



LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

**AGENDA FOR THE COUNCIL MEETING
TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH
NOVEMBER, 2015 AT 7.00 PM**

**THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD**

Please Reply to: James Kinsella
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My Ref: DST/JK

Date: 03 November 2015

Dear Councillor,

You are summoned to attend the meeting of the Council of the London Borough of Enfield to be held at the Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield on Wednesday, 11th November, 2015 at 7.00 pm for the purpose of transacting the business set out below.

Yours sincerely

Armat Hussain

Assistant Director Legal & Corporate Governance

1. ELECTION (IF REQUIRED) OF THE CHAIRMAN/DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING

2. MAYOR'S CHAPLAIN TO GIVE A BLESSING

The Mayor's Chaplain to give a blessing.

3. MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORDINARY COUNCIL BUSINESS

4. MINUTES (Pages 1 - 20)

To approve, as a correct record, the minutes of the Council meeting held on Thursday 24th September 2015.

5. APOLOGIES

6. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Members of the Council are invited to identify any disclosable pecuniary

other pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests relevant to items on the agenda.

7. PETITION - PROTECTION OF GREEN BELT LAND AND WILDLIFE AT ENFIELD ROAD (Pages 21 - 26)

To receive a report from the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services detailing a petition that has been received which meets the criteria (in terms of the number of signatures) for debate at Council.

(Report No.120)

8. OPPOSITION BUSINESS - SAFEGUARDING THE GREEN BELT FROM RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT (Pages 27 - 34)

An issues paper prepared by the Opposition Group is attached for the consideration of Council.

The Council Procedure Rules relating to Opposition Business are attached for information.

9. APPROVAL OF ENFIELD'S GAMBLING ACT 2005 POLICY AND 'NO CASINOS' RESOLUTION (Pages 35 - 132)

To receive a report from the Director – Regeneration and Environment seeking approval to the Statement of Principles (policy) under the Gambling Act 2005, following a public consultation process. (Report No.121)

(Key Decision – Reference Number 4199)

Members are asked to note that the policy has been referred on to Council for formal approval following consideration by Licensing Committee on 14th October 2015.

10. CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION TASK GROUP - PROGRESS UPDATE (Pages 133 - 142)

To receive a report from the Child Sexual Exploitation Task Group updating Members on the work undertaken by the Group to date and programme for the remainder of the year. (Report No.122)

(Non-Key)

Members are asked to note that the Task Group was established by Council on 25th February 2015 with a requirement to report back to Council on a bi annual basis regarding their work.

11. ENFIELD SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2014/15 (Pages 143 - 150)

To receive a report from the Director of Health, Housing & Adult Social Care presenting the Enfield Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2014-15.

(Report No.78A)

(Non-Key)

Members are asked to note:

- The report was considered and approved by Cabinet on 21 October 2015. As part of this process it was agreed that the Annual Report should also be referred on to Council, for information.
- The Annual Report has already been published and circulated to all members as part of the Cabinet agenda. A reference copy will be available in the Members Library, Group Offices and with this agenda as a supplemental pack on the Democracy page of the Council's website. If required additional copies can be obtained by contacting James Kinsella (Democratic Services Team).

12. ENFIELD'S SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2014/15 (Pages 151 - 160)

To receive a report from the Interim Director of Children's Services presenting the Enfield Safeguarding Children's Board Annual Report 2014-15.
(Report No.79A)
(Non-Key)

Members are asked to note:

- The report was considered and approved by Cabinet on 21 October 2015. As part of this process it was agreed that the Annual Report should also be referred on to Council, for information.
- The Annual Report has already been published and circulated to all members as part of the Cabinet agenda. A reference copy will be available in the Members Library, Group Offices and with this agenda as a supplemental pack on the Democracy page of the Council's website. If required additional copies can be obtained by contacting James Kinsella (Democratic Services Team).

13. REQUEST FOR EXTENSION TO 6 MONTH RULE ON COUNCILLOR ATTENDANCE (Pages 161 - 164)

To receive a briefing note from the Monitoring Officer detailing a request to extend the usual requirements under Section 85 (1) of the Local Government Act for a Councillor to have attended a meeting of the Authority within a 6 month consecutive period.

14. COUNCILLORS' QUESTION TIME (TIME ALLOWED - 30 MINUTES)

14.1 Urgent Questions (Part 4 - Paragraph 9.2.(b) of Constitution – Page 4-9)

With the permission of the Mayor, questions on urgent issues may be tabled with the proviso of a subsequent written response if the issue requires research or is considered by the Mayor to be minor.

Please note that the Mayor will decide whether a question is urgent or not.

The definition of an urgent question is “An issue which could not reasonably have been foreseen or anticipated prior to the deadline for the submission of questions and which needs to be considered before the next meeting of the Council.”

Submission of urgent questions to Council requires the Member when submitting the question to specify why the issue could not have been reasonably foreseen prior to the deadline and why it has to be considered before the next meeting. A supplementary question is not permitted.

14.2 Councillors’ Questions (Part 4 – Paragraph 9.2(a) of Constitution – Page 4 - 8) (Pages 165 - 202)

The list of sixty eight questions and their written responses are attached to the agenda

15. MOTIONS

15.1 In the name of Councillor Orhan:

“Following the campaign in the Londra Gazette and my letter to the Schools Minister urging him to intervene and force the AQA and OCR exam boards to reconsider the decision to scrap “A” levels and GCSEs of certain community languages such as Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Polish, Greek and Turkish, it has been disappointing that other than a reprieve of a year no firm announcement of a commitment has been made by the Government that a u-turn has been achieved. It begs the question who is in charge of education in the UK and if this Government is committed to providing language skill opportunities much in demand in business and much in need by an outward facing country.

As this is of a huge interest for Enfield residents I ask the Council to fully support me in a letter urging the government to make a public statement that community languages will be taught in school beyond 2017.”

15.2 In the name of Cllr N.Cazimoglu:

“The country, particularly London, is facing a housing crisis and residents in Enfield are feeling the effects. This Council believes that the only real solution is to build more homes.

House building is at its lowest since the 1920’s; private rents have increased by 37% in the past five years and the government continue to use billions of pounds of public money to subsidise private landlords

through housing benefit.

This Council believes that government is complacent about the housing crisis which is affecting many of our residents in Enfield.

We call on the government to grant local authorities the powers and financial ability to increase the supply of housing for our residents. The government should go further than they already have in lifting the cap on borrowing for Housing Revenue Accounts. Council's must be given the financial flexibilities they need to be able to scale up housing development, both in partnership and directly.”

15.3 In the name of Councillor Chibah:

“That this Council recognises the positive contribution that Trade Unions and Trade Union members make in our workplaces. This Council values the constructive relationship that we have with our Trade Unions and we recognise their commitment, and the commitment of all our staff, to the delivery of good quality public services.

This Council notes with concern the Trade Union Bill which is currently being proposed by the Government and which would affect this Council's relationship with our Trade Unions and our workforce as a whole. This Council rejects this Bill's attack on local democracy and the attack on our right to manage our own affairs.

This Council is clear that facility time, negotiated and agreed by us and our Trade Unions to suit our own specific needs, has a valuable role to play in the creation of good quality and responsive local services. Facility time should not be determined or controlled by Government in London.

This Council is happy with the arrangements we currently have in place for deducting Trade Union membership subscriptions through our payroll. We see this as an important part of our positive industrial relations and a cheap and easy to administer system that supports our staff. This system is an administrative matter for the Council and should not be interfered with by the UK Government.

The Council resolves to support the campaign against the unnecessary, anti-democratic and bureaucratic Trade Union Bill.

The Council further resolves to seek to continue its own locally agreed industrial relations strategy and will take every measure possible to maintain its autonomy with regard to facility time and the continuing use of check-off.”

15.4 In the name of Councillor Barry:

“If the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is agreed, the people of Enfield will lose many of the regulations that protect their environment, their food and their rights as workers.

A report commissioned by the Government concluded that TTIP offers “few or no benefits to the UK while having meaningful economic and political costs.”

This Council resolves:

- To call on the Government to put the national interests of our people above those of big businesses and to reject this agreement.
- To write to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, local MPs, MLAs, and all London MEPs raising our serious concerns about the impact of TTIP on local authorities and the secrecy of the negotiating process.
- To write to the Local Government Association to raise our serious concerns about the impact of TTIP on local authorities and ask them to raise these with Government on our behalf.
- To call for an impact assessment on the impact of TTIP on local authorities.
- To publicise the Council’s concerns about TTIP; join with other local authorities which are opposed to TTIP across Europe and work with local campaigners to raise awareness about the problems of TTIP.
- To contact the local authorities of municipalities twinned with Enfield asking them to consider passing a similar motion on TTIP.”

15.5 In the name of Councillor Barry:

“Many people in Enfield may soon be disenfranchised.

In May, 217,537 people were registered to vote in Enfield. Now, over 9,000 of those are at risk of being removed from the register on 30 November.

Acting against the advice of the Electoral Commission, the Government wants to end the transition period for the new Individual Electoral Registration (IER) system in December 2015. This is one year earlier than originally planned.

On 1 December those people that have yet to provide the necessary evidence to remain registered will be taken off the electoral role.

This Council believes that the right to vote is a key foundation of our democracy and a fundamental human right and calls on the Government to annul the decision to bring forward the full implementation of Individual Electoral Registration - as is possible under the legislation - so allowing Councils a further 12 months to register the missing voters.”

15.6 In the name of Councillor Alessandro Georgiou:

“This Council recognises that the Union Flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a symbol of Freedom and represents all that is great about the United Kingdom.

The Council will therefore have the Union Flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland present in all full Council meetings. The flag will have a prominent place either hanging behind the Mayor of Enfield’s chair or on a flag poll to the right of the Mayor.”

15.7 In the name of Councillor Sitkin:

“This Council calls upon companies operating in Enfield to work with us to explore mechanisms for paying their employees the London Living Wage”

15.8 In the name of Councillor Celebi:

“Council resolves that a review be undertaken of the decision to digitise the Museum Archives. No final decision should be made until stake holders are fully consulted and the digitising programme is fully costed. Until such review is completed all staff redundancies should also be put on hold.”

16. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

To confirm any changes notified to committee memberships.

Please note any changes notified once the final agenda has been published will be tabled on the Council amendment sheet at the meeting.

17. NOMINATIONS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

To confirm any changes notified to the nominations on outside bodies.

Please note any changes notified once the final agenda has been published will be tabled on the Council amendment sheet at the meeting.

18. CALLED IN DECISIONS

None received.

19. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

To note that the next meeting of the Council will be held on Thursday 28th January 2016 at 7.00 p.m. at the Civic Centre.

20. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

To consider, if necessary, passing a resolution under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 excluding the press and public from the meeting for the items of business listed on the part 2 of agenda on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in those paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act (as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006) as identified.

No Part 2 agenda items have currently been identified for consideration.

