



Hendon Area Committee

21 October 2015

Title	Hendon Insight and Evidence Review – establishing priorities for Area Committee budgets allocations
Report of	Director of Strategy and Communications
Wards	Burnt Oak, Colindale, Edgware, Hale, Hendon, Mill Hill, West Hendon
Status	Public
Urgent	No
Key	No
Enclosures	Appendix A: Insight and Evidence Review – Executive Summary Appendix B: Insight and Evidence Review
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Summary

At 24 June 2015 Community Leadership Committee and 9 July 2015 Policy and Resources Committee, changes were agreed to the way that Area Committee budgets are allocated, together with additional funding being made available to each Area Committee through the Community Infrastructure Levy.

As a result of these changes, Area Committees have greater budgets and flexibility to allocate these funds to local issues and needs.

The purpose of this report and the attached Insight and Evidence Reviews in Appendix A and Appendix B, is to provide some insight into the current local issues that are impacting the Hendon constituency, in relation to issues such as health, employment, crime and housing to help the Committee consider where and how it might prioritise the funding it has available to it in order to help address any issues of concern

The Insight Review Appendix B, identified three overarching themes that are specifically important to areas within Hendon:

- Deprivation and Employment
- Increasing Diversity & Community Cohesion
- Obesity and Participation in Sport

Recommendations

1. That the Committee notes and discusses the specific issues highlighted in this report in relation to:

- Deprivation and Employment
- Increasing Diversity & Community Cohesion
- Obesity and Participation in Sport

2. Based on the issues highlighted in the Insight & Evidence Review, that the Committee decides if it wishes to set any priorities for the allocation of the funding it has available to it and instruct officers to come back with costed proposals to help address any areas of concern.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

Background

Additional resources for the Area Committees

- 1.1 At 9 July 2015 Policy and Resources Committee agreed for 15% of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts to be allocated to local Area Committees. This is to be capped at £150,000 per year per constituency and is ring-fenced for infrastructure schemes. The funding from the CIL is in addition to the £100,000 a year that was previously available to each Area Committee until 2017/18.
- 1.2 It was also agreed that in 2015/16 CIL allocations for 2013/14 and 2014/15 would be amalgamated, supporting a more even distribution across Committees.
 - 1.2.1 The total funding available to the Hendon Area Committee in 2015/16 is set out in the table below:

Proposed funding to be allocated by each Area Committee in 2015/16

	<i>Base budget 2015/16</i>	<i>Unallocated funds from 2014/15</i>	<i>CIL income</i>	<i>Allocation through Corporate Grants programme</i>	<i>Total 2015/16 allocation through Committees</i>
Hendon	£100,000	£26,103	£150,000	-£17,000	£259,103

Changes to Funding Allocations

- 1.3 In June 2014 the Policy & Resources Committee delegated £100,000 per year to each Area Committee, for the four years 2014/15 to 2017/18, to be spent in their local area. In September 2014, the Community Leadership Committee agreed a procedure for administering the budgets for 2014/15 through an open public grants process.
- 1.4 For the first year, the agreed process was adopted as a pilot scheme, and the Committee instructed officers to review it at the end of the first year of operation and put forward recommendations to amend and improve the process. This was incorporated into a wider review of how the Area Committees and Residents' Forums have operated in 2014/15.
- 1.5 The outcome of the review recommended that the open public grants process was not repeated in 2015/16 and that Area Committees instead move to a new system which would give Members more of an opportunity to plan and direct how they spend their funds. . It was agreed that £17,000 from each Area Committee would be transferred to the Corporate Grants Programme. These recommendations were approved at 24 June 2015 Community Leadership Committee.
- 1.6 The new system allows for Area Committees to continue funding proposals put forward by residents but it also allows for Members to set aside a proportion of the budget to respond to low level - environmental or non-environmental - issues as and when they emerge through various routes including Resident Forums or issues brought by individual Members.
- 1.7 If other issues – either environmental or non-environmental - are flagged up as significant local problems by officers, through existing needs assessments or other evidence-gathering processes, Members can instruct officers to investigate the issue and bring possible options for projects which could address it back to the Committee, with funding used to implement the preferred option if it was considered a local priority. This provides Members with the opportunity to allocate some of the funding they have available to them on local issues based on evidence and insight.

