



ADVANCE PUBLICATION OF REPORTS

This publication gives five clear working days' notice of the decisions listed below.

These decisions are due to be signed by individual Cabinet Members
and operational key decision makers.

Once signed all decisions will be published on the Council's
Publication of Decisions List.

- 1. CHANGES TO CONTROLLED PARKING ZONE PERMIT CHARGES**
(Pages 1 - 32)

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London Borough of Enfield**Portfolio Report**

Report of: Doug Wilkinson, Director of Environment and Operational Services

Subject: Changes to Controlled Parking Zone Permit Charges

Cabinet Member: Cllr Rick Jewell, Cabinet Member for Environment

Executive Director: Joanne Drew (Acting), Place

Ward: All

Key Decision: KD 5546

Purpose of Report

1. This report seeks Cabinet Member approval to amend the price of parking permits applicable in controlled parking zones (CPZs) so that operating costs are fully recovered, and the scheme continues to contribute to the Council's wider transport objectives.

Proposal

2. That notice is published pursuant to section 25 of the Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996 to vary existing orders created under section 46 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 to bring into effect the revised permit charges set out in Tables 5 to 8 in the report from 3rd January 2023.

Reason for Proposal

3. The proposals are designed to support the Council's objectives to encourage active and sustainable transport in the light of a developing policy framework in London and locally. When operating CPZ's, the Council also aims to ensure that the cost of operating CPZs is fully recovered. The recent economic backdrop and inflationary pressures has generated an urgent need to adjust charges.

Relevance to the Council's Plan

4. Good homes in well-connected neighbourhoods

The proposals will support good growth by helping to encourage a switch to more sustainable modes of transport and increasing the uptake of active travel whilst managing the available road network.

5. Safe, healthy and confident communities

The proposals will support the delivery of healthy streets by encouraging a switch to more sustainable modes of transport and increasing the uptake of active travel.

6. An economy that works for everyone

The proposals will support the delivery of town centres that are vibrant, safe and inclusive by encouraging a switch to more sustainable modes of transport and increasing the uptake of active travel.

Background

7. There are currently 28 CPZs across the Borough, including five on Council Housing sites. These comprise a mixture of types of CPZ, with some operating 'All Day' (typically 8am to 6:30 pm) and the others operating "Part-Day" (typically one-hour restrictions around stations to address commuter parking pressures). In addition, a large event-day CPZ was introduced in the south of the borough in August 2018 to help manage on-street parking during events at the Tottenham Stadium.

8. The total number of different permits issued in 2021/22 is set out in the table below:

Table 1: Current Permits

Permit Type	Number
Residents All Day*	2,205
Residents Part Day	1,903
Residents - Housing	58
Business* All Day	39
Business Part Day	207
Visitor All Day	4,718
Visitor Part Day	2,373
Visitor Event Day	1,036
	12,536

* Excludes permits for the South Edmonton Event Day CPZ, which are free

9. For each CPZ there are various permit types available, including resident, business and visitor permits.

10. The current permit charges are set out in the tables below:

Table 2: Resident Permits – annual charge (charges last amended in September 2016)

Engine Size	All Day	Part Day
1000cc or less (including electric vehicles)	£55.00	£27.50
1001cc to 1600cc	£110.00	£55.00
1601cc to 1999cc	£165.00	£82.50
2000cc to 2499cc	£220.00	£110.00
2500cc to 2999cc	£275.00	£137.50
3000cc and above	£330.00	£165.00

Table 3: Business Permits (charges last amended in July 2011)

Duration	All Day	Part Day
3 Months	£165.00	N/A
1 Year	£660.00	£60.00

Table 4: Visitor Vouchers (charges last amended in July 2011)

Zone Type	Cost
Part Day	£7.50 for 10 vouchers
All Day	£15.00 for 10 half day vouchers

11. At present, there is a limit of three permits per person, with the cost of second and third permits the same as 1st permits.

Operating Costs

12. The cost of operating CPZs comprises both direct and indirect costs, including:

- Civil enforcement officers.
- Inspection and maintenance of signage and line markings.
- LBE staff and administrative costs.
- Contractor business support and overheads.
- LBE support services overheads

13. These costs have increased in recent years as a result of inflation etc, and it is now necessary to increase charges to ensure that costs are fully recovered.

Policy Context

14. Since the previous changes to permit charges (in 2016) there have been significant developments in respect of the approach to private vehicle ownership in London as set out in regional planning and transport policies:

London Plan (2021)	The current London Plan includes policies relating to the management of car parking demand to encourage a shift to more sustainable modes. The Plan goes on to set out how private vehicle ownership should be addressed in spatial planning, by making it clear that low or car free development should be the norm and setting lower maximum car parking standards for new developments.
Mayor of London's Transport Strategy (2018)	Given London's forecast population and employment growth, the Mayor's Transport Strategy made it clear that, in order to deliver this sustainably, the use of active and sustainable transport must be increased and overdependence on private vehicles reduced. One of the measures to achieve this is the prioritising of finite road and kerbside space for the most space efficient modes of transport (with private vehicles being the least efficient).
Enfield Transport Plan (2019)	<p>The policies, programmes and initiatives within the plan aim to improve the ease in which we travel in the borough, encouraging sustainable and active travel to help manage environmental problems related to congestion, local air quality, reduce our impact on climate change and improve health, safety and accessibility. The plan identifies how we will work towards achieving this through the seven transport objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage growing demand for on-street parking, recognising that there is simply not enough road space to safely and efficiently accommodate everyone who wishes to park or drive in Enfield today or in the future
Climate Action Plan (2020)	<p>The need for urgent action to address climate change has been recognised, with Enfield declaring a Climate Change Emergency in July 2019 and adopting a Climate Action Plan in September 2020. Given that transport contributes around 39% of the Enfield's borough wide energy emissions, taking action in this area must be part of the Council's response.</p> <p>The plans sets out a number of actions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the provision of car parking spaces on new developments in line with the New London Plan and better manage existing kerbside space.
Air Quality Action Plan (2022)	<p>A number of air quality priorities are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>make active travel the natural choice, particularly for those trips less than 2km (1.2 miles)</i> • <i>make more school trips safe, sustainable and healthy</i> • <i>reduce the impact of private vehicles on our streets (through a reduction in emissions)</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>make the public transport network more accessible and the natural choice for longer trips</i> • <i>reduce emissions from both existing buildings and new development.</i> <p>These priorities are supported by a number of actions, including by <i>managing growing demand for on-street parking.</i></p>
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15. Taking into account the above policy framework, the key objectives of the review of charges are to:

- Ensure that the cost of operating CPZs are fully recovered.
- Help rebalance kerbside space so that streets are less vehicle dominated.
- Increase the proportion of trips made by active and sustainable modes in line with the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy.
- Encourage a switch to vehicles which produce less pollutants and greenhouse gases while in use, which will support the carbon reduction targets in the Council's Climate Action Plan.
- Provide consistent and clear charges for permits for residents CPZs.