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON THURSDAY, 24
SEPTEMBER 2015**

COUNCILLORS

PRESENT Patricia Ekechi (Mayor), Bernadette Lappage (Deputy Mayor), Abdul Abdullahi, Ali Bakir, Dinah Barry, Yasemin Brett, Alev Cazimoglu, Nesil Cazimoglu, Erin Celebi, Lee Chamberlain, Bambos Charalambous, Jason Charalambous, Katherine Chibah, Dogan Delman, Nick Dines, Guney Dogan, Sarah Doyle, Christiana During, Nesimi Erbil, Peter Fallart, Krystle Fonyonga, Achilleas Georgiou, Alessandro Georgiou, Christine Hamilton, Ahmet Hasan, Elaine Hayward, Ertan Hurer, Jansev Jemal, Doris Jiagge, Eric Jukes, Nneka Keazor, Joanne Laban, Michael Lavender, Dino Lemonides, Derek Levy, Mary Maguire, Donald McGowan, Andy Milne, Terence Neville OBE JP, Ayfer Orhan, Ahmet Oykenner, Anne-Marie Pearce, Daniel Pearce, Vicki Pite, Michael Rye OBE, Toby Simon, Alan Sitkin, Edward Smith, Andrew Stafford, Claire Stewart, Jim Steven, Doug Taylor, Ozzie Uzoanya and Glynis Vince

ABSENT Daniel Anderson, Chris Bond, Lee David-Sanders, Turgut Esendagli, Robert Hayward, Suna Hurman, Adeline Kepez, George Savva MBE and Haydar Ulus

60**ELECTION (IF REQUIRED) OF THE CHAIRMAN/DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING**

The election of a Chair/Deputy Chair of the meeting was not required.

61**MAYOR'S CHAPLAIN TO GIVE A BLESSING**

Linda Davis from the Quakers gave the blessing.

62**MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS (IF ANY) IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORDINARY COUNCIL BUSINESS**

The Mayor thanked Linda Davis for the blessing and made the following announcements:

1. Death of a former Councillor

The Mayor advised that it was with regret that she had to inform members of the sad death of former councillor, Peter Perryman.

She asked members to join her in observing a minutes silence in his memory.

2. Update on Mayoral Engagements

The Mayor updated members on the range of engagements she had undertaken since the last meeting. This had included a visit to Gladbeck in Germany and meeting Her Majesty the Queen at an event to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.

At the successful Enfield Town Show she had visited many stalls and hosted a tea party.

She had also enjoyed attending the Mayor's Annual Fun Run, which this year had been attended by over 600 people. She congratulated everyone who had taken part and all those who had helped to organise the event.

3. Future Events

The Mayor reminded members that she was hosting a fundraising Summer Party on Saturday 26 September 2015 at noon. Tickets (£15 each) were available from Alison Brookes, in the Mayor's Office.

Members were also reminded about the Arctic Convoy Commemoration Event, which was to be held at 2:45pm on 14 November at the Civic Centre. Members were asked to let Lisa McEwan (Members Services) know if they were able to attend.

Finally she advised members that she would be happy to receive invites to local events in their ward areas.

63 MINUTES

AGREED that the minutes of the Council meeting held on Wednesday 24 June 2015 be confirmed and signed as a correct record.

64 APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Daniel Anderson, Chris Bond, Lee David-Sanders, Turgut Esendagli, Robert Hayward, Suna Hurman, Adeline Kepez, George Savva MBE and Haydar Ulus.

Apologies for lateness were received from Councillors Nick Dines and Ozzie Uzoanya.

65 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Councillor Joanne Laban declared a non-pecuniary interest in relation to Agenda Item 12.1 (Motion in the Name of Councillor Brett – reduction to PCSOs) as a result of her employment in the office of one of the deputy

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mayors of London (non-policing). She remained in the meeting and participated in the debate but was not present for the final decision on this item. (Min.71 refers)

66

CHANGE IN ORDER OF BUSINESS

Councillor Stewart moved and Councillor Taylor seconded a proposal, under paragraph 2.2(b) of the Council Procedure Rules, to change the order of items on the agenda so that the following was dealt with as the next item of business:

- Item 11: Councillors Question Time

The change in the order of the agenda was agreed without a vote.

Please note the minutes reflect the order in which the items were dealt with at the meeting.

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COUNCILLORS' QUESTION TIME (TIME ALLOWED - 30 MINUTES)

1.1. Urgent Questions

There were no urgent questions.

1.2. Questions by Councillors

NOTED

- 1 The fifty one questions on the Council agenda and written responses provided by the relevant Cabinet Member.
- 2 The following supplementary questions and responses received for the questions indicated below:

Question 1 (Cost to the Council of Temporary Accommodation) from Councillor Neville to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council:

"I thank Councillor Taylor for his response but can I ask him to elaborate on the response to point (c) in my question regarding the action taken to raise the matter with London Councils and the Government in terms of the need to review Homeless Person legislation and guidance, given the increasing pressure being faced by the Council."

Reply from Councillor Taylor:

"In my answer I have tried to address the issue not only from the perspective of the Borough, but across London as a whole which I think is a more appropriate focus for any response.

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There is clearly a link between the worsening housing position across London and the impact of the Governments Housing Policy and Welfare Reforms including changes in Housing Rent Policy; the decision to extend the Right to Buy to Housing Association properties; the enforced sale of Council owned housing, introduction of the welfare benefits cap and changes in Local Housing Allowance. Supply has been further affected by Inner London boroughs now looking to secure cheaper property in Outer London in order to place their households in temporary accommodation.

This position has been created as an outcome of the current Government's Housing Policy and I therefore feel it would be more appropriate if Councillor Neville were to join me in questioning whether the Government has the right policy and priorities, which I feel will be a more effective way to address the current position."

Question 2 (Insurance Premium Tax) from Councillor Levy to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council:

"Does the Leader not agree that despite this "stealth tax" in combination with the wider regressive fiscal policy and cuts, which are impacting disproportionately on the most vulnerable, the Government is still failing to control the deficit and what impact does he feel this is having on the residents of Enfield?"

Reply from Councillor Taylor:

"Members may be surprised to hear that tax receipts fell in August whilst the deficit continues to rise. I do worry about the extent and impact of the next round of cuts the Government are planning given their ongoing failure to manage the economy and failure to control the deficit. It strikes me that the impact of this failure will result in more cuts to public sector services and will also damage the welfare and income of residents across Enfield."

Question 4 (Impact of the Government's Austerity Measures on Children's Services) from Councillor Barry to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection:

"I thank the Cabinet Member for sharing some of her concerns and would ask if she could clarify further what impact she feels the Government's welfare reforms will have on children and young people?"

Reply from Councillor Orhan

"What I did not mention in my written response was the prevailing pressure on social housing in London and impact of welfare reform to date, which means that our borough is seeing a regular picture of rehoused families, unsettled and requiring significant support, from school places through to help to manage behavioural issues and social care interventions. The evidence seen on a daily basis by our front-line of support services is that many of the

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newest arrivals to the Borough are bringing with them additional needs for support to maintain family health and wellbeing.

I am proud of our ability to date in developing services to meet changing needs; work to enable families to build on their strengths to tackle their issues where they can, and our endeavour to keep families together, keep children safe, healthy and achieving to the best of their potential. We have done this whilst also improving our standard of work to the satisfaction that Ofsted deem us to be a “Good” Authority.

However, Enfield runs a “lean” team. Efficiency measures have already been taken over the previous year’s covering each part of Children’s Services. The on-going demands for savings over the coming years will cut deeper than ever before and therefore I am concerned that we will be in the unenviable position of having more need and more demand but significantly less resource. Children’s Services have an enormous number of statutory duties that we simply must meet to comply with legal regulation. The diminishing resources mean that once such statutory duties are met, there will be little to nothing left to help those who find themselves on the edge of crisis and we will be unable to be the essential support so many turn to when they become overwhelmed by their economic and social situation. Without such targeted support before a crisis, more families could fracture, more children will need care at the critical end of the support spectrum, less children will achieve to their greatest educational potential and all of this will create a vicious cycle of vulnerability and demand for our most intensive and expensive services. That to me is the critical factor, of the devastating impact, that these reforms are having.”

Question 5 (Elizabeth House Re-provision) from Councillor Rye to Councillor A Cazimoglu, Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care

“Can the Cabinet Member say who she feels is to blame for the 5 year delay in this development being progressed on-site? Is it the previous Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, the Cabinet Member for Finance or will Cabinet take collective responsibility?”

Reply from Councillor A Cazimoglu:

“I was hoping that this issue would not treated as a political football as I feel I have already provided a full and transparent response to the question. You will appreciate that we were required to ensure that due process was followed in terms of the procurement process and I am delighted to confirm that having appointed a construction partner, work began on-site on 10 August 2015, with the new facility scheduled to be completed and open towards the end of 2016.

In terms of blame for the delay, Councillor Rye might want to consider the fact that Elizabeth House was the subject of a report to Cabinet in 2007 when he was Leader of the Council, at which stage the decision was made to close the facility. Councillor Rye was quoted in the minutes of the meeting as saying that he accepted re-provision would be a difficult and challenging process.

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This might explain why his Administration did nothing when they were in power and were awash with money.”

Question 6 (Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) & Benefit Sanctions) from Councillor Abdullahi to Councillor Brett, Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture.

“Can I ask the Cabinet Member how many sick and disabled people were sanctioned by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) last year and what can be done about it?”

Reply from Councillor Brett:

“Nationally, at least 10,000 sick and disabled people have been sanctioned in the last year. Some have lost their benefits for up to 3 years.

It is one thing to apply sanctions at a level to improve chances of employment: it is another to apply them to the point where a number of those to whom sanctions are being applied meet untimely deaths, as has been recently reported and recognised by the DWP themselves. Regulations are in place to protect those classified as vulnerable and a safeguarding audit should be undertaken before sanctions are applied. As a minimum people are entitled to a face to face interview, including a home visit.

In my role as Cabinet Member, I recently held a teleconference with representatives from the DWP and Council officers to outline my concerns and share information with them.”

Question 7 (Elizabeth House Re-provision) from Councillor Rye to Councillor A Cazimoglu, Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care.

“As there have been three failed procurements since 2010, what guarantees can you give as Cabinet Member, that the 2016 deadline will be met and will you undertake to report back to Council and Cabinet on any further slippage on the scheme?”

Reply from Councillor A Cazimoglu:

“I am glad that Councillor Rye has recognised the difficulties with the procurement process. Changes in market conditions have meant that it is now more difficult to attract interest than it used to be. One of the main reasons for this are Government cuts which have caused delays to investment decisions and concerns about the longer term sustainability of the care system.

A former Care Minister has warned that, without more cash, the health care system could collapse within 2 years. Many of the biggest care home providers are seriously considering pulling out of the market and are not expressing interest in tendering. The Kings Fund estimate that there is a £1.1

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billion gap between the cost of care and funding being made available, which is a position created by the current Government.

Our objective is to be able to provide safe good quality care at good value for money. If Councillor Rye is looking to apportion blame for these problems he may therefore want to look closer to home.”

Question 8 (Silicon Enfield Initiative) from Councillor Lemonides to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

“Given the cuts in grant being made by the current Government, can the Cabinet Member tell us how the Council intends to fund on an ongoing basis the excellent Silicon Enfield Initiative?”

Reply from Councillor Sitkin

“Due to this Government’s swingeing and draconian cuts, the Council is short of the internal resources it needs to progress the Silicon Enfield initiative as quickly as we would like. Having to rely on external sources of funding slows down the speed at which we can progress while also causing a partial loss of control. Having said that, the Business and Economic Development department’s novel way of engaging proactively with businesses and community stakeholders – the very same approach that explains the very rapid improvement in Enfield borough’s employment performance – means we are very hopeful of succeeding in this endeavour as we have elsewhere. The project is broken down into several stages (including premises, training, community outreach and entrepreneurship), each of which is at a different stage of advancement. At this stage of the negotiations it would be counterproductive to release detailed information but it is clear that the deals in question are going to be of great benefit to Enfield’s economy and all of its communities.