Purpose of the Report

- 1.8 The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of some of the local issues that are impacting upon the Hendon constituency, based on various sources of evidence including the 2015-2020 Barnet JSNA, Public Health Outcomes Framework, GLA population projections, Adults Social Care Outcomes Framework and local analysis. This can then be used to help the Area Committee set priorities for the coming year, that funding can then be allocated against.
- 1.9 The insight identified three overarching themes that are specifically important to areas within Hendon:

Deprivation and Employment

- 1.10 Hendon is the most deprived constituency in the borough, with the highest levels of crime (see Appendix B page 29), unemployment (see Appendix B page 17) and poverty (see Appendix B page 23) and the lowest average household incomes (see Appendix B page 22), qualification levels (see Appendix B page 19) and general health (see Appendix B page 26) across the borough. Across the area specific hotspots occur, especially across areas of Burnt Oak, Colindale and West Hendon.
- 1.11 The west of the Borough has the highest concentration of more deprived LSOAs¹ (see Appendix B page 21), with the highest levels of deprivation in Colindale, West Hendon and Burnt Oak. From 2009/2010 the London Health Observatory introduced the “Slope Index” of inequality. This is a single score which represents the gap in years of life expectancy between the least deprived and most deprived areas within a borough. Within Barnet the average life expectancy of individuals living in the most deprived areas of the borough are 7.6 years less for men and 4.7 years less for women than those living in in the least deprived areas. By ward, Burnt Oak has the lowest average life expectancy from birth (78.8 years).
- 1.12 Average incomes are rising across Barnet, however the wards with the lowest average incomes in 2015, Burnt Oak and Colindale, have seen incomes stagnating and even falling in real terms².
- 1.13 The poverty line is defined by the government as 60% of median net income. Using Paycheck 2015 unequivalised Great Britain data, the official poverty line is equivalent to £17,217. More than one in four households in Burnt Oak earns below £15,000 per year and around one in five households in Colindale earn below £15,000 per year; the highest two rates across the borough.
- 1.14 One of the best ways to improve levels of deprivation is to move people into work. Hendon has the highest rate of out-of-work benefit claimants (10.1%) of all three constituencies. Burnt Oak has the highest level (14.8%) of claimants

¹ A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geography for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They are used on the Neighbourhood Statistics site and across National Statistics.

² Real term values or ‘real values’ are derived by adjusting the actual or ‘nominal value’ by inflation, to take into account the changing value of money overtime.

across all Barnet wards in the borough, whilst one in ten of working age residents in West Hendon and Colindale claim out-of-work benefits.

- 1.15 There has been some progress in this area, with the level of JSA claimants reducing over the last five years from 3.0% to 1.7% of the working age population. Although the proportion of ESA benefit claimants has reduced at a lower rate, 5.3% to 4.9%.
- 1.16 The Hendon constituency also has the highest number of 16-19 year olds who are not in employment, education or training, and at ward level Burnt Oak has the joint highest number (26) of 16-19 year olds who are not in employment, education or training across all wards in the borough.
- 1.17 Voluntary and community sector organisations relating to economic development and unemployment are well developed in areas of high deprivation such as Colindale and Burnt Oak; however employment support appears to be an ongoing issue within the area.

Increasing Diversity & Community Cohesion

- 1.18 Hendon is the most diverse constituency in the whole of Barnet, with the lowest rates of White residents (54.9%) and the highest proportion of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic residents (45.1%). Burnt Oak, Colindale and West Hendon are the most diverse of all Barnet wards and in the spring 2014 Resident's Perception Survey, those living in Burnt Oak or West Hendon were significantly more likely to feel that those from different backgrounds do not get on well together.
- 1.19 In addition to this, a large proportion of the population growth across the Hendon constituency over the next five years is projected to come from migration, as people move into the new housing developments in the area. This will be especially apparent in Colindale and Mill Hill. As new people move into the area, there is a risk that this will change the dynamics of the area which could impact on community cohesion.

Health and Participation in Sport

- 1.20 In addition to the general health indicators such as life expectancy, the 2015-2020 Barnet Joint Strategic Needs Assessment identified specific health and lifestyle factors impacting the west of the borough and specifically Burnt Oak and Colindale.
- 1.21 Burnt Oak and Colindale have some of the highest prevalence of stroke and obesity within the borough. Some of the best ways to combat these health conditions is through lifestyle changes. There is a fairly even distribution of sports provision throughout Barnet; however areas around Burnt Oak, Colindale and West Hendon are found to have some of the lowest levels of participation in sports. Burnt Oak and Colindale also have some of the lowest levels of park usage³.

³ Sport England. [Small Area Estimates web tool](#)

- 1.22 Encouraging people to use parks is a great way to promote healthy lifestyles, however the 2014 Parks and Green Spaces needs assessment found that wards with high levels of crime that could take place in a park (for example, assault) tend to also have the lowest level of satisfaction with parks. Over 25.0% of reported crime in the Hendon constituency is assault, and this is much higher in Burnt Oak (41.5%) and Colindale (35.4%).