Consultation 2020/21

16. The following proposals relating to CPZ permits were consulted on between December 2020 and February 2021:

- Moving back to residents permit charges being linked directly to vehicle emissions rather than engine size.
- Increasing the cost of permits for the second and third vehicles in each household.
- Introducing a cap of three residents permits per household (rather than three per person per household).
- Changing the structure for visitor's vouchers so the initial annual allocation of permits is proportionate to hours when the CPZ operates. A higher charge was also proposed for additional permits once the annual allocation has been used.
- Introducing a paperless permit system for residents parking permits so there is no need to display a physical permit.

17. A total of 890 respondents completed the questionnaire, with the vast majority living in a property within a CPZ. The consultation prompted a mixed response with no clear consensus emerging. The table below sets out the original proposals and an assessment of these based on the responses received to the consultation and taking into account a range of operational factors:

Original Proposal	Assessment
A. Base residents' permit charges on vehicle emissions.	<p>There was some support for this approach. However, there were also points raised by respondents as well as wider considerations, which need to be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled Parking Zones currently cover a small proportion of the borough (around 15% of streets) so the wider impact of any changes will be limited. • Vehicle Excise Duty is already charged based on vehicle emissions so there is a general incentive to use less polluting vehicles. • The recently extended Ultra Low Emission Zone is already based on vehicle emissions. • Basing the charge to engine size retains an indirect link with emissions and also factors in use of kerb-side space (as vehicles with a larger engine size will tend to take up more space). <p>Recommendation: Retain current link between permit price and engine size.</p>
B. Increase the cost of permits for the second and third vehicles in each household.	<p>There was support for this approach. However, there were also points raised by respondents as well as wider considerations, which need to be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changes could have a financial impact on low-income households with two adults who both drive a vehicle as part of their work. • Some ethnic groups have larger household sizes. Whilst this is true, it must be balanced against the wider needs of local communities, including the circa 33% of people who do not own a vehicle. <p>Recommendation: Introduce uplift for 2nd and 3rd permits.</p>
C. Each separate household in a controlled parking zone will be issued a maximum of three residents parking permits.	<p>There was support for this approach. However, there were also points raised by respondents as well as wider considerations, which need to be taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This proposal would have an impact on people living in HMOs, where the household is made up of adults. • The proposal would have a disproportionate impact on certain ethnic groups, which have a higher propensity to live in larger households. <p>Recommendation: Defer introduction of the household cap whilst carry out further review.</p>

D. Alter the structure for visitor's vouchers.	<p>There was support for this approach, although it was not overwhelming, and a number of concerns were raised about the details of the proposal.</p> <p>Recommendation: Defer introduction of changes to visitor permit structure.</p>
E. Introduce a paperless permit system.	<p>There was support for this approach, although there were a number of people raising concerns about how they would know if a vehicle had a valid permit.</p> <p>Recommendation: Continue to issue physical permits in the short-term.</p>

Proposed Permit Prices

18. Parking charges must not be used to raise revenue. However, it is also the case that the objective when setting charges does not necessarily have to be revenue neutrality. Nevertheless, the approach adopted by the Council is to ensure that both the direct and indirect costs of operating permit parking schemes are fully recovered. Should there be any surplus, the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 specifies that this can only be used for specified transport and highway purposes.

Residents Permits

19. Various alternative options have been considered but, taking into account the consultation responses, it is proposed to retain the current link between permit price and engine size as this offers a number of advantages:

- It is already a well-established approach, understood by residents.
- It provides a proxy for vehicle size, maintaining a link to the amount of road space they occupy.
- It maintains a link to air quality, with larger/heavier vehicles tending to produce higher levels of emissions and harmful particulates.

20. To simplify the structure and to deter use of the largest vehicles, the number of bands is reduced from six to four, with any vehicles over 2,000cc being in the same band.

21. Since September 2016, CPZ operational costs have increased and are forecast to increase further during 2023/24. It is proposed that prices should reflect these increases. In addition, an uplift of 25% is proposed for second and third permits to deter car ownership and support the Council's wider strategic aims to promote active travel.

Table 5: Proposed Price for Residents Permit in All-Day CPZ (>4 Hours)

Engine Size	1 st Permit	2 nd Permit +
1000cc or less + EVs	£77	£95
1001cc to 1600cc	£155	£195
1601cc to 1999cc	£230	£290

>2000cc	£395	£495
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Table 6: Proposed Price for Residents Permit in Part-Day CPZ (<4 Hours)

Engine Size	1 st Permit	2 nd Permit +
1000cc or less + EVs	£38.50	£47.50
1001cc to 1600cc	£77.50	£97.50
1601cc to 1999cc	£115	£145
>2000cc	£197.50	£249

Visitor Permits

22. The price of visitor permits has not increased since 2011, making them effectively a third cheaper now in real terms. It is therefore proposed to increase the price of visitor permits in line with the increase in our cost base.

Table 7: Proposed Prices for Visitor Permits (Vouchers)

Zone Type	Cost
Part Day	£10.50 for 10 vouchers
All Day	£21.00 for 10 half-day vouchers

23. To assist residents, it is proposed to remove the current cap of 50 visitor vouchers per year. The impact of this change will be monitored, and vouchers may be restricted if it is clear that they are not being used for personal use.

Business Permits

24. The number of business permits in the Borough is relatively low, with 39 permits issued for All-Day zones and 210 for Part-Day Zones, over half of which are for the Winchmore Hill CPZ.