Can I also take this opportunity to clarify the information given in my written response to the original question by highlighting that we are looking at the creation of tech hubs in both the Winchmore Hill and Edmonton Green libraries, as well as at Meridian Water. Note that these latter two sites will ensure greater access to these economic development opportunities to some of our borough’s less affluent communities, a philosophy very much in line with this Administration’s One Enfield value system.”

Question 9 (Future Nursing and Residential Care Provision at Honeysuckle House) from Councillor Rye to Councillor Cazimoglu, Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care.

“The back history of this issue is interesting as the Council has only had one care contractor for more than 20 years. During my time as leader this was not a distressed contract. Given that the Cabinet Member has only answered part of my original question, can she now advise how she intends to guarantee that the Council will avoid incurring the unfavourable financial penalties arising

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from any potential closure of Honeysuckle House should the new provision not be achieved within the three year timeframe set under the contract?"

Reply from Councillor Cazimoglu

"I have been clear in my previous answer in explaining where the difficulties have occurred. We are currently reviewing future options with Cabinet already having received a report and another scheduled for the October meeting. Existing residents at Honeysuckle House will be moved to a new home, with the site to be agreed. **(Post Meeting Note: The response has been updated to reflect clarification provided to Councillor Rye by the Cabinet Member after the meeting).** Let me assure you that I certainly will not allow the Council to enter into contracts that do not provide value for money."

Question 10 (OFSTED judgements of Enfield Schools) from Councillor N Cazimoglu to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

"I congratulate the department for its success in terms of getting Enfield Schools into this good or outstanding position and also for the good Ofsted rating for Children's Services and safeguarding. Can the Cabinet Member also update us on the outcomes from more recent inspections?"

Reply from Councillor Orhan:

"I am pleased to advise Council of a further successful inspection outcome following a recent Ofsted and HMIP thematic inspection that focussed on how well we support young offenders living away from home. The Inspectors from both inspectorates were very complimentary about the governance, strategic direction and day to day delivery of the services for this particularly vulnerable group of young people. All services were considered very good and have further improved following the inspection in February 2015, particularly the services for Looked After Children. They will be highlighting some areas that they consider best practice to inform national recommendations when the report is published next Spring, and one of those areas is the partnership working in the Single Point of Entry (SPOE).

This national thematic review will be published in Spring 2016 and Enfield will be highlighted as an area of best practice. I would like to pay tribute to our staff for this achievement and I am delighted that their extraordinary efforts have been recognised in this way."

Question 11 (Primary School - Chase Farm Hospital site) from Councillor Anne Marie Pearce to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection.

"Can the Cabinet Member confirm whether any nearby alternative sites have been identified for consideration should the current negotiations to secure land for a school development on the Chase Farm Hospital site fail?"

Reply from Councillor Orhan:

“Thank you for your interest. I can confirm that negotiations with the Royal Free Hospital Trust are continuing but we are at a sensitive stage of a complex negotiation process so cannot provide any more detailed information at this stage. I will ensure members are kept informed, but you can be assured that a range of options are under consideration and have been since 2010.”

At this stage the Mayor advised that the 30 minute deadline for Council Questions was due to expire. Members were asked if they wished to extend the time available for Council Questions and Councillor Neville subsequently moved and Councillor Rye seconded a motion to extend the time available by a further 30 minutes.

The motion was put to the vote without discussion and was lost with the following result:

For: 19
Against: 31
Abstentions:0

Councillor Stewart advised that the Majority Group were minded to extend the time available to continue consideration of Council Questions but in view of the other business on the agenda only by a period of 15 minutes. She subsequently moved a motion to extend the time available by 15 minutes, which was seconded by Councillor Taylor and approved unanimously without a vote.

The Mayor then continued consideration of Council Questions, with the following supplementary questions raised:

Question 12 (Budget Cuts) from Councillor Chibah to Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

“By 2018/19 Council budgets have been and are projected to be cut by a total of £110m, which represents 60% of the revenue budget. Can the Cabinet Member explain why he feels these savage cuts to the public sector continue, when the Chancellor originally stated that he would be able to balance the books by 2015?”

Reply from Councillor Stafford:

“I am mystified like many others, given the Chancellors commitment to balance the books. I feel there are two reasons why we are still waiting for this commitment to be fulfilled. The first relates to the Conservative Party nationally, supported by the right wing media, convincing people of the lie that the recession was caused by Gordon Brown, when infact we were in the midst

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of a global recession caused in the main by activity within the USA. I am not sure how the demise of Lehman Brothers was caused by Gordon Brown.

The global recession has resulted in real pressure on income and other tax receipts impacted on economic growth. As an example where is the third runway at Heathrow, the new container port in London and HS2? The truth is that George Osborne, as Chancellor, cannot balance the books and has resorted to using the "Ladybird" book of economics. There is no growth, meaning the assault on the public sector will continue. I fear we will see further evidence of this in the coming weeks when the latest cuts to the police are announced."

Question 13 (FOUND event - Trent Park) from Councillor Lavender to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

"Will Councillor Anderson agree to a time bound response from officers regarding consideration of the various issues I have raised and will he ensure that I am informed of the outcome and that officers will then ensure the necessary actions are delivered?"

Reply from Councillor Taylor in Councillor Anderson's absence:

"I would agree that the request within the supplementary question is reasonable and will ensure that Councillor Anderson is advised accordingly."

Question 14 (Enfield CCTV Station) from Councillor During to Councillor Brett, Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture?

"Enfield has been proactive and shown good leadership in setting up a CCTV monitoring station, with credit to our former late colleague Lynn Romain for her work in this respect. Can the Cabinet Member give us a recent example of how the images provided by the cameras have been useful?"

Reply from Councillor Brett:

"I am happy to share a recent example from June when there was an attempt from men dressed as railway engineers to break into a cash machine located at a local station. The attempt was captured on the boroughs CCTV with the footage used by the police to assist them with their enquiries. I only wish that the quality of the CCTV cameras operated by TfL on the North Circular Road and A10 was as good as those operated by the Borough."

Question 15 (Highways Contractor) from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for the Environment

"Will the Cabinet Member provide an undertaking that if this Highways Contractor continues failing to deliver on schemes the Council will look to end its relationship with them and seek an alternative provider?"

Reply from Councillor Taylor in Councillor Anderson's absence:

“As Councillor Anderson has submitted his apologies for tonight’s meeting I will ask him to ensure a written response is provided.”

Post meeting Update: A written response has been provided for Councillor Laban.

Question 16 (Adult Social Care) from Councillor Jiagge to Councillor A Cazimoglu, Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care

“Can the Cabinet Member tell the Council how the savings in Adult Social Care have been managed?”

Reply from Councillor A Cazimoglu:

“In 2013-14 and 2014-15 over £20m worth of cuts have been made in terms of Adult Social Care, achieved mainly by cutting back office costs, while looking to maintain the quality of services. We are now awaiting the outcome from the Government’s autumn spending review to see if and where any further savings will be needed.

I hope that social care will be protected and can assure you we are continuing to look at all options to ensure that any funding gap can be bridged in a way that will still enable residents needs to be met and value for money to be provided. I would also like to take the opportunity to thank staff for the excellent job they are doing in continuing to deliver services.”

Question 20 (Pension Tax Relief) from Councillor Jemal to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

“The Treasury are consulting on changing the tax treatment for pension contributions. Is there a risk in this for pension saving, both in the Council’s scheme and for Enfield residents more widely?”

Reply from Councillor Taylor

“These matters will be discussed by the Council’s Pension Policy & Investment Committee in due course. It is not yet clear whether the proposed changes will affect people in defined benefit pension schemes. It is being proposed that the tax exempt status for pension contributions will be removed and replaced with tax exemptions on the money paid out. This could mean that people’s pension pots will be smaller and there may be a potential need to increase employers’ contributions to make up the shortfall.

These proposed changes are out for consultation and it may be that they do not affect defined benefit schemes. I will ensure that these changes along with their potential impact on Enfield are something the Pension Policy & Investment Committee continues to keep under review.”

Question 22 (Lane Closures on the M25) from Councillor Pite to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

“Can Councillor Taylor advise if he is aware of Connect Plus having undertaken any assessments into the effectiveness of the new traffic management scheme on the M25?”

Reply from Councillor Taylor

“Connect Plus have advised there will be a post opening project evaluation report into the effectiveness of the new scheme. This will look at the first year’s operation to identify any problems that need to be addressed, or highlight any improvements that have been made as a result of the new all lanes running scheme. Clearly any problems experienced on the M25 will impact on roads within the borough so there will be a need for the Council to analysis the outcome of the evaluation report and make representatives as appropriate.”

At this stage, the Mayor advised that the time available for Council Questions (as extended) had expired and the meeting moved on to consider the next item of business.

68

SCRUTINY ANNUAL WORKPROGRAMME & WORKSTREAMS 2015/16

Councillor Levy moved and Councillor Smith seconded the report from the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (No.54A) setting out the Scrutiny Annual Work Programme and workstreams identified by Overview & Scrutiny Committee (OSC) for 2015/16.

NOTED

1. The work programme and workstreams had been referred onto Council for formal approval following consideration by Overview & Scrutiny Committee (2 June 2015) and consultation with Cabinet on 16 September 2015.
2. The work programme proposed by OSC included programmes for both the Standing Panels on Health & Crime as well as a list of the agreed workstreams prioritised for 2015/16 (Appendix 2) and additional list of potential workstreams identified by Members (Appendix 3).
3. The important role of scrutiny with the context of the Council’s governance arrangements and also in relation to member development.
4. The more outcome based, balanced and flexible approach towards scrutiny provided through the workstreams and need identified to ensure consistency in membership in order to allow members to develop their knowledge and expertise in the areas being reviewed.

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5. Cabinet, in considering and recommending the work programme and work streams to Council had noted their wide ranging and flexible nature, alongside the need:
 - a. to ensure that Cabinet Members were invited to engage in reviews relating to services within their portfolio as well as with OSC on a more systematic basis outside of the formal work programme; and
 - b. to ensure, subject to available resources and time, that OSC were encouraged to take as wide a view as possible in terms of scrutiny's role around policy and service development including looking at areas of service not currently being provided and the justification for this.
6. Despite initial concerns expressed by the Opposition Group regarding the recent changes introduced to the scrutiny function it was felt that a lot of valuable work had been undertaken on a cross party basis under the new scrutiny model. Concerns were however recognised in relation to the need to ensure that members from both groups were encouraged to attend, participate and engage in the scrutiny process.
7. The thanks expressed by members to the officers involved in supporting the scrutiny function for their help in delivering a comprehensive and well balanced scrutiny programme.

The recommendations in the report were then put to the vote and agreed unanimously, without further debate or a vote.

AGREED to approve adoption of the 2015/16 scrutiny work programme and workstreams for the Council's Overview & Scrutiny Committee, as detailed in Appendix 1 of the report.

69

AUDIT COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 2014/15

Councillor Lemonides moved and Councillor Maguire seconded the Audit Committee Annual Report 2014/15, which set out the key issues dealt with by the Committee over the past year.