Recommended areas of focus

- 1.23 Deprivation and Employment
- Increasing employment
 - Reducing crime
- 1.24 Increasing Diversity & Community Cohesion
- Improving community cohesion
 - Supporting people as they move into the area
- 1.25 Health and Participation in Sport

Examples of Programmes and Services

- 1.26 The following programmes of work are examples of the types of initiatives that could be delivered to target priority areas. Officers would investigate the specific circumstances and local opportunities to develop a tailored programme which would deliver the best outcomes.

Deprivation and Employment

- The highest proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits are claiming Employment Support Allowance, a sickness related benefit. Residents claiming this benefit may have health barriers to employment, amongst other barriers such as lack of skills, experience or long periods without work. The Council is working closely with the four JobCentres in Barnet as well as the college to support people in a rounded or more holistic way. For example, the **Barnet Welfare Reform Task Force** brought together a range of services, including JobCentre Plus, Barnet Homes and wider services such as mental health support, into one place. An evaluation of the service indicated that the strongest results in terms of both getting people into work and also wider outcomes around improving people's overall health and wellbeing were highest when clients engaged with all services and received health and employability support side by side. The Jobcentre also works alongside council teams to support care leavers, offenders and families into work.
- Building on this model, the **Burnt Oak Opportunity Support Team (BOOST)** has recently been setup in Burnt Oak. This is a community based multi-agency team consisting of staff from Jobcentre Plus, Barnet Homes, Barnet

Council's Benefits Service and Education and Skills team. A community partner, **Love Burnt Oak**, will also support the team's work through a local **Work Club**, language and skills classes. By locating all the services together in Burnt Oak, BOOST will be able to offer residents the targeted support they need to help them develop the skills they need to move into employment and build close links with local employers.

- **Area Forums** could support community based projects that help people find employment and / or move out of poverty. The sorts of programmes that could be beneficial are: **mentoring, skills development, skills retraining** – which may be especially useful for the older working population, **IT skills training, confidence and wellbeing support and money management**.

Reducing Crime

- Location based multi-agency problem solving. This is where partners consider the crime and anti-social behaviour in the area and devise a local plan to address the impact on the victim/community, action/intervention with the offender and addressing location based issues. The Committee could fund **area based community safety officers** who work with the local community, members, partners (for example the police, probation, immigration) and the business and voluntary sector to respond to and provide long term solutions to local crime and anti-social behaviour issues.
- Increasing community confidence and raising awareness of services to support victims of crime and anti-social behaviour by running a **localised communication campaign** to increase awareness of services; and running localised, **resident based community safety summit** to promote the safety of the area
- Spot purchasing of **mobile CCTV** would fund the moving of a camera, or installation of a new one in areas where there are persistent problems of anti-social behaviour to deter offenders and support evidence gathering
- Establishing **neighbourhood watch schemes**. This is most applicable in areas of high burglary.

Increasing Diversity & Community Cohesion

- Community groups are a great way of promoting community cohesion within an area. These can take the form of **sporting activities**, or could be linked into wider community based activities such as **community gardens** or **environmental projects**.

- Local **sports clubs and activities** offer a great opportunity to build community cohesion and encourage participation in physical activity. Barnet already delivers **daily walking schemes** from four locations within the borough, and there is opportunity to try and develop these further at a more local level.
- **Community gardens** or **environmental projects** offer a great way of improving community cohesion, whilst encouraging residents to take more of an interest in the care and upkeep of their local area.
- There are a variety of services and programmes that could be funded to help support new resident's moving into the area and help build community cohesion. Localised **communication campaigns** could be used to help increase awareness of the services and support that are available to residents. **Mentoring programmes** would also provide a way of providing support and guidance to residents who have just moved into the area, this would be especially useful for international migrants.
- For international migrants who have just moved into the borough, not being able to speak the language or understand the culture can act as a significant barrier to them being able to use their skills and engage with the local community. **English language and cultural programmes** help to alleviate some of these issues, as well as bring together residents from different ethnic and religious backgrounds which can help to build community cohesion. **The Conversation Café** is already providing English language sessions in four locations across the borough and with strong take-up there is an opportunity to expand these programmes in the future.

Health and Participation in Sport

- While the evidence for physical activity among under 5s is limited it is fairly conclusive; being active at such a young age is the basis for creating an active adult and thereby reducing health risks associated with inactivity later in life⁴. **Parent and toddler community based programmes** offer a real opportunity to focus on supporting and training parents to show them how to create opportunities for physical activity and purposeful play.
- Programmes designed to enable **children and young people to volunteer in local sports clubs**. This could provide young people the opportunity to be physically active whilst providing learning experiences that increase skills and knowledge that will support young people to develop themselves and improve their employment prospects. There is already a volunteer programme based

at Canada Villa Youth Centre called **Sports Makers**, which is targeted at people aged between 14 and 17.

