation be engaged to undertake a pilot project to investigate the provision of applying behavioural change techniques to support the implementation of the net zero carbon strategy and as part the council's communications to specific cohorts of residents**

Response: This recommendation will be put in place and is welcomed by officers. Work is underway to scope a brief for an appropriate organisation to be engaged to undertake an **initial behaviour change programme of projects across the NZC workstreams**. As part of this commission, we will ask them to consider the learnings and how we could apply behaviour change to future elements of the programme. With the development of the pledge tool and microsite we will be able to follow up with residents and businesses on the challenges they face in making changes and gain some insight into where we can target further interventions. The communications team are committed to providing targeted ongoing communications to help to create awareness and signposting to support people to take action.

- 4.7 **Recommendation 7: That consideration be given to a more localised approach to communications that can target messages to specific cohorts of residents , rather than more generic messages that are often not as effective as they could be**

Response: This approach has been taken with the **People Friendly Streets project** which has enabled residents to provide detailed comments on an online map and where activities and feedback have been geographically targeted, monitored and communicated. The communications team have also launched **more localised ebulletins** that will enable more targeted messages to be produced for specific areas of the borough. The survey carried out with residents prior to the launch of the ebulletins revealed a high level of interest in environmental issues that we will be able to build on.

During the pandemic we have learned a lot about the value that trusted voices in the community can add for helping the council to communicate messages at a local and

community level. Our **'Let's Talk about a Greener Future' festival** in October 2021, which involved around 100 events, was an important opportunity to raise the profile of the council's work on Net Zero and establishing/reinvigorating links with interested stakeholder groups. The forthcoming **Engagement and Communications Plan** will build on this. A thorough analysis on demographics, service users, areas of deprivation, etc. will be undertaken to ensure that messaging is tailored to maximise impact. The NZC Communications Officer will be responsible for ensuring that messaging and campaigns are targeted based on local audiences and needs.

4.8 Recommendation 8: That the Council seek funding opportunities to support the pilot and long-term implementation of behavioural change activities e.g. funding from Government, Mayor of London, other organisations, the LGA etc. The Government is supportive of behavioural change approaches, and the Mayor of London and other organisations have various funds that support tackling environmental issues and behavioural changes

Response: The council has appointed a **NZC Commercial Officer** whose role is to support the workstreams in seeking appropriate funding. The officer will be attending all Workstream Delivery Team meetings for each workstream to fully understand the funding needs of the workstreams, ensuring a joined up approach to bidding that maximises the impact of any funding received. He evaluates the success of bids and lessons learnt to improve our chances of success in future funding rounds.

5. Implications

5.1 Financial implications:

The estimated cost for commissioning is £80k. The scheme is funded through the Net Carbon Zero Revenue budget. In May 2021 the council approved the revenue budget of £40k per annum for Behaviour Change Programmes for 2021/22 - 2023/24.

5.2 Legal Implications:

There are no specific legal implications arising from this report. Legal advice and support will be provided, as required, in the implementation of the recommendations.

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

Some of the activities in the behavioural change programme will have environmental impacts. The most significant of these are the capital works in the People Friendly Streets programme, which involves the use of materials and energy, the generation of construction waste, contractor travel and potential nuisance impacts like noise and dust during installation works. The digital offer will have an ongoing impact in terms of energy used in the servers hosting the website and pledge tool, while some other activities may have impacts related to printed material.

However, the objective of the work arising from these recommendations is to improve environmental awareness and action amongst staff and our communities through effective communication, engagement and service design. Therefore the impact of any activities in this programme should have an overall positive impact on the environment and contribute to achieving a net zero carbon Islington by 2030. Any projects commissioned through this work will be closely monitored to measure their impact on behaviour and associated environment impacts, and through the use of small scale, targeted pilots, the efficacy of

interventions will be quickly identified and continuously monitored. Where successful interventions are identified, these can be explored for wider implementation, in order to increase the positive impacts across services and communities.

4.4 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 is not required for the purposes of this report but will be conducted when developing and agreeing the scope of specific Behaviour Change projects.

6. Reason for recommendations

- 6.1 This report details the Executive's response and agreement to the recommendations of the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee.

Appendices - none

Background papers: - none

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



31.1.22

Executive Member for Environment and
Transport

Date

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Report of: Executive Member for Finance and Performance

Meeting of:	Date:	Ward(s):
Executive	10 February 2022	N/A

Delete as appropriate:	Exempt	Non-exempt
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SUBJECT: Approval to withdraw from the LHC

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 Since 2012, the LHC has been governed by a Joint Members' Committee comprised of elected members drawn from Local Authorities across London. It provides procurement services relating to the construction, refurbishment and maintenance of public sector buildings throughout the UK. Islington has two elected members on the Joint Members' Committee, Councillor Diarmaid Ward and Councillor Mick O'Sullivan.
- 1.2 The LHC Joint Member's Committee met on Friday 3 December 2021 and agreed to disband the LHC Joint Committee in favour of creating a new form of corporate entity for LHC, which will involve one Local Authority to act as lead authority. This report is therefore seeking approval for Islington Council to withdraw from the LHC Joint Committee.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To approve the withdrawal of the Council from the LHC.
- 2.2 To authorise the Head of Democratic Services and Governance to notify the LHC of the Executive's decision by Friday 25 February 2022.

3. Background

- 3.1 The LHC, previously known as the London Housing Consortium, has existed since 1965 and was established as a Joint Committee in 2012 under section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972. The LHC is a self-financing organisation which provides specialist technical and procurement services for building programmes undertaken by its constituent local authorities and other public sector bodies.

- 3.2 The LHC has been governed by a Joint Members' Committee which comprises two voting Councillor representatives from each of the local authority members. The appointment of members to the LHC has been made by the Executive. Two elected member representatives are comprised of one Executive Member and one non-Executive Member. The non-Executive member is appointed under section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 1972, which allows non-Executive Members to be members of Joint Committees which are comprised of five or more relevant authorities.
- 3.3 As the appointment of members to the LHC Joint Members' Committee is an Executive function, the Executive are also required to approve the disbanding of the Joint Members' Committee.
- 3.4 Councillor Diarmaid Ward and Cllr Mick O'Sullivan, the current members appointed to the LHC Joint Members' Committee, were party to and support the LHC decision to change to a new form of corporate entity and support the disbanding of the Joint Members' Committee. The Corporate Director of Homes and Neighbourhoods and the Corporate Director of Community Wealth building have also been consulted and have no objections. Islington does not wish to act as the lead authority in the future governance of the LHC.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial implications:

There are no financial implications arising from this decision.

4.2 Legal Implications:

There are no legal implications for the Council arising from this decision.

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

There are no environmental implications and no direct contribution to achieving a net zero carbon Islington arising from this decision.

4.4 Equality 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.

Initial screening for equalities impacts has been undertaken and there are no impacts on equalities or residents arising from this decision.

5. Reason for recommendations

- 5.1 The LHC Joint Member's Committee met on Friday 3 December 2021 and agreed to disband the LHC Joint Committee in favour of creating a new form of corporate entity for LHC. Executive approval of the decision to withdraw from the LHC is required by legislation, to enable the LHC to establish a new form of governance.

Appendices

None.

Background papers:

None.

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



26 January 2022

Cllr Gill, Executive Member for Finance and
Performance

Date

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