NOTED

1. The report had initially been considered by the Audit Committee on 9 July and had subsequently been approved for recommendation on to Council by the Committee on 23 September 2015.
2. The importance in ensuring that the Council maintained a robust audit function and governance arrangements in order to protect the interests of the Council and wider community.
3. The key areas of work undertaken by the Committee during the past year in order to ensure that the Council's internal control environment

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was kept under review and was relevant and proportionate. Full details of the areas covered had been set out in Appendix A of the report, with specific reference made to work around the management of risk, risk awareness and counter fraud activity.

4. The close working relationship between the Committee and Council's external auditors, Grant Thornton.
5. The role of the Committee in holding the Executive to account, which had been demonstrated throughout the year by the attendance of senior officers at its meetings and through the work undertaken to review the use of Contract Procedure Rule waivers and changes made to the procedure as a result. Concerns in relation to this issue were highlighted by the Leader of the Opposition who, whilst recognising the changes in procedure, felt the Committee would need to continue monitoring the use of these waivers.
6. The cross party nature of the work undertaken by the Committee, which was supported by the Leader of the Opposition. Councillor Lemonides, as chair, felt that the Committee had covered a wide range of issues and undertaken its role effectively against a background of increasing pressure on resources and thanked all members and officers involved for their ongoing support.

The recommendations in the report were subsequently agreed unanimously, without further debate or a vote.

AGREED to approve the Audit Committee Annual Report for 2014/15.

70

CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF BUSINESS

Councillor Stewart moved and Councillor Taylor seconded a proposal, under paragraph 2.2(b) of the Council Procedure Rules, to change the order of items on the agenda so that the following was dealt with as the next item of business:

- Item 12: Motions

The change in the order of the agenda was put to the vote, without further debate, and agreed as follows:

For: 32

Against: 15

Abstentions: 0

Please note the minutes reflect the order in which the items were dealt with at the meeting.

71

MOTIONS

1.1 Councillor Brett moved and Councillor B.Charalambous seconded the following motion:

“Enfield Council regrets the recent statements regarding cuts to PCSOs at a time when reported violent crime is increasing in Enfield.”

Following a debate, the motion was put to the vote and agreed, with the following result:

For: 32

Against: 0

Abstentions: 19

Councillor Laban declared a non-pecuniary interest in the above motion. She left the chamber, after the debate, but before the vote took place and took no part in the decision.

72

CHANGE IN ORDER OF BUSINESS

Given the limited time remaining to complete the business listed on the agenda Councillor E.Hayward moved and Councillor Neville seconded a proposal, under paragraph 2.2(b) of the Council Procedure Rules, to change the order of items on the agenda so that the following was dealt with as the next item of business:

- Item 10: Review of Political Balance and Council Proportionality Arrangements

The proposal to change the order of the agenda was put to the vote and not approved.

In accordance with section 15.4 of the Council Procedure rules the Opposition Group requested a roll call vote, with the result as follows:

For 20

Councillor Erin Celebi

Councillor Lee Chamberlain

Councillor Jason Charalambous

Councillor Don Delman

Councillor Nick Dines

Councillor Peter Fallart

Councillor Alessandro Georgiou

Councillor Elaine Hayward

Councillor Ertan Hurer

Councillor Eric Jukes

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Councillor Joanne Laban
Councillor Michael Lavender
Councillor Andy Milne
Councillor Terry Neville
Councillor Anne Marie Pearce
Councillor Daniel Pearce
Councillor Michael Rye
Councillor Edward Smith
Councillor Jim Steven
Councillor Glynis Vince

Against: 33

Councillor Abdul Abdullahi
Councillor Ali Bakir
Councillor Dinah Barry
Councillor Yasemin Brett
Councillor Alev Cazimoglu
Councillor Nesil Cazimoglu
Councillor Bambos Charalambous
Councillor Katherine Chilbah
Councillor Guney Dogan
Councillor Sarah Doyle
Councillor Christiana During
Councillor Nesimi Erbil
Councillor Krystal Fonyonga
Councillor Achilleas Georgiou
Councillor Christine Hamilton
Councillor Ahmet Hassan
Councillor Jansev Jemal
Councillor Doris Jiage
Councillor Nneka Keazor
Councillor Bernadette Lapage
Councillor Dino Lemonides
Councillor Derek Levy
Councillor Mary Maguire
Councillor Don McGowan
Councillor Ayfer Orhan
Councillor Ahmet Oykenner
Councillor Vicki Pite
Councillor Toby Simon
Councillor Alan Sitkin
Councillor Andrew Stafford
Councillor Claire Stewart
Councillor Doug Taylor
Councillor Ozzie Uzoanya

Abstentions: 0

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Please note the minutes reflect the order in which the items were dealt with at the meeting.

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MOTIONS

1.1 Councillor Maguire moved and Councillor Georgiou seconded the following motion:

“Enfield Council notes the desperate plight of refugees fleeing Syria and seeking safety in the countries of the EU.

This Council will work with other London Councils to play a part in the national response to the crisis.

This Council, however, insists that the Government must fully fund the national response for as long as it takes and not just for one year”

Following a short debate on the motion, Councillor Dines moved and Councillor Neville seconded the following amendment to the motion:

To delete the last paragraph of the original motion and replace it with the following paragraphs:

“This Council recognises that the Government has contributed over £1.1billion in aid in response to the crisis in Syria/Iraq, the UK’s largest ever response to a humanitarian crisis. The Council also acknowledges the role and commitment of the Royal Navy, which has rescued over 6,700 people making the perilous journey across the Mediterranean.

This Council acknowledges and welcomes the Government’s decision to resettle 20,000 refugees over the lifetime of this current Parliament and requests that the cost of local authorities of this be borne by the National Government, not putting financial pressure on local authorities.”

Following a further debate, the amendment was put to the vote and lost with the following result:

For: 20
Against: 32
Abstentions: 0

The substantive (un-amended) motion was then put to the vote without any further debate, and agreed with the following result:

For: 32
Against: 20
Abstentions: 0

74

COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE 8 - DURATION OF COUNCIL MEETING

The Mayor advised, at this stage of the meeting, that the time available to complete the agenda had now elapsed so Council Procedure Rule 8 would apply.

NOTED that in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 8 the remaining items of business on the Council agenda were considered without debate.

75

APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Council was asked to confirm the appointment of Mrs Chaitali Roy as Independent Member of the Audit Committee.

NOTED that the appointment had been recommended by the Audit Committee following a selection process undertaken by an Appointment Panel established by the Committee.

AGREED that Council formally approve and confirm the appointment of Mrs Chaitali Roy as an Independent Member of the Audit Committee for a two year term of office to expire on 24 September 2017.

76

REVIEW OF PROPORTIONALITY ARRANGEMENTS

RECEIVED a briefing paper from the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services advising members of a change in the political balance of the Council and associated review of the proportionality arrangements relating to the allocation of seats on the committees, joint committees and panels that have been set up for discharge of the Council functions.

AGREED to note the changes in political balance and proportionality on the Council and to agree the revised allocation of seats as set out in the briefing note.

The Leader of the Opposition asked for it be recorded that the Opposition Group would have voted against the above recommendation, given concerns regarding the ongoing status of the councillors named within the briefing paper.

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MOTIONS

The following motions listed on the agenda lapsed due to lack of time:

12.3 In the name of Councillor Orhan:

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“Following the campaign in the Londra Gazette and my letter to the Schools Minister urging him to intervene and force the AQA and OCR exam boards to reconsider the decision to scrap “A” levels and GCSEs of certain community languages such as Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Polish and Turkish, it has been disappointing that other than a reprieve of a year no firm announcement of a commitment has been made by the Government that a u-turn has been achieved. It begs the question who is in charge of education in the UK and if this Government is committed to providing language skill opportunities much in demand in business and much in need by an outward facing country.

As this is of a huge interest for Enfield residents I ask the Council to fully support me in a letter urging the government to make a public statement that community languages will be taught in school beyond 2017.”

12.4 In the name of Councillor N.Cazimoglu:

“The country, particularly London, is facing a housing crisis and residents in Enfield are feeling the effects. This Council believes that the only real solution is to build more homes.

House building is at its lowest since the 1920’s; private rents have increased by 37% in the past five years and the government continue to use billions of pounds of public money to subsidise private landlords through housing benefit.

This Council believes that government is complacent about the housing crisis which is affecting many of our residents in Enfield.

We call on the government to grant local authorities the powers and financial ability to increase the supply of housing for our residents. The government should go further than they already have in lifting the cap on borrowing for Housing Revenue Accounts. Council’s must be given the financial flexibilities they need to be able to scale up housing development, both in partnership and directly.”

12.5 In the name of Councillor Laban:

“Enfield Council does not support any proposal for female only train carriages on trains. The idea amounts to nothing more than gender segregation and does nothing to address any of the issues of sexual harassment - those people travelling within the borough of Enfield should feel safe on trains, isolating women and treating them as the problem is not the answer.”

78

USE OF COUNCIL'S URGENCY PROCEDURE

NOTED the details provided of the following decision taken under the Council’s urgency procedure relating to the waiver of call-in along with the reason for urgency. The decision had been made in accordance with the urgency procedures set out in Paragraph 17.3 of Chapter 4.2 (Scrutiny) and

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Paragraph 16 of Chapter 4.6 (Access to Information) of the Council's Constitution.

- Housing Quarterly Electricity Contract Renewal

79

MEMBERSHIPS

AGREED the following change to committee memberships:

(1) Public Transport Consultative Group

Councillor Laban to be replaced by Councillor R Hayward.

80

NOMINATIONS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

No changes to the nominations on Outside Bodies were notified.

81

CALLED IN DECISIONS

None received.

82

DATE OF NEXT MEETING & CHANGE IN DATE FOR JANUARY 2016 MEETING

NOTED the next meeting of the Council would be held at 7.00pm on Wednesday 11 November 2015 at the Civic Centre.

AGREED that due to a clash with an event arranged to commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day the Council meeting which was scheduled to have taken place on Wednesday 27 January be moved to Thursday 28 January 2016 at 7:00pm.

MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015/2016 REPORT NO.

120**MEETING TITLE AND DATE:**

**Council- 11th November
2015**

REPORT OF:

Director of Finance,
Resources & Customer
Services

Agenda – Part: 1**Item: 7**

**Subject: Petition –
Protection of Green Belt land
and wildlife at Enfield Road**

Wards: Highlands

**Members consulted: Cllr Taylor, Leader of
Council**

Contact officer and telephone number: Claire Johnson Scrutiny & Member
Services Manager, Telephone: 020 8379 4239
Email: Claire.Johnson@enfield.gov.uk

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report provides detail on a petition received calling on the Council to protect the green belt land and wildlife at Enfield Road.
- 1.2 Under the Council's Petition scheme if more than 3,124 valid signatures are received it will be debated at Full Council. This petition has 3,462 signatures.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Council is asked to receive the petition from the Lead Petitioners, and in accordance with the Councils Petition scheme, allow consideration of the views expressed in the petition.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Council's Petition Scheme details that compliant petitions submitted to the Council must include:
 - A clear and concise statement covering the subject of the petition. It should state what action the petitioners wish the Council to take;

- The name and address and signature of any person supporting the petition;
- Petitions should identify the petition organiser.

3.2 The Council's Petition Scheme enables Petitions with 3,124 signatures (1% of the assessed population from the 2011 census as published by the Office of National Statistics) to be debated at Full Council.

4. PETITION

4.1 A petition from Enfield Road Watch Action Group to protect the green belt land at Enfield Road was received on 16th October 2015. The Petition statement and covering supporting letter are attached as Appendix A and B.