25. The cost of business permits has not increased since 2011 and to reflect our cost base these must now increase as follows:

Table 8: Proposed Prices for Business Permits

Duration	All Day	Part Day
3 Months	£230	N/A
1 Year	£920	£85

Main Considerations for the Council

26. The main considerations for the council are whether the proposed changes meet the 5 key objectives set out in paragraph 13 above.

Objective		Comment
Help rebalance kerbside space so that streets are less vehicle dominated.	✓	Retaining the link between permit price and engine size will help ensure that larger, more dominant vehicles pay more for permits. This will help act a deterrent to ownership of such vehicles.

Increase the proportion of trips made by active and sustainable modes in line with the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy.	✓	Increasing the price of permits should help, as part of a wider strategy, to promote sustainable travel, making it clear that kerb-side space is a valuable, finite resource.
Encourage a switch to vehicles which produce less pollutants and greenhouse gases while in use, which will support the carbon reduction targets in the Council's Climate Action Plan.	✓	Although engine size is not directly linked to vehicle emissions, it nevertheless provides a useful proxy for emissions that also factors take-up of kerbside space. Increasing permit prices will therefore help promote a switch to more efficient vehicles.
Provide consistent and clear charges for permits for residents CPZs.	✓	The existing link to engine size is well understood by residents and has been simplified further by reducing the number of charging bands from six to four. The reduction in the number of bands also means that the largest vehicles pay proportionately more for a permit.
Ensure that the cost of operating CPZs are fully recovered.	✓	The uplift in permit prices will help ensure that permit parking schemes are covering their total costs.

Safeguarding Implications

27. None identified.

Public Health Implications

28. Transport is one of the fundamental determinants of health; it may be health-damaging or health promoting. The proposals as outlined here will make transport in Enfield much more health-promoting by reducing transport emissions the use of private vehicles. This will reduce the health costs of motorised transport and support people to use active travel modes.

29. Achieving a modal shift towards active travel will also reduce the health damaging effects of motorised transport e.g. road traffic injuries, air pollution, community segregation and noise. Such is the effect of physical activity upon health that it has been calculated that a modal shift to levels of active transport in The Netherlands would save the NHS £17 billion per year. This would be achieved through savings in treating Type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, some cancers, musculo-skeletal disease and dementia. Improving the walking and cycle infrastructure would also be likely to positively impact upon health inequalities as income or wealth would become

a less significant factor in a person's ability to travel within the borough e.g. access to employment, healthcare, social networks etc.

30. Reducing obesity is a priority for Enfield, as outlined in the Borough's Health and Wellbeing Strategy. 61.4% of adults are classified as overweight or obese (ALS, 2016). Data for academic years 2014/15 to 2016/17 shows that the average prevalence of excess weight in year 6 pupils is 41.5%. This is higher than London (37.9%) and England (33.87%) averages. If left unchanged, this will lead to serious health complications later in life, such as diabetes, heart disease and cancers.
31. Creating an environment where people actively choose to walk and cycle as part of everyday life can have a significant impact on public health and has the potential to reduce health inequalities. It is an essential component of a strategic approach to increasing physical activity and may be more cost-effective than other initiatives that promote exercise, sport and active leisure pursuits.
32. Shifting trips to active and sustainable transport also has the potential to achieve related policy objectives:
- Supports local businesses and promotes vibrant town centres
 - Provides a high-quality, appealing public realm
 - Reduces road danger and noise
 - Increases the number of people of all ages out on the streets, making public spaces seem more welcoming and providing opportunities for social interaction and children's play
 - Provides an opportunity for everyone, including people with impairments, to exercise and enjoy the outdoor environment.
33. Overall, the proposals will encourage sustainable and active travel, helping us to manage environmental problems related to congestion and local air quality, while also reducing our impact on climate change and improve health, safety and accessibility for all in our communities. This supports Public Health's efforts to embed Health in all Policies across the Council.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

34. An equality impact assessment of the proposed changes has been carried out and is appended as Appendix 1. The key remaining impacts on protected groups are:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Potential Impact</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
Disability	Ability to park within CPZs.	Blue Badge holders will still be able to park in CPZs without charge.
Economic	Additional costs for owners of more polluting vehicles and households with multiple vehicles.	Initial analysis indicates that, whilst in areas with higher levels of deprivation there is more dependence on parking on-street (so potentially higher demand for CPZ permits). However, private vehicle ownership per household is lower in these areas reducing the overall negative impact.

35. As a result of the impact assessment, the original proposal to limit the number of permits per household is not being taken forward at this stage to enable further investigation to determine whether this would disadvantage large, multi-generational households.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

36. In terms of the proposals, the need for urgent action to address climate change has been recognised, with Enfield declaring a Climate Change Emergency in July 2019 and adopting a Climate Action Plan in September 2020. Given that transport contributes around 39% of the Enfield's borough wide energy emissions (442 Kilo tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent), taking action in this area must be part of the Council's response.

37. Implementing the proposals will achieve a number of benefits:

<i>Proposal</i>	<i>Carbon Emissions Impact</i>
Increased charges linked to engine size.	Will directly encourage private vehicle owners to move to low carbon and carbon neutral vehicles.
Graduated permit charges are introduced with higher rates for second and third permits.	Will directly encourage private vehicle owners to move to low carbon and carbon neutral vehicles. It could also reduce the number of private vehicles owned per household and related use, which makes it more conducive to use active and sustainable travel, which are low or zero carbon.
Lower charge for electric vehicles	Will help incentivise uptake of electric vehicles.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

38. These risks have been identified:

Risk Category	Risks
Financial	Not fully recovering the cost of providing, enforcing and maintaining CPZs.
Reputational and Strategic	By not taking action in respect of overdependence on private vehicles and related emissions, the Council cannot deliver its Climate Action Plan target for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2040, or other key strategic transport objectives.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

39. These risks have been identified:

Risk Category	Comments/Mitigation
Reputational	<p>Risk: Public criticism of increased charges at a time of pressures on household budgets.</p> <p>Mitigation: Charges have not been increased since 2016 (residents permits) and since 2011 (business and visitor permits). Discount proposed for those in receipt of Council Tax Support</p>
Regulatory	<p>Risk: Incorrect procedure for implementing new charges.</p> <p>Mitigation: Legal advice obtained to confirm correct procedure</p>
Financial	<p>Risk: Costs of operating CPZs not fully recovered.</p> <p>Mitigation: Regular monitoring of parking accounts takes place and further adjustments to charges could be made if necessary.</p>

Financial Implications

40. An assessment of the revenue implications of the proposed changes has been undertaken and, based on the proposals as outlined, it is estimated that an additional £211k will need to be generated in order to ensure cost recovery for this function.