- Community based **activity programmes** that are run for children and young people by local volunteers. These can take the form of **sporting activities**, or could be linked into **wider community based activities** such as **community gardens** or **environmental projects**. **Energy Club** is a great example of this type of programme. Run by Sports Leaders UK, it provides training for people aged 16 or over who wish to run a club in their local area.
- As role models, parents need to make sure they're demonstrating a healthy attitude toward food so their children do, too. **Health family programmes** provide an opportunity to bring families together through the development of active lifestyles.
- Barnet has a number of outdoor gyms installed in parks across the borough. **Outdoor gym activator programmes** are already being run across the borough, to encourage the public to engage with the gyms. There is an opportunity to build on programmes such as these, as well as introducing new programmes that offer low cost **physical activity classes** in parks and open spaces.
- In Harrow, youth and community centres are being used to provide **low cost physical activity programmes** for the community. Utilising these spaces provides an opportunity to offer **locally based gyms** and **fitness classes**, at relatively low costs to the public.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The process for allocating Area Committee Budgets was approved by the Community Leadership Committee and Policy & Resources Committee to allow Area Committees to help support local issues and areas of need.
- 2.2 These recommendations are required to ensure that priorities are based on insight into the current needs within the Hendon constituency.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 None

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 This report does not require any direct decision to be made. The report should provide insight to help support future funding decisions made by the Area Committee.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

5.1.1 The recommendations set out in this report further the principles of the Corporate Plan 2015-2020 by seeking to ensure that Area Committee operations and the resources they allocate improve quality of life for people in each local area, support communities to help themselves, and work efficiently to ensure value for money.

5.1.2 The decision will contribute to the Health and Wellbeing Strategy's aim to improve wellbeing in the community by helping Area Committees to prioritise funding to reflect the needs of communities in their local area.

5.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

5.2.1 The total funding available to the Hendon Area Committee in 2015/16 is set out in the table below:

Proposed funding to be allocated by each Area Committee in 2015/16

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5.2.2 Officer support for the Area Committee budget allocation is required but has so far been managed within existing workloads.

5.2.3 Support has come from the Governance Service, Strategy Unit and Finance, with support from Legal and Delivery Units as appropriate. Some transactional finance support will also be required post-decision to provide audit and due diligence and arrange for funds to be released.

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

5.3.1 The Council has statutory duties to promote the wellbeing and health of its residents for example in the Care Act 2014.

5.3.2 The Constitution section Responsibility for Functions (Annex A - Membership and Terms of Reference of committees and partnership boards) provides that Area Committees' functions include "in relation to the area covered by the Committee. Discharge any functions, within the budget and policy framework agreed by Policy and Resources, of the theme committees that they agree are more properly delegated to a more local level.

5.4 Risk Management

5.4.1 The recommendations set out in this report and its appendices are designed to mitigate risk, by allowing funding decisions to be based on insight that demonstrates local areas of need.

5.5 Equalities and Diversity

5.5.1 The 2010 Equality Act outlines the provisions of the Public Sector Equality Duty. This requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010
- advance equality of opportunity between people from different groups
- foster good relations between people from different groups.

5.5.2 The protected characteristics are:

- age;
- disability;
- gender reassignment;
- pregnancy and maternity;
- race;
- religion or belief;
- sex;
- sexual orientation.

5.5.3 The recommendations set out in this report are designed to ensure that Area Committees are able to reflect the needs of different communities within their local area in their own decisions, and to give Area Committees a route to feed these into the decisions made by Theme Committees.

5.6 Consultation and Engagement

5.6.1 None

5.8 Insight

5.8.1 All recommendations put forward in this report are based on insight and analysis from a variety of sources including the 2015-2020 Barnet JSNA, Public Health Outcomes Framework, GLA population projections, Adults Social Care Outcomes Framework and local analysis.

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 6.1 Area Environment Sub-Committees - Draft Funding Arrangements (Policy & Resources Committee, 10 June 2014).
- 6.2 Area Sub-Committees - Budget Allocation Draft Framework (Community Leadership Committee, 25 June 2014).
- 6.3 Developing a Community Participation Strategy for Barnet (Community Leadership Committee, 25 June 2014).
- 6.4 Community Participation Strategy: Area Committee Budget Arrangements and Wider Community Funding (Community Leadership Committee, 11 September 2014).
- 6.5 Community Participation Strategy: Implementation Plan (Community Leadership Committee, 11 March 2015).
- 6.6 Review of Area Committees and their relationship with the Environment Committee (Environment Committee, 11 June 2015)
- 6.7 Review of Area Committees – operations and delegated budgets (Community Leadership Committee, 24 June 2015)