4.2 Both an e-petition and paper petition have been submitted with 3,462 signatures. These signatures have been checked for duplicates and incomplete information and there are sufficient numbers to trigger a full Council debate.

4.3 The covering supporting letter states that Enfield Road Watch Action group object to any development on the Green Belt land on Enfield Road and look to those in power within the council to refuse any future planning permission.

5. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RESOURCES AND CUSTOMER SERVICES AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations in this report.

5.2 Legal Implications

5.2.1 The recommendation set out within this report is within the Council's powers and duties.

5.2.2 The statutory duty to have a petition scheme was repealed under the Localism Act 2011. Upon abolition of this duty the Council resolved that its existing Petition scheme would remain in force in the interests of promoting democracy.

5.2.3 The Council has power under section 1(1) of the Localism Act 2011 to do anything that individuals generally may do, provided it is not prohibited by legislation and subject to Public Law principles. There is no express prohibition, restriction or limitation contained in a statute against use of the power in this way. In addition, section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 gives a local authority power to do

anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of its functions.

5.2.4 The Council's Petitions Scheme provides that a petition can be referred to full Council for debate with 3,124 signatures, being at least 1% of the assessed population figure from the 2011 census as published by the Office of National Statistics. The Council should decide how to respond to the petition by taking the action the petition requests, not taking the action requested for reasons put forward in the debate, or commissioning further investigation into the matter.

5.2.5 There is an existing legal framework for the consideration of planning applications by the Local Planning Authority.

5.3 Property Implications

There are no property implications relating to the petition.

6 KEY RISKS

Members of the Council note that the council petition scheme allows a debate at Full Council following the requisite number of signatures.

7. IMPACT ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

7.1 Fairness for All, Growth and Sustainability, Strong Communities

The Council's Petitions Scheme ensures that the public are able to register their opinions on issues of importance to them.

8. EQUALITIES IMPACT IMPLICATIONS

Corporate advice has been sought in regard to equalities, and an agreement has been reached that an equalities impact assessment is not relevant or proportionate for the consideration of the Petition to Protect the Green Belt Land and the wildlife at Enfield Road at this stage.

9. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no Performance Management Implications

10. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

There are no Public Health implications from debating this petition.

Background Papers:

None

Appendix A

Petitioning Enfield Local Authority

PROTECT the Green Belt Land and the wildlife at Enfield Road

GREEN BELT LAND AND WILDLIFE UNDER THREAT

Fairview New Homes are proposing to build on Green Belt land on Enfield Road (EN2 7HX).

For many years this land has been used for grazing horses and is the habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, including hedgehogs, bats, muntjac deer, pheasants, owls, woodpeckers and many species of birds. It also contains beautiful specimens of ancient oak trees and hedgerows.

THIS IS ALL NOW UNDER THREAT.

Local residents, The Enfield Society, The Western Enfield Residents Association, Campaign for Rural England, The London Green Belt Council, Local Ward Councillors believe that Enfield should retain its Green Belt land and the wildlife that live there. Any threats by developers should be fought by local people and those that care about the natural environment.

This land is Green Belt and an Area of Special Character as detailed and confirmed by Enfield Council. Forming part of the Merryhills Brook Valley extending down to Boxer's Lake and its Green Chain link, it performs an important function extending the Green Belt up to the urban edge and creating a separation between Slades Hill (World's End) and Oakwood. This forms an important and valuable connection passing through the Green Belt.

Enfield Road Watch, an action group committee has been formed to oversee things on behalf of residents and the wider community concerned about this proposal, along with the other Societies and Associations mentioned

For more information please visit our website
at:<http://www.spanglefish.com/enfieldroadwatch>

Email us at: enfieldroadwatch@googlemail.com

Follow us on Facebook:<https://www.facebook.com/enfieldroadwatch>

Thank you for your support and together we can make a difference.

Enfield RoadWatch Action Group

Appendix B

For the attention of:

Cllr Doug Taylor Leader of the Council, LB Enfield
Cllr Terry Neville Leader of the Opposition, LB Enfield
Cllr Daniel Anderson Cabinet member for Environment, LB Enfield
All Councillors, LB Enfield

Dear Sir/Madam,

Enfield RoadWatch is an Action Group made up of local residents who are committed to protecting the Green Belt land South of Enfield Road on behalf of residents and the wider community and to safeguard it for our future generations. We are submitting this petition to Full Council at the London Borough of Enfield to demonstrate the overwhelming number of objections to any development on this, or other, Green Belt land. Following the launch of the petition, over 3,600 people within seven weeks have signed and more are still coming forward.

Why are residents so opposed?

The field in question was awarded Green Belt status in Enfield's 1947 Development Plan. It is also an Area of Special Character as detailed and confirmed by Enfield Council as recently as November, 2014. Forming part of the Merryhills Brook Valley extending down to Boxer's Lake and its Green Chain link, it performs an important function extending the Green Belt up to the urban edge and also prevents ribbon development between Oakwood and Enfield, avoiding neighboring towns merging into one another. Development on this field forms no part of the local plan and should be forcefully resisted as destructive of the character of Western Enfield.

For many years this land has been used for grazing horses and is the habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, including hedgehogs, bats, muntjac deer, pheasants, owls, woodpeckers and many other species of birds. It also contains beautiful specimens of ancient hedgerows and oak trees which all have protection orders.

This is all now under threat.

Local residents, The Enfield Society, The Western Enfield Residents Association, Federation of Enfield Residents & Allied Associations, Campaign for Rural England, The London Green Belt Council, Friends of Trent Country Park, Trent Park Conservation Committee and Local Ward Councillors believe that Enfield should retain its Green Belt land and the wildlife that lives there.

What's being currently planned?

Fairview Homes have an option to purchase the land from the Diocese of London and the current proposal shows the development of 300+ dwellings subject to planning permission approval, when plans are formally submitted. In order to leverage the 'very special circumstances' clause, which is the only way planning permission might be granted on the Green Belt, Fairview's development would include an eight-form entry secondary school and four-form entry sixth form college,

catering to 1500 students. Finchley-based Church of England secondary, Wren Academy, has been chosen by Fairview as their school provider. The most recent school places report shows no evidence of a need for these school places in this area and therefore no 'very special circumstances' exist. The proposed development would also cause additional traffic congestion on the already very busy main route into Enfield and would place a further strain on other infrastructure resources.

Any regard for a development like this on Green Belt land works against Enfield's Core Strategy, Development Management Document and Local Plan.

The Future

Enfield's future generations and current residents rely on the green belt for the environment and to control and combat omissions. If the current Administration breach Green Belt regulations, by granting planning permission to develop this Green Belt land, a precedent will be set and result in a consequential loss of all of Enfield's Green Belt. This would demonstrate irresponsible stewardship and a lack of strategic thinking to recycle brownfield sites.

Enfield RoadWatch representing 3,600+ signatories (and rapidly growing) object to any development on the Green Belt land on Enfield Road and look to those in power within the Council to refuse any future planning permission for the sake of Enfield's history and future.

Ian D'Souza
Enfield RoadWatch

OPPOSITION PRIORITY BUSINESS: COUNCIL - 11th NOVEMBER 2015**SAFEGUARDING THE GREEN BELT FROM RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT****1 Background and purpose**

- 1.1 Enfield's population has grown rapidly in the past decade and presently stands at 324,000 comprising 129,000 households making it the fourth largest borough in London. Projections indicate that by 2032 the population will have risen to over 358,000. Reflecting this, the GLA's London Plan (March 2015) increases Enfield's target from a minimum of 560 new homes per annum to a minimum of 798 homes per annum.
- 1.2 The scale of this challenge means that a range of sources of supply of suitable land will be needed. The simplest and cheapest available land to develop from the Council's and residential developers' perspective is to be found in the Green Belt in the northern part of the Borough. **The Conservative Opposition has noted increased interest in developing sites in the Green Belt for residential development in recent months and seeks through this OPB to highlight the issues raised and to make a reasoned case for maintaining the current safeguards preventing such development.**

2. The proposed Enfield Road residential development

- 2.1 The petition submitted by the Enfield Road Watch and heard by the Council prior to this OPB seeks to oppose the possible redevelopment by Fairview New Homes of a substantial site in the Green Belt south of Enfield Road for 300 plus new homes and an 8 – form of entry secondary school linked to the Wren Academy in Finchley. We understand the Council's Planning Department is consulting the GLA but the formal application process has not yet been initiated.
- 2.2 This is potentially one of the most significant attacks on the Green Belt we have seen in recent years. It is understood that the Administration is minded to look favourably on this development and it therefore requires scrutiny by the whole Council as well as through the planning process. As part of OPB we would therefore ask the Administration to:
 - 2.2.1 Confirm the proposed process under which the planning application in relation to this site will be assessed, given that the review of the Local Plan has not yet started
 - 2.2.2 Confirm whether, given that the report on school places to the Cabinet on 21st October said that additional demand for secondary school places in the west of the Borough was not likely to occur for another 5 years and the highest immediate demand is likely to be in the central Enfield area, ~~has~~ the Council has considered the likely financial impact on Southgate and Highlands schools

once the new school is complete.

- 2.2.3 Provide a list of all the potential academy/free school providers contacted in relation to this site as required under section 6A of the Education and Inspections Act 2006?
- 2.2.4 Confirm what net increase in secondary school places is estimated to be provided by the proposed new school if 300 new homes are developed on the adjacent site, many of which will be occupied by families.
- 2.2.5 Confirm, with Enfield Road a major gateway between Enfield and Southgate and an escape route from the M25, what traffic assessments have been undertaken to ensure that this route remains uncongested and the other roads linked to it.

3. Other impacts on the Green Belt

- 3.1 Another worrying example is the purchase by the Council earlier this year of Sloeman's Farm in the Green Belt, a 47 hectare site, just north of Whitewebbs's public Golf Course for several million pounds whilst the Council claims consistently that it has no money. There have been persistent rumours that the Golf Course is struggling financially and we are therefore concerned for its future. When the Sloeman's Farm decision was called in by the Opposition on financial grounds earlier this year, the Leader of the Council was unable or unwilling to explain what the ultimate purpose of this acquisition was which was alarming given that the Council had previously been selling off freeholds in the Green Belt to raise money.
- 3.2 We recently heard that Berkeley Homes have purchased the former Middlesex University site in the heart of Trent Park following the demise of the former owners, the Malaysian Allianze University of Medical Science. This raises different, although important, issues regarding the conservation of the Green belt because the historic house is listed but surrounded by poor quality student housing constructed in the 1960s

4 The Green Belt and why it is Government policy to protect it

- 4.1 The Government attaches great importance to the Green Belt. As Section 9 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced in March 2012 makes clear the fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.
- 4.2 The Green Belt serves five purposes:
 - To check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
 - To prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;

- To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns;
- To assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

4.3 The NPPF makes some other important points:

- Once established, the Green Belt boundaries in any given area should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan;
- The local authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in the Green Belt except in the case of:
 - Buildings for agriculture and forestry
 - Provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, recreation and for cemeteries
 - The extension or alteration of a building providing the new building is the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces;
 - Limited infilling in villages and limited affordable housing if set out in the Local Plan
 - Limited infilling or partial or complete redevelopment of brown field sites within the Green Belt which would not have a greater impact than the existing development.