41. The current costs and receipts are summarised in the table below, along with the net budget gap/deficit of £211k and forecast effect of the proposed increase in permit prices, which brings the Council's current budget deficit of £211k to a neutral position:

Current Estimated Permit Costs and Income	
	Estimated Costs (000s)
Staffing and Management Cost	£73
Service Operating Costs	£2
Total CEO Enforcement Costs	£514
NSL Other Costs	£462
Premises Costs	£13
Central Support Services	£24
Total Cost	£1,089

	Estimated Income (000s)
Residents Permits Receipts	-£398
Visitors Scratch Receipts	-£101
Business Permits	-£33
Permits/CPZ PCN Receipts	-£346
Total Receipts	-£877
Net Estimated Budget Gap/Deficit	
	£211
Note: Council needs to increase permit and scratch card costs by £211k to mitigate the loss incurred in providing the service	
Proposed Estimated Permit Income	
	Estimated Income (000s)
Table 5: Proposed Price for Residents Permit in All-Day CPZ (>4 Hours)	-£379
Table 6: Proposed Price for Residents Permit in Part-Day CPZ (<4 Hours)	-£169
Table 7: Proposed Prices for Visitor Permits (vouchers)	-£141
Table 8: Proposed Prices for Business Permits	-£54
CPZ PCN Receipts	-£346
Total Receipts	-£1,089
Revised Budget Gap/Deficit (with effect of proposed price uplifts)	
	£0

Legal Implications

42. By virtue of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 Section 122 the Council has a duty to secure the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities on and off the highway.
43. Using powers provided by Section 45(1) and (2) (b) a local authority may by order make and prescribe charges for vehicles left in designated parking places and in connection with the issue of a permit. Section 46 prescribes that charges shall be made by an order of the Council and Section 46A allows such charges may be varied by notice. The procedure for varying charges pursuant to Section 46A is set out in Regulation 25 of the Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996.
44. The making of charging tariffs must be concerned with the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of traffic and the provision of suitable and adequate parking facilities on and off the highway. The permit charges will generate revenue, but the charging level must not be set with a view to making a surplus. Any surplus that is generated can only be used for the

specific purposes set out in Section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.

45. Regard must be had to the Council's public sector equality duty and the impact of the proposals on those with different protected characteristics.

Workforce Implications

46. None identified

Property Implications

47. There are no direct property implications arising from the proposals in this report.

Other Implications

48. The Traffic Management Act 2004 places a duty on the Council to manage its road. This is partly about dealing efficiently with traffic presented on the network – both now and in the future – and the various activities that are causing or have the potential to cause congestion or disruption to the movement of traffic. However, there are various other ways that this duty can be met, including by the regulation of parking and the introduction of demand management measures to encourage walking, cycling and public transport rather than car use. As part of a package of measures, the proposed increase in permit charges is consistent with this network management duty.

Options Considered

49. A number of alternative options have been considered, as summarised in the table below:

Flat rate for residents' permits (e.g. £150 for All Day Zones and £75 for Part Day Zones)	Whilst this simplifies the current charging structure, it means that those with the smallest vehicles face an increase in charges whilst those with the largest vehicles would see a reduction.
Discount for electric vehicles	With electric vehicles still relatively expensive, a discount is unlikely to be a major factor when choosing whether or not to purchase an electric vehicle. In addition, a discount is likely to benefit those on higher incomes.
Direct link to CO ₂ emissions	A direct link to offers some benefit but, on balance, is not recommended as both VED and the ULEZ already take emissions into account. Retaining the link to engine size provides a proxy for both emission and vehicle size.

Conclusions

50. The proposed increase in permit prices seeks to ensure that the cost of implementing, operating, enforcing and maintaining CPZs are fully recovered. In addition, the suggested prices have been set to discourage use of the larger vehicles, as well as multiple car ownership, to help the Council meet its wider climate and transport objectives.

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Date of report 7 November 2022

Appendices

1. Equality Impact Assessment

Background Papers

No background papers have been relied on in the preparation of this report.

Enfield Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

Introduction

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is to help Enfield Council make sure it does not discriminate against service users, residents and staff, and that we promote equality where possible. Completing the assessment is a way to make sure everyone involved in a decision or activity thinks carefully about the likely impact of their work and that we take appropriate action in response to this analysis.

The EqIA provides a way to systematically assess and record the likely equality impact of an activity, policy, strategy, budget change or any other decision.

The assessment helps us to focus on the impact on people who share one of the different nine protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act 2010 as well as on people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors. The assessment involves anticipating the consequences of the activity or decision on different groups of people and making sure that:

- unlawful discrimination is eliminated
- opportunities for advancing equal opportunities are maximised
- opportunities for fostering good relations are maximised.

The EqIA is carried out by completing this form. To complete it you will need to:

- use local or national research which relates to how the activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change or decision being made may impact on different people in different ways based on their protected characteristic or socio-economic status;
- where possible, analyse any equality data we have on the people in Enfield who will be affected eg equality data on service users and/or equality data on the Enfield population;
- refer to the engagement and/ or consultation you have carried out with stakeholders, including the community and/or voluntary and community sector groups you consulted and their views. Consider what this engagement showed us about the likely impact of the activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change or decision on different groups.

The results of the EqIA should be used to inform the proposal/ recommended decision and changes should be made to the proposal/ recommended decision as a result of the assessment where required. Any ongoing/ future mitigating actions required should be set out in the action plan at the end of the assessment.

Section 1 – Equality analysis details

Title of service activity / policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision that you are assessing	To move to a system of using solely cashless payments and to remove the boroughs pay and display parking machines.
Team/ Department	David Taylor/ David Morris
Executive Director	Joanne Drew
Cabinet Member	Cllr Rick Jewell
Author(s) name(s) and contact details	David B Taylor david.b.taylor@enfield.gov.uk
Committee name and date of decision	

Date the EqIA was reviewed by the Corporate Strategy Service	04.11.22
Name of Head of Service responsible for implementing the EqIA actions (if any)	David B Taylor
Name of Director who has approved the EqIA	Doug Wilkinson

The completed EqIA should be included as an appendix to relevant EMT/ Delegated Authority/ Cabinet/ Council reports regarding the service activity/ policy/ strategy/ budget change/ decision. Decision-makers should be confident that a robust EqIA has taken place, that any necessary mitigating action has been taken and that there are robust arrangements in place to ensure any necessary ongoing actions are delivered.

Section 2 – Summary of proposal

Please give a brief summary of the proposed service change / policy/ strategy/ budget change/project plan/ key decision

Please summarise briefly:

What is the proposed decision or change?

What are the reasons for the decision or change?
 What outcomes are you hoping to achieve from this change?
 Who will be impacted by the project or change - staff, service users, or the wider community?

Summary of Proposal

To maintain the link with engine size and to increase the cost of CPZ permits to ensure that the cost of administering, enforcing and maintaining CPZs are fully recovered.

To introduce an uplift for 2nd and 3rd permits to encourage mode shift away from car use. The change will directly impact service users, with the wider community potentially benefiting if the change helps promote a change to smaller vehicles and/or a switch to active travel modes.

Not to proceed at this stage with the proposals to introduce:

- a three permit per household cap (the existing three permits per person will be retained);
- alterations to change the structure for visitor vouchers (apart from removing the existing 50 voucher per year cap).

Background Information

Analysis by TfL¹ indicates that the following factors are most closely associated with higher than average car ownership:

- living in outer London;
- lower levels of public transport accessibility;
- higher income;
- children in the household;
- more than one adult in the household;
- in full time employment;
- Western European nationality.

At an individual level, car ownership varies by age and gender.

- Broadly, car ownership increases with age up to around 50-60 years old and then declines beyond that.
- On average, 46 per cent of men and 34 per cent of women have access to a car in London.
- Across all age bands, car ownership is lower amongst women, with this gap increasing beyond age 40.

Car ownership also varies with ethnicity:

- Car ownership is highest amongst London residents of White ethnic origin, with car

¹ <https://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf>

ownership around a third lower amongst Black and Mixed or Other ethnic groups.

- Asian families are more likely than other ethnic minority groups to own a car, although car ownership patterns vary substantially between different groups within the 'Asian' categorisation.

Multi-generational households

- Many minority ethnic groups in the UK have greater proportions of multigenerational households compared with the White ethnic group. Which may mean that they are more likely to have multiple cars at one property.

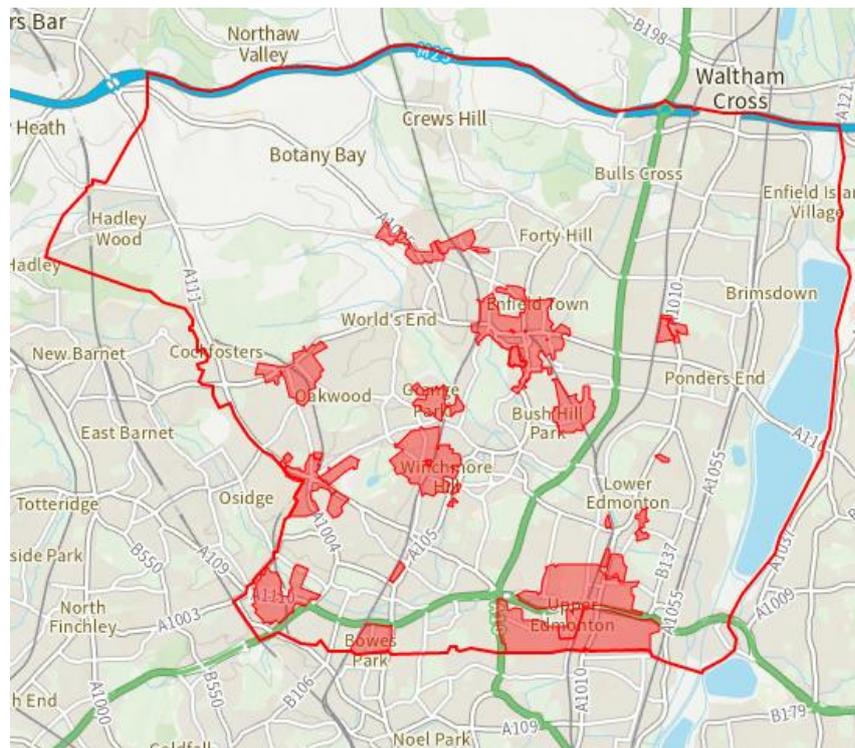
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/adhocs/12005householdsbyagecompositionandethnicityuk2018>

Local Data

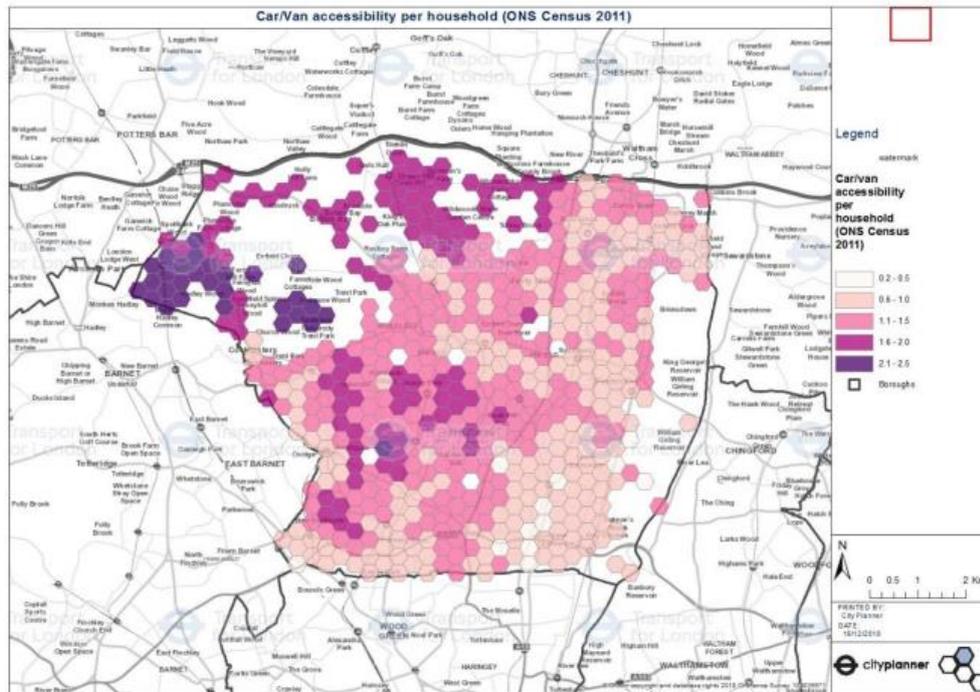
Data regarding the protected characteristics of permit holders is not currently held.