4.4 The London Plan issued in March 2015 is equally clear. The Mayor strongly supports the current extent of London's Green Belt, its extension in appropriate circumstances and its protection from inappropriate development. It goes on to say that paragraphs 79-92 of the NPPF (summarised above) gives clear guidance on the functions the Green Belt performs, its key characteristics, acceptable uses and how its boundaries should be altered, if necessary. The Green Belt has an important role to play as part of London's multifunctional green infrastructure and the Mayor is keen to see improvements in its overall quality and accessibility. Green Belts are likely to help human health by combating pollution in built up areas; maintain biodiversity; and improve the quality of life through healthier lifestyles and air quality.

4.5 Although planning guidance has not changed significantly, the Green Belt is coming under increasing threat from residential development. In 2009/10 only 2,259 new homes were developed across the Green Belt. In 2014/15, this figure had grown to 11,977.

4.6 The former Local Government Secretary, Eric Pickles, issued new guidance earlier this year after becoming concerned that Councils were sacrificing Green Belt to meet new housing targets. The NPPF includes protections for the Green Belt, but he was

concerned that councils were ignoring them. Specifically the new guidance makes clear that councils do not have to build on the Green Belt to meet 5 year housing targets. A Government source was quoted as saying “Many planning officers are telling their councillors that they have to remove Green Belt protection when drawing up local plans in order to meet housing demand. The Government is making it clear that this isn’t the case.”

- 4.7 We understand that the Council’s review of its Core Strategy (Local Plan) is imminent. Enfield’s Local Plan is the key to shaping the future of the Borough and ensuring the right amount of development is built in the right place at the right time. Public consultation will outline the challenges faced by Enfield and seek views from the local residents, businesses and other stakeholders on how growth will be accommodated. We hope, however, that the Administration will not hide behind the fact that a review is due to start and refuse to debate Green Belt issues which are of significant public interest.

8 **Conclusions**

- 8.1 The purpose of this OPB is to set out the planning position regarding the protection of the Green Belt and clarify any misconceptions as to what constitutes exceptional circumstances for allowing development. It seems clear, notwithstanding the demand for new housing in the borough and for schools and other infrastructure to support it, that permitting new large scale residential development in the Green Belt is not permissible.

9 **Recommendations to Council**

That the Administration:

- 9.1 Agrees to respond to the issues highlighted in section 4 of the OPB paper relating to Enfield Road.
- 9.2 Agrees to comply with the criteria laid down by Government and the Mayor to protect the rural character of the Green Belt and not allow residential or other inappropriate development on it.
- 9.3 Confirms the start and proposed completion dates of the Local Plan review in particular when public consultation will be undertaken **and**, furthermore, agrees to publish the terms and scope of the review as soon as possible.
- 9.4 Agrees to publish the list of significant brown field sites within the Borough that are available for residential development as has been asked for by the Opposition on a

number of occasions.

- 9.5 Agrees, given that a Labour Government under Ed Milliband was not elected and that the green belt remains safe under a Conservative Government, to provide a timetable for the disposal of Sloeman's farm to the private sector.
- 9.6 Agrees, in order to reassure local residents and protect the environmental and civic amenity of Trent Park, to provide a development plan for the campus site setting out the Council's requirements in terms of public access to the listed House and grounds; whether the educational use of the House will be preserved; the heights and density of the residential development and the design standards that will apply.
- 9.7. Agrees to support a call to the next Mayor of London to tighten further the provisions relating to the metropolitan Green Belt so that it becomes impossible for development to take place in the Green Belt for other than specified exceptions.

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13. OPPOSITION BUSINESS

(Updated: Council 23/1/08 & Council 1/4/09 & Council 11/11/09 & Council 29/1/14)

13.1 The Council will, at four meetings a year, give time on its agenda to issues raised by the Official Opposition Party (second largest party). This will be at the 1st meeting (June), and then the 3rd, 4th and 6th meetings out of the 7 ordinary meetings programmed each year (unless otherwise agreed between the political parties). A minimum 45 minutes will be set aside at each of the four meetings.

13.2 All Council meetings will also provide opportunities for all parties and individual members to raise issues either through Question Time, motions or through policy and other debates.

(Updated: Council 11/11/09)

13.3 The procedure for the submission and processing of such business is as follows:

- (a) The second largest party shall submit to the Assistant Director, Corporate Governance a topic for discussion no later than 21 calendar days prior to the Council meeting. This is to enable the topic to be fed into the Council agenda planning process and included in the public notice placed in the local press, Council publications, plus other outlets such as the Council's web site.
- (b) The Assistant Director, Corporate Governance will notify the Mayor, Leader of the Council, the Chief Executive and the relevant Corporate Management Board member(s) of the selected topic(s).
- (c) Opposition business must relate to the business of the Council, or be in the interests of the local community generally.
- (d) If requested, briefings on the specific topic(s) identified will be available to the second largest party from the relevant Corporate Management Board member(s) before the Council meeting.
- (e) No later than 9 calendar days (deadline time 9.00 am) prior to the meeting, the second largest party must provide the Assistant Director, Corporate Governance with an issues paper for inclusion within the Council agenda. This paper should set out the purpose of the business and any recommendations for consideration by Council. The order in which the business will be placed on the agenda will be in accordance with paragraph 2.2 of Part 4, Chapter 1 of this Constitution relating to the Order of Business at Council meetings.
- (f) That Party Leaders meet before each Council meeting at which Opposition Business was to be discussed, to agree how that debate will be managed at the Council meeting. (Updated: Council 11/11/09)
- (g) The discussion will be subject to the usual rules of debate for Council meetings, except as set out below. The Opposition business will be

conducted as follows:

- (i) The debate will be opened by the Leader of the Opposition (or nominated representative) who may speak for no more than 10 minutes.
- (ii) A nominated member of the Majority Group will be given the opportunity to respond, again taking no more than 10 minutes.
- (iii) The Mayor will then open the discussion to the remainder of the Council. Each member may speak for no more than 5 minutes but, with the agreement of the Mayor, may do so more than once in the debate.
- (iv) At the discretion of the Mayor the debate may take different forms including presentations by members, officers or speakers at the invitation of the second largest party.
- (v) Where officers are required to make a presentation this shall be confined to background, factual or professional information. All such requests for officer involvement should be made thorough the Chief Executive or the relevant Director.
- (vi) The issue paper should contain details of any specific actions or recommendations being put forward for consideration as an outcome of the debate on Opposition Business.
(Updated: Council 22/9/10 & Council 29/1/14)
- (vii) Amendments to the recommendations within the Opposition Business paper may be proposed by the Opposition Group. They must be seconded. The Opposition will state whether the amendment(s) is/are to replace the recommendations within the paper or be an addition to them.
- (viii) Before the Majority party concludes the debate, the leader of the Opposition will be allowed no more than 5 minutes to sum up the discussion.
- (ix) The Majority Group will then be given the opportunity to say if, and how, the matter will be progressed.
- (x) If requested by the Leader of the Opposition or a nominated representative, a vote will be taken. (updated Council: 22/9/10)

MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015/2016 REPORT NO. **121**

MEETING TITLE AND DATE:

Council - 11 November 2015

REPORT OF:

Ian Davis; Director -
Regeneration and Environment

Agenda – 1

Item: 9

Subject: Approval of Enfield's Gambling Act 2005 Policy and 'No Casinos' Resolution

Wards: All

Key Decision No: KD 4199

Cabinet Member consulted: Cllr Anderson

Contact officer and telephone number:

Ellie Green, Principal Licensing Officer Tel: 0208 379 8543

Email: ellie.green@enfield.gov.uk

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Council is required to prepare, consult upon and agree a Statement of Principles (Licensing Policy) every 3 years under section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005. The last policy was published on 30 January 2013, and the revised policy must be published by 30 January 2016.
- 1.2 Consultation has been undertaken in accordance with section 349 (3) of the Act and the Council is asked to approve the statement of principles shown at Appendix 1.
- 1.3 In accordance with Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 the Council, as Licensing Authority, may resolve not to issue casino premises licences and renew this every 3 years. The last resolution was 30 January 2013 and the Council is asked to consider passing such a resolution again.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the results of the public consultation and amendments made thereafter to the proposed Statement of Principles (policy), under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 2.2 To approve the Statement of Principles (policy), under the Gambling Act 2005, attached as Appendix 1.
- 2.3 To resolve not to issue casino premises licences under the Gambling Act 2005.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Council has a statutory duty, following public consultation, to publish its gambling policy under the Gambling Act 2005 every three years.
- 3.2 The existing policy was last approved by Council on 30 January 2013. It is due for revision, consultation and publishing by 30 January 2016.
- 3.3 The Council may also, every three years, resolve not to issue casino premises licences under the Gambling Act 2005.
- 3.4 On 30 January 2013, the Council resolved not to issue casino premises licences under the Gambling Act 2005. It is proposed that the Council takes a new 'no casino' resolution. There are no casinos within the borough and, since January 2010, the Council has not received a single enquiry in respect of casino licences.
- 3.5 The new gambling policy needs to be approved at 11 November 2015 Council meeting in order to meet the statutory publication procedures for the policy to be in place by 30 January 2016.
- 3.6 The revised (4th) edition of the Gambling Policy is attached at Appendix 1 for consideration. The Policy was considered by the Licensing Committee on 14 October 2015 and approved for recommendation on to Council. It was also on public consultation between 17 July 2015 and 2 October 2015 (11 weeks).
- 3.7 The main changes to the Gambling Act policy reflect the significant changes in the recent revision of the Gambling Commission's Guidance document. The guidance was produced in draft for public consultation from March 2015 to 22 June 2015. The final version was published in September 2015 – during the period of public consultation on Enfield's revised Gambling Act policy.
- 3.8 The Gambling Act 2005 (section 153), requires that licensing authorities 'aim to permit' the use of premises for gambling, in so far as it is considered to be reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives. Licensing authorities are required to use their powers; such as imposition of licence conditions, to moderate the risks to the licensing objectives rather than setting out to prevent gambling.
- 3.9 The Licensing Objectives are:
 - Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 3.10 Factors which cannot be taken into account when considering applications for gambling premises include:
 - Unfulfilled 'demand' for gambling premises

- The clustering of gambling premises in an area/location
- Planning permission or building control approvals that may be needed under those legislation and/or if they are likely to be granted
- Whether the premises is likely to cause nuisance or anti-social behaviour (these are not a licensing objective under the Gambling Act)

4.0 Existing Statement of Principles (Policy)

- 4.1 Since January 2013, we have received 330 gambling licence applications. However, only 21 of these applications (6.4%) were applications for new licences or for variation of existing licences which could have been subject to objections and could have been referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee. In the event none of these applications received objections and none were referred to a Sub-Committee hearing.
- 4.2 Since January 2013 we have not received any applications (from our partner agencies or from local residents or businesses) to review any gambling licences in Enfield.
- 4.3 In 2013, there were 75 licensed betting shops in the borough. Since 2013 an additional 11 betting shops have been licensed, but in the same period 6 betting shops have closed. There is no obvious pattern as to the wards where the new or closed betting shops are. Therefore, currently, there are 80 licensed betting shops in the borough.