The consultation referred to in the report produced 890 questionnaire responses, 10 emails and one letter. Analysis of the responses indicated that there were differences among disabled and not disabled people in relation to paperless permits (which is not being pursued as part of the current proposals). However, broadly speaking, differences by protected characteristic to other proposals, were either not significant or unlikely to be determining factors. Other factors, such as attitudes to climate change, appeared to be the main influence on residents' perceptions in relation to the proposals.

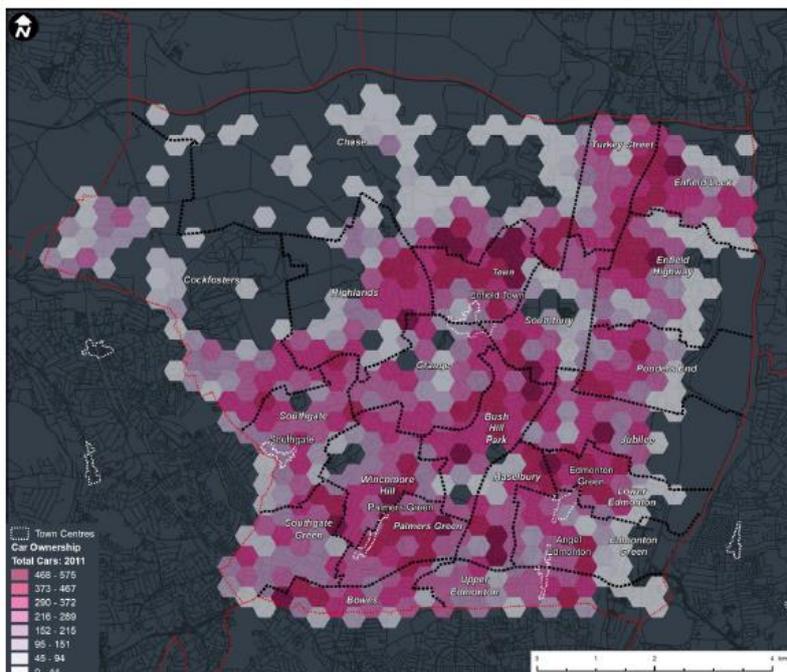
Currently, approximately 15% of the borough falls within a CPZ, as shown on the image below:



The spatial distribution of access to cars/vans across the borough, based on 2011 Census data, is shown below. At this time 19,653 cars were recorded, which equates to 0.38 cars per capita or 0.99 cars per household. The figure shows that access to cars and vans is higher on the western side of the borough.

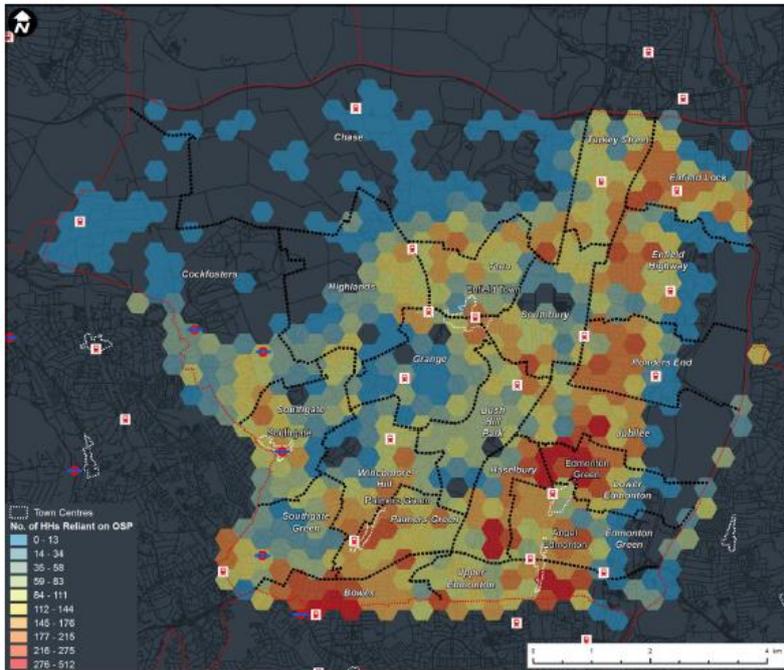


However, because population densities are higher on the eastern side of the borough, the concentration of cars is more evenly spread, as illustrated below:

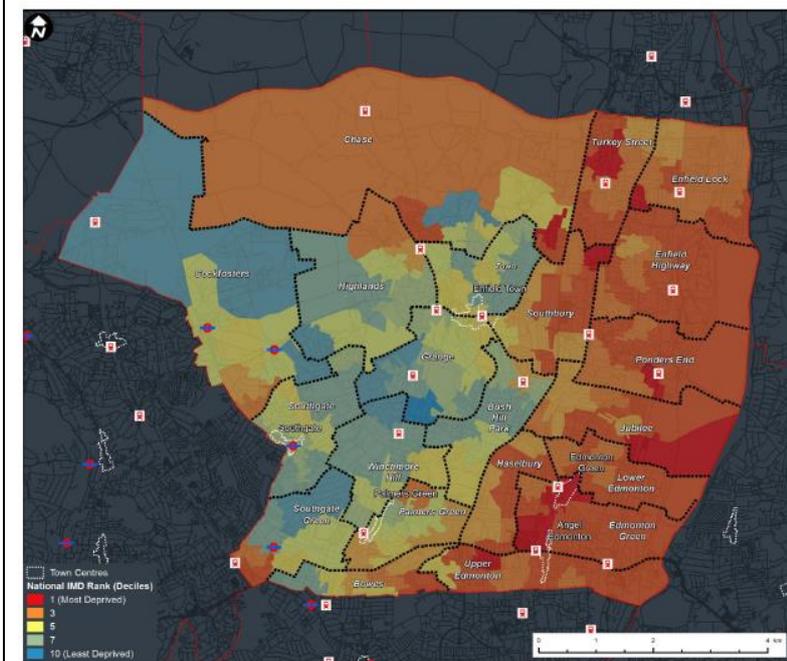


The following figure shows the areas of the borough most dependent on on-street parking,

which are generally to the east and south of the borough.



The following figure sets out indices of multiple deprivation across the borough, based on Census Super Output Areas. This indicates that a number of CPZs coincide with deprived areas, particularly those around Edmonton Green. The South-Edmonton Event Day CPZ also coincides with some deprived part of the borough. However, residents in this CPZ are not affected by the current proposals as their permits are currently free of charge.



Section 3 – Equality analysis

Age

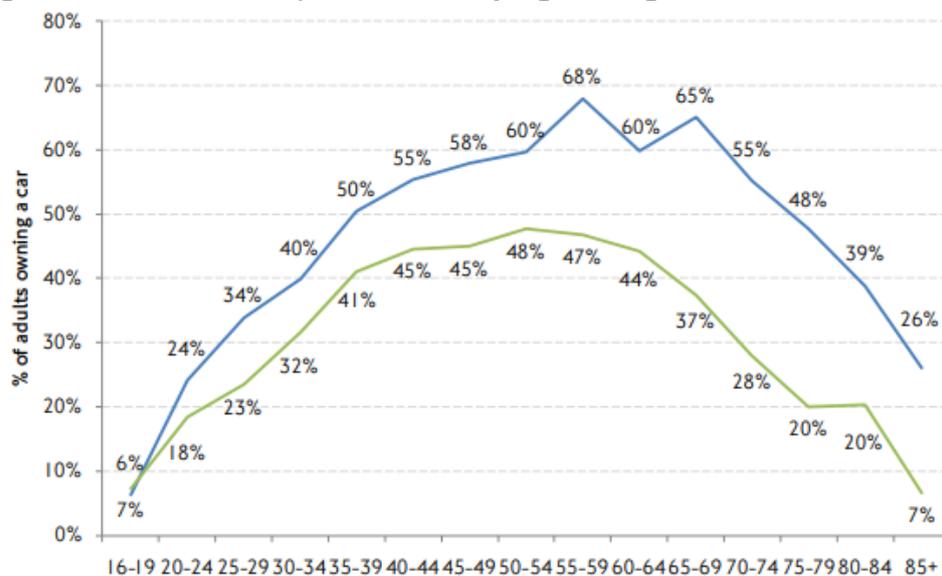
This can refer to people of a specific age e.g. 18-year olds, or age range e.g. 0-18 year olds.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a specific age or age group (e.g. older or younger people)?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Broadly, car ownership in London increases with age up to around 50-60 years old and then declines beyond that.² However, the proposals to increase the cost of CPZ permits will affect all car users living in these zones equally, regardless of their age.

Figure 1: Car ownership in London by age and gender



Nationally, we know that there has been a large increase in the number of older people in England holding a full driving licence. Between 1995/1997 and 2020 the proportion of people aged 70+ holding a licence increased from 39% to 77%. We are aware that some older people with a pensionable income may have a fixed income and could potentially be disproportionately impacted by increases in CPZ costs. However, it should be noted that permit prices are a relatively small proportion of the cost of running a car when considering other running costs (insurance, fuel, maintenance etc.) Furthermore, as an affordable alternative to car

² <https://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf>

ownership for residents, older people of pensionable age are eligible for free travel across London and free local bus journeys nationally.

Mitigating actions to be taken

No mitigating action identified.

Disability

A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on the person's ability to carry out normal day-day activities.

This could include: physical impairment, hearing impairment, visual impairment, learning difficulties, long-standing illness or health condition, mental illness, substance abuse or other impairments.

Will the proposed change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with disabilities?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

At the 2011 Census, 47,979 Enfield residents (15.4% of the total) reported a long-term health problem or disability in response to the question, "Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?".

More recent data on disability among the working age population estimated that in the year ending December 2020, 52,700 (nearly 25%) Enfield residents aged 16-64 were estimated to have a disability, higher than London (17.9%) and England (22.4%).³ In terms of our population of children and young people, Enfield currently maintains Education, Health and Care Plans for 3.5% of 0–25-year-olds in Enfield, and around 10.6% of school age children and young people receive Special Educational Needs (SEN) Support at school.

There are currently 11,588 blue badge holders in Enfield, some of whom will live in controlled parking zones. Disabled residents living in CPZ zones with a Blue Badge will not be impacted by an increase in the cost of CPZ permits, as they will be entitled to a free resident's permit. While disabled people who are blue badge holders living out the CPZ, will also be able to park for free in designated bays in the CPZ while displaying their blue badge.

³ Enfield Council, [Borough Profile](#), 2021

To mitigate the impact of the increase of CPZ permits on carers, who care for disabled people living in the CPZ, care permits will remain free of charge to enable a carer regular home visits to residents in a CPZ.⁴

Mitigating actions to be taken

No mitigating action identified.

Gender Reassignment

This refers to people who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on transgender people?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There is no evidence to suggest this will have an adverse impact on the ground of gender reassignment.

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil partnerships are different ways of legally recognising relationships. The formation of a civil partnership must remain secular, where-as a marriage can be conducted through either religious or civil ceremonies. In the U.K both marriages and civil partnerships can be same sex or mixed sex. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people in a marriage or civil partnership?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There is no evidence to suggest this will have an adverse impact on the ground of marriage and civil partnership.

Mitigating actions to be taken

⁴ https://www.enfield.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0016/4363/carers-permits-terms-and-conditions-parking.pdf

N/A

Pregnancy and maternity

Pregnancy refers to the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on pregnancy and maternity?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The birth rate in Enfield was 15.1 births per 1000 people in 2016, approximately 28 per cent above the national average that year of 11.8, though on par with the Outer London average of 15.0 per 1000 people. Therefore, there are statistically more likely to be pregnant and maternal people who reside in Enfield than the national average, however this is near equal to Outer London.