5.0 No Casino' Resolution

- 5.1 Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 enables the Council as Licensing Authority to resolve not to issue casino premises licences.
- 5.2 Should the resolution be passed, no applications for casino premises licences would be considered by the Council. Any applications received would be returned with a notification that a 'no-casino' resolution is in place. The resolution must apply to casinos generally and cannot be limited to geographical areas or categories of casinos.
- 5.3 If the resolution is made it may be revoked by a further resolution at any time and lapses at the end of the three-year period starting with the date on which it takes effect unless a new resolution is made.
- 5.4 If a resolution is passed it must be published in the statement of principles.
- 5.5 There are currently no casinos within the London Borough of Enfield, and there have been no enquiries.
- 5.6 When the Council was first asked to consider whether or not to make a 'no casinos' resolution, information was provided concerning:
- Demographics of the borough

- Possible risks to the licensing objective of protection of children and vulnerable adults
- Possible links between deprivation and problem gambling
- Findings of research on casino gambling
- Responses from the statutory public consultation on the statement of principles on whether the council should make a 'no casinos' resolution

5.7 No comments were received during the recent public consultation about the 'no casinos' resolution.

6.0 Gambling Commission's statutory Guidance to licensing authorities

6.1 The Gambling policy forms the licensing authority's mandate for managing local gambling provision and sets out how the licensing authority views the local risk environment and therefore its expectations in relation to operators with gambling premises in the locality.

6.2 The changes to the Council's Gambling policy reflect the key changes in the revised (5th edition) Guidance from the Gambling Commission as follows:

- How the council intends to use its powers to manage risks to the licensing objectives locally;
 - Implementation of the Commission's social responsibility provisions contained within the Licence Conditions and Codes Practice (LCCP) - gambling premises operators will be required from 6 April 2016 to undertake an assessment of risk posed by their premises to the licensing objectives (taking account of the local area profile) and to identify mitigation measures;
 - Allows the Licensing authority to provide a local area profile in their Gambling Act policy that identifies sensitive buildings and vulnerable communities – to set out local risks and to assist gambling premises operators and applicants to undertake their risk assessment;
 - Reference to examples of a pool of conditions that have been attached to licences as conditions by local authorities;
 - Promotes local partnership working between licensing authorities and businesses so as to facilitate a coordinated response to local issues (e.g. such as our BetWatch Enfield scheme).
- We have also included some data about gambling habits from the English and Scottish Health Surveys 2012, and the ethnicity, age, economic makeup of the local community (not part of the statutory guidance for policies).
 - For the first time we have also introduced a Foreword to the policy from the Chair of the Licensing Committee to clearly set out the Council's approach to gambling premises and our expectations of gambling premises operators.

6.3 Gambling Policy reflecting local issues:

6.3.1 This is a new and significant opportunity for Licensing Authorities to set out what the local issues are in the borough and for gambling operators to take

these into account when considering their risk assessments and mitigation measures.

6.3.2 The former Gambling Commission guidance, and therefore our former policy statement, does not fully and adequately reflect local concerns, risks and features of the gambling landscape – for example, demographics, socio-economic profile and what mix of gambling is provided.

6.3.3 To make full use of this important licensing tool, the policy statement should be drawn up in a way that reflects the local area. The Council have their own views about how they wish to manage gambling locally and those nuances and local understanding of risk should be reflected in the policy statement.

6.3.4 Risk in this context includes actual, potential and possible future emerging risks to the licensing objectives. The statement also better reflects the expectations the LA has of both existing gambling operators and those who may apply for premises in the future.

6.4 Local area profile:

6.4.1 The Gambling Policy develops the local area profile, and includes maps and data (in Section 6 and Appendix C) relating to sensitive buildings, such as schools, hospitals, and areas of deprivation and unemployment for example. This has allowed hot spot areas to be identified of those potentially at higher risk of being exposed to gambling related harm. By setting out the local area profile in the Gambling Policy, the Council and Licensing committee can take into account the location of a gambling premises in an application in respect of proximity to sensitive buildings, socio-economic factors and the population in that area.

6.4.2 The local area profile shows the location of existing betting shops and amusement arcades in relation to facilities likely to be used by children and young people and vulnerable adults and presents data relating to vulnerability:

- Schools
- Parks
- Hospitals, GP surgeries and health clinics
- Temporary accommodation
- Youth centres
- Leisure facilities
- Areas of deprivation
- Areas of unemployment
- Areas of Job Seekers Allowance and benefit claimants
- Areas of residents with a range of mental health
- Crime hotspots
- Places of worship

6.5 Local risk assessments

6.5.1 Following revisions to Licence conditions and codes of practice (LCCP), operators with premises licences will have an obligation to produce a local risk assessment from 6 April 2016, which will assist the Council when we are considering applications. Operators must assess the local risks to the licensing objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and have policies, procedures and control measures to mitigate those risks. In making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the Council's policy, such as the local area profile.

6.5.2 However, legal advice confirms that as the presumption to grant an application still exists in the Gambling Act, the Council cannot refuse an application just because it has been identified in a high risk area. However, the new stricter conditions and codes of practice imposed on licences requires operators to put in place mitigation measures to address any concerns, and we can take account of this risk assessment and mitigation measures when considering licence applications and reviews.

6.6 Partnership working

6.6.1 The policy also now includes the Gambling Commission's promotion of partnership working: local authorities are to encourage and support local operators to create and maintain an information sharing network to discuss issues of problem gamblers that are identified. This will also be an opportunity for operators to discuss issues with the licensing officers and Metropolitan Police.

6.6.2 The Council already meet this requirement as the successful partnership between the Council, the Metropolitan Police and local operators was launched in the form of BetWatch Enfield in October 2013.

7. Public Consultation

7.1 The Gambling Commission's Guidance recommended a consultation period for Licensing Authority's Gambling Act policy statements of between 2-12 weeks. Our consultation took place between 17 July 2015 and 2 October 2015 (11 weeks) which will meet the deadlines for adoption and publication of the new policy before 30 January 2016 (adoption at the 11 November 2015 Council meeting).

7.2 Twelve responses were received during the consultation period. They compromised the following:

- 6 were received from the general public,
- 1 from an organisation supporting persons with gambling related harm (Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd, Edmonton, N9), and
- 5 from the betting industry (4 operators – Coral, Ladbrokes, Williams Hill, Paddy Powers) and the Association of British Bookmakers (ABB – represents over 80% of high street betting market such as William Hill, Ladbrokes, Coral, Paddy Power and almost 100 smaller independents)

- 7.3 A summary of the responses to the consultation is provided in Appendix 2, and includes a summary of the amendments made to the proposed Gambling Act policy as a result of feedback received during the public consultation. The proposed policy is at Appendix 1. The consultation response from William Hill was particularly robust and threatened legal challenge of the policy where it was viewed as over prescriptive and exceeding our powers (ultravires) in relation to the risk assessment requirements and local area profile. Expert legal advice sought considered that legal challenge would not be successful, especially in the light of the amendments made to the policy following the consultation.
- 7.4 The views received were polarised. The general public generally wanted the licensing authority to exert tighter control and regulation of gambling premises, and the betting industry emphasised that they are already well regulated, acting responsibly and protecting communities from gambling related harm.
- 7.5 The most frequently commented on parts of the policy by the betting industry were in relation to the risk assessment requirements, use of the local area profile and the use of conditions. The feedback was that risk to children and vulnerable persons in the local area profile must be supported by evidence, and conditions should be only be imposed if necessary (based on evidence of risks) that are not already mitigated. Also, that the risk assessment template provided and information to be considered as part of the risk assessment is overly prescriptive, irrelevant and ultravires.
- 7.6 In summary, the responses to the consultation included:
- 7.6.1 General comments about the clarity and fairness of the policy:-
- “Enfield council do not push gambling premises to reduce antisocial behaviour or impose more staff be present within shops that have bad antisocial behaviour”
 - “Even with a policy there is still far too many gambling establishment in the borough especially in the more deprived areas”.
 - “If people want to gamble their money away let them”.
 - The Licensing Authority should not seek in the Policy to undermine the ‘aim to permit’ principle by imposing burdens/additional hurdles on operators above that outlined in the Act.
 - Objection to the phrase “invisible and insidious” nature of gambling (in foreword) as not all gambling is harmful – only problem gambling behaviour.
 - The Authority cannot circumvent the law by considering the number of premises (cumulative impact) where there is a risk to the licensing objectives as only the risk posed by the particular premises can be considered
 - In paragraphs 1.11 and 1.12, wider strategies should not be included if not relevant to the licensing objectives and not be used to hide exclusionary policies relating to betting shops

- In paragraph 1.13, the Authority has failed to use the latest data from the English and Scottish health surveys (on gambling habits). Also there has been selective use of data and quotes aimed at stigmatising “FOBTs” and betting shops generally. This betrays an element of bias in the policy which would be unlawful. Also, there has not been a significant rise in problem gambling despite increased participation (and most recent survey suggesting it has remained static) and problem gambling levels remain low.
- Find suitable local gambling support avenues for problem gamblers.
- Amend foreword to reference the desirability of licensed and regulated supply over illegal supply of gambling
- Make reference to the significant level of regulation under the operating licence and Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice to which operators have to adhere and obtain an operators licence from the Gambling Commission before a premises licence
- In paragraph 1.7.2, should include nuisance in the list as not being a valid reason to reject an application
- The sample conditions in Appendix D should be removed as they are too prescriptive unworkable and seek to extend over and above the mandatory and default conditions.
- Additional conditions should only be imposed in exceptional circumstances where there are clear reasons for doing so. Premises are already subject to mandatory and default conditions and additional conditions should only be added if these need supplementing.

7.6.2 General comments about the new risk assessment (from 6 April 2016) and local area profile requirement, and how the Licensing Authority intends to use these to make decisions:-

- “Risk assessments that are carried out are not done to correct measures, more in favour of the company to save money, not for the safety of staff and the community”
- “They don't care all they care about is profit”
- “Gambling shops have too many constraints”
- The maps in Appendix C of the Policy showing the local area profile are of limited value to operators in assessing gambling related harm
- Maps dealing with unemployment and deprivation unhelpful unless authority considers them automatically vulnerable. Crime hotspot maps not relevant as to whether betting shops are a source of crime and disorder.
- The policy states will give careful consideration to premises located near schools, youth clubs and other establishments used by children and those who may be vulnerable. The policy should acknowledge that betting shops have been located in such areas for over 50 years and operators have developed policies and procedures to ensure only those able to access them do so. The policy should recognise that existing policies and procedures may already address the local area and provide sufficient controls.

- Careful consideration of premises near schools and other such premises and crime and disorder hotspots should be risk based and evidenced (not theoretical risks).
- Many questioned the necessity and relevance of the matters the licensing authority listed as considerations for the risk assessment
- One respondent requested a map with proximity of betting shops to bus stops that serve schools, and also figures of unemployment and homelessness
- Suggested compulsory double manning gambling premises at night where there has been at least three instances where police or local community officers have attended within 6 months. Make Betwatch meetings for licence holders within community compulsory.
- Important that any risk identified in the local area profile are supported by substantive evidence and not perceived risks. Otherwise this would be disproportionate and distort the 'aim to permit' principle by reverse the burden of proof from the local authority to prove the risks to the operator to mitigate potential risks.
- In section 6.2 and Appendix G (Risk Assessment template), the template is unsuitable and complex. Will be adapting own existing risk assessment process.
- In paragraph 6.2.3, refute that need to provide the sort of information listed as deemed unreasonable, disproportionate and ultravires. Requests that this approach is reconsidered otherwise will consider challenging the policy.
- Paragraph 6.6.3 should be removed as the terms 'sensitive' building' and 'vulnerable community' are not defined in the Act or policy, specifying within 400 metres is arbitrary and in any case is unnecessary as operators will have considered sensitive premises or vulnerable persons in their risk assessment.