It is possible that an increase in permit prices could disproportionately negatively impact those who are pregnant, as they may find it difficult to walk short distances and as such rely on private vehicles for door-to-door transport. However, it should be noted that permit prices are a relatively small proportion of the cost of running a car when considering other running costs (insurance, fuel, maintenance etc.)

Mitigating actions to be taken

No mitigating action identified.

Race

This refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people of a certain race?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

The proposals to increase the cost of CPZ permits will affect all car users living in these zones, regardless of their race.

Enfield's Ethnicity estimates are produced in-house, using data from the 2011 Censuses and the 2019 School Census conducted by the local education authority (LEA). Based on these estimates, residents from White British backgrounds make

up 35.3% of Enfield's inhabitants with other White groups (including White Irish) combined at 26.4%. Mixed Ethnic Groups account for 5.5%, Asian Groups for 11.0% and Black groups for 17.9% of Enfield's population.⁵

Based on average travel modes from the LTDS data in Enfield all ethnic groups except for 'Other Ethnic Group' are more than likely to drive or be driven in a car or van than use any other mode. It is important to note that the sample size of LTDS data is small, therefore these percentages may not precisely reflect the travel behaviours of each ethnic group.

It is possible that the uplift in permits for multiple cars registered at one house may have a disproportionate impact on ethnic minority communities. This is because minority ethnic groups in the UK have greater proportions of multigenerational households compared with the White ethnic group. Which may mean that they are more likely to have multiple cars at one property.⁶ To mitigate this impact, the uplift in 2nd and 3rd permits has been capped at 25%. In addition, the proposal cap on the number of permits per household (rather than per person) is not being implemented at this stage so that its impact to be assessed further.

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

Religion and belief

Religion refers to a person's faith (e.g. Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Sikhism, Hinduism). Belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people who follow a religion or belief, including lack of belief?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There is no evidence to suggest this will have an adverse impact on the ground of religion or belief.

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

⁵ Enfield Council, [Borough Profile](#), 2021

⁶<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/adhocs/12005/householdsbyagecompositionandethnicityuk2018>

Sex

Sex refers to whether you are a female or male.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on females or males?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

According to the Census 2021, in Enfield 52.3% of residents identify as female and 47.7% as male. This is very similar to the percentage split for London as a whole (49 per cent male, 51 per cent female). On average, in London, 46% of men and 34% of women have access to a car.⁷ The proposal to increase the cost of CPZ permits will affect all car users living in these zones, regardless of their sex.

Mitigating actions to be taken

No mitigating action.

Sexual Orientation

This refers to whether a person is sexually attracted to people of the same sex or a different sex to themselves. Please consider the impact on people who identify as heterosexual, bisexual, gay, lesbian, non-binary or asexual.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people with a particular sexual orientation?

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

There is no evidence to suggest this will have an adverse impact on the ground of sexual orientation.

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

Socio-economic deprivation

This refers to people who are disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors e.g. unemployment, low income, low academic qualifications or living in a deprived area, social housing or unstable housing.

Will this change to service/policy/budget have a **differential impact [positive or negative]** on people who are socio-economically disadvantaged?

⁷ <https://content.tfl.gov.uk/technical-note-12-how-many-cars-are-there-in-london.pdf>

Please provide evidence to explain why this group may be particularly affected.

Enfield's IMD ranking compared with the 316 other local authorities in England dropped from 2015 to 2019: Enfield is now the 74th most deprived local authority in England overall, so still within the most deprived 25% of all districts. Enfield's average deprivation score has not worsened. However, Enfield has become relatively more deprived when compared with other London boroughs. In 2015, Enfield was the 12th most deprived borough in London, whereas in 2019 it was the 9th most deprived.

The increase the cost of CPZ permits will affect all car users living in these zones and may have a disproportionate impact on those who are socio-economically disadvantaged. However, it should be noted that permit prices are a relatively small proportion of the cost of running a car when considering other running costs (insurance, fuel, maintenance etc.)

Nationally, we know that car ownership in England depends heavily on household income. According to the Department for Transport's 2019 National Travel Survey, 45% of households in the lowest real income level quintile do not own a car or van compared with 14% of households in the highest real income level quintile.⁸

Furthermore, according to research undertaken by Transport for London, the most commonly used form of transport for Londoners with lower household incomes (below £20,000) is walking. The bus is the next most used form of transport with 69% of people with lower household incomes taking the bus at least once a week compared to 59% of all Londoners. In addition, 42% of Londoners with a household income of less than £20,000 have household access to a car compared with 65% of Londoners overall, declining to 27% of Londoners in the lowest household income bracket (less than £5,000).⁹

Most of the borough provides a good level of public transport accessibility, providing a cost-effective alternative to car ownership. In addition, the Council is investing in improving cycle facilities across the borough, providing a healthy and cheap means of active travel. This will help residents to travel, without car usage.

Mitigating actions to be taken.

N/A

⁸ Department for Transport, [National Travel Survey](#), 2019

⁹ Transport for London, [Travel in London: Understanding our diverse communities](#), 2019

Section 4 – Monitoring and review

How do you intend to monitor and review the effects of this proposal?

Who will be responsible for assessing the effects of this proposal?

Obtain additional information about uptake of permits by people with different protected characteristics to enable better assessment of impacts in future.

Carry out annual review to ensure that costs/ revenue remain in balance.

The impact of the proposal will be assessed by Parking Services, supported by their contractor (NSL).

Section 5 – Action plan for mitigating actions

Any actions that are already completed should be captured in the equality analysis section above. Any actions that will be implemented once the decision has been made should be captured here.

Identified Issue	Action Required	Lead officer	Timescale/By When	Costs	Review Date/Comments
Data on characteristics of permit holders not currently held.	Review options for obtaining better information about characteristics of permit holders.	David Morris	March 2023	TBC	
Possible impact of uplift on 2 nd /3 rd permits on minority ethnic groups.	Monitor up-take of 2 nd /3 rd permits to determine whether impact is greater on certain racial/ethnic groups	David Morris	Quarterly	Absorbed by Service	
Need for regular review of permit prices	Annual reviews of permit prices to ensure cost are being recovered and adjustments can be made in light of monitoring of protected characteristics	David Morris	Annual	Absorbed by Service	

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