7.6.3 Other general comments:

- "Stop approving licenses for so many betting shops"
- "As an Enfield /Edmonton resident i would like to do something in my community with regards to helping young adults steer clear of gambling".
- Recent media coverage has suggested that there has been a proliferation in betting shops. The numbers have remained relatively stable (*figures provided for UK*). Problem gambling rates in the UK are stable (0.6%) and possibly falling.
- Examples provided of working in partnership with local authorities.
- Foreword of the policy recognises that gambling is a legitimate leisure industry but the rest of the policy appears to view it as not a legitimate industry and ones that requires heavy regulation.

7.6.4 The proposed policy was amended as considered necessary in the light of the feedback received and is detailed in Appendix 2.

8. Alternative Options Considered

None.

9. Reasons for Recommendations

To approve the 4th Edition of Enfield's Gambling Policy to meet the statutory duty under in the Gambling Act to prepare, consult and publish a statement of principles every 3 years. Also, for the Council to consider whether to make a new resolution not to accept casino applications.

10. Comments of the Director of Finance, Resources and Customer Services and Other Departments

10.1 Financial Implications

10.1.1 The application of the licensing policy will be undertaken within existing resources and it is anticipated that the policy will not have a material effect on the levels of licensing income.

10.2 Legal Implications

10.2.1 Under section 349 of the Gambling Act 2005 the council are required to review their Gambling Policy every 3 years. It is possible to challenge the policy adopted by judicial review.

10.2.2 Under section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005 the council can adopt a "no casinos" resolution. If this is not renewed every 3 years then it automatically lapses. Since the Gambling Act 2005 came into force the council has always chosen to adopt such a resolution and is asked to consider renewing it again. It is also possible to challenge the "no casinos" resolution adopted by judicial review.

10.2.2 A competent legal expert in this area of law was consulted by the Licensing team to advise on the content of the policy and resolution and the process of their adoption. The legal expert advised that any legal challenge of the proposed gambling Act policy was not likely to be successful.

10.3 Property Implications

None.

11. Key Risks

The key risks are that the statement of principles and 'no casino' resolution are not approved and published by 30 January 2016 as required by the Gambling Act 2005. If not, the 'no casino' resolution will lapse and the Council will be non-compliant by not having a revised statement of principles in place.

12. Impact on Council Priorities

12.1 Fairness for All

The Statement of Principles outlines the Council's approach to regulating gambling within the borough in accordance with the Licensing Objectives in the Gambling Act which are designed to: -

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way;
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

12.2 Growth and Sustainability

Gambling Operators applying for premises licences that are considered by the Council as being operated in accordance with the Gambling Act and licensing objectives will be licensed in accordance with the 'aim to permit' principle.

12.3 Strong Communities

The Gambling Act is clear about the 'aim to permit' gambling in premises, in so far as it is reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. The licensing objectives seeks to ensure that such premises are not the source or associated with crime and disorder, are fair and protect children and other vulnerable persons. The policy seeks to protect the community in this regard.

14. EQUALITIES IMPACT IMPLICATIONS

Corporate advice has been sought in regard to equalities, and an agreement has been reached that, on this occasion, an equalities impact assessment/analysis is not relevant or proportionate for the approval of this Statement of Principles.

15. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The Policy details the Council's approach to regulation of gambling in the borough. It will underpin the soundness of decisions taken in relation to applications for premises for gambling.

16. HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

None

17. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

None

18. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

Gambling premises are associated in location with areas of deprivation. By definition areas of deprivation are those which are least able to afford losses of income. The clear implication therefore is that restricting risks to the gambling licensing objectives in the borough will help to reduce gambling harm, particularly in our most deprived communities.

Background Papers

None.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

GAMBLING ACT 2005

**STATEMENT
OF PRINCIPLES**

**Fourth Edition
11 November 2015**



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FOREWORD:

This is the fourth Statement of Licensing Policy produced by the London Borough of Enfield under the Gambling Act 2005 and it will be the basis for all gambling related licensing decisions taken by the Council as the Licensing Authority over the next three years commencing on 30 January 2016.

This Policy sets out how the Council, as the Licensing Authority, will seek to balance leisure opportunities with the protection that children, vulnerable people and communities need and expect.

The Council recognises that gambling is a legitimate leisure industry. The Gambling Act is clear that Licensing Authorities should aim to permit gambling that is not a source of crime and disorder, is conducted in a fair and open way and protects children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited. We will use our powers; such as imposition of licence conditions, to moderate the risks to these licensing objectives. However, the Council will not hesitate in dealing robustly where gambling premises do not meet these objectives.

We have taken the opportunity presented in the 5th edition of the Gambling Commission guidance to Licensing Authorities (September 2015) to provide a local area profile of the borough in this Policy in Section 6 and Appendix C. We hope that this brings a clearer understanding of the local characteristics. Unlike alcohol control, where the harms are readily apparent in drunken behaviour and nuisance, problem gambling can be less visible and have devastating impacts on the person, their relationships, their family, on their health and cause significant debt.

The local area profile shows the location of facilities associated with children and vulnerable persons as well as some socio-economic indicators of potential vulnerability such as deprivation and unemployment. We expect the operators of gambling premises in Enfield to demonstrate they have had regard to this profile in preparing their own risk assessment of their premises and when they make licence applications.

This Policy will be kept under review and it will be amended when significant issues arise that make change necessary. The Council will seek through the licensing process and the decisions it takes, to make Enfield a safe and welcoming place for both residents and visitors to enjoy.



Councillor Chris Bond
Chairman, Licensing Committee

1. Statement of Licensing Policy

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Gambling Act 2005 requires the Council to prepare and publish a “Statement of Licensing Policy” that sets out the principles the Council proposes to apply in exercising its licensing functions when dealing with applications for Premises Licences, as required by the Act. Appendix A provides more information on the definitions used of terms used within this Statement.

1.1.2 This Policy Statement takes effect on 31st January 2016. This Licensing Authority will update and publish a new Licensing Policy whenever necessary but in any case within 3 years of the date of this Policy, and will fully consult with partners, trade associations and residents groups as appropriate at that time, any representations received will be considered at that time.

1.1.3 However where updates are required due to changes in national legislation, statutory guidance or contact details the council reserves the right to amend this policy without consultation where it is necessary to ensure the policy reflects national legislation or statutory guidance.

1.1.4 In producing the final Policy Statement the Council declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission, any codes of practice and any responses from those consulted on the Policy Statement.

1.1.5 The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights and makes it unlawful for a local authority to act in a way that is incompatible with such a right. The council will have regard to the Human Rights Act when considering any licensing issues, and particularly in respect of the way in which applications are considered and enforcement activities are carried out.

1.1.6 The council acknowledges that it may need to depart from this Policy and from the guidance issued under the Act in individual and exceptional circumstances, and where the case merits such a decision in the interests of the promotion of the licensing objectives. Any such decision will be taken in consultation with the appropriate legal advisors for the Licensing Authority, and the reasons for any such departure will be fully recorded.

1.2 Profile of London Borough of Enfield

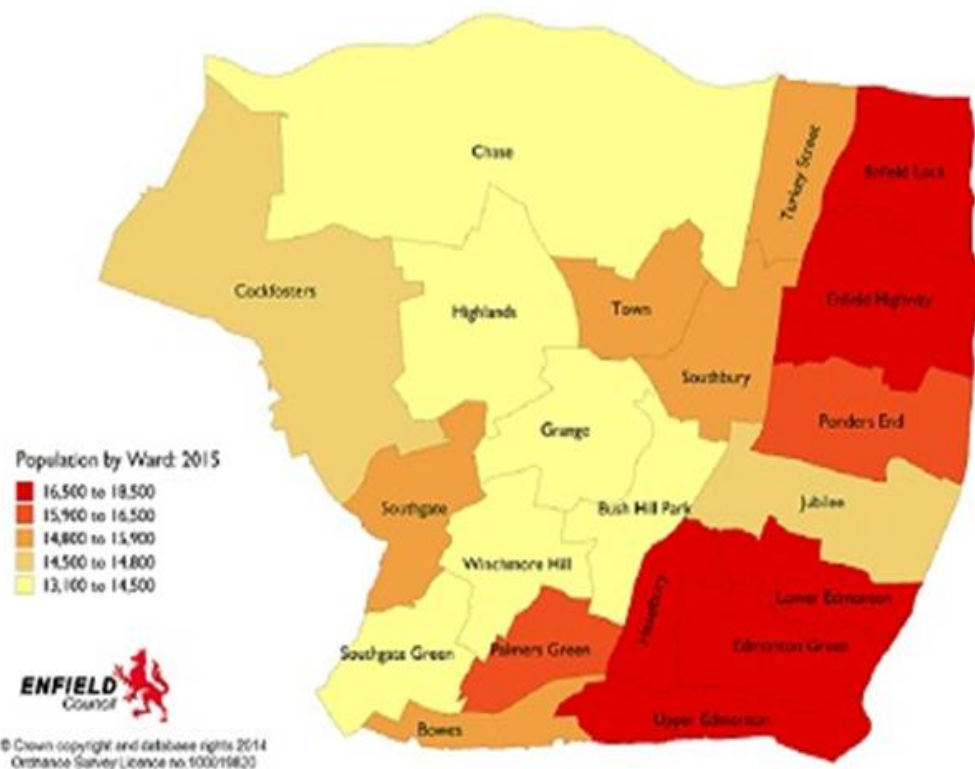
1.2.1 Enfield is London’s northernmost Borough and covers 32 square miles. There are five major roads passing through, including the M25 in the north. About one third of the Borough is residential comprising some 119,916 homes. Another third is Green Belt land (predominantly in the north and west) comprising country parks, farmland and open land (including urban parks, sports fields, golf courses, allotments and school playing fields). There are also fifteen conservation areas. Figure 1 below shows a map of the borough.

Figure 1:



1.2.2 The Borough has a population of 322,426 (Greater London Authority Population 2013), and the breakdown across the wards is seen in the map, Figure 2.1 below, and the breakdown of ages in Figure 2.2:

Figure 2.1:



Source: GLA 2013 Round of Demographic Projections - Ward projections Local authority population projections - based on 2013 BPO data.

Figure 2.2:

Band	Result	% of total
0-4	24,792	7.7%
5-9	22,828	7.1%
10-14	19,845	6.2%
15-19	20,613	6.4%
20-24	21,858	6.8%
25-29	25,696	8.0%
30-34	26,109	8.1%
35-39	22,898	7.1%
40-44	23,160	7.2%
45-49	23,703	7.4%
50-54	20,632	6.4%
55-59	16,095	5.0%
60-64	13,243	4.1%
65-69	12,190	3.8%
70-74	9,377	2.9%
75-79	7,962	2.5%
80-84	5,837	1.8%
85-89	3,489	1.1%
90+	2,101	0.7%
Grand Total	322,426	100.0%

Source: Greater London Authority Population 2013

1.2.3 The child, working age and older population results by gender are shown in Figure 3:

Figure 3:

Age group	Male no.	% of group	Female no.	% of group
0-15	36800	51%	34800	49%
16-64	99078	48%	106050	52%
65+	17441	44%	22584	56%

Source: Greater London Authority Population 2013

1.2.4 The breakdown of the 22 different ethnic groups in Enfield is shown in Figure 4:

Figure 4:

Ethnic group	Number	%
White British	118186	36.7%
White Irish	7259	2.3%
Greek	3579	1.1%
Greek Cypriot	16646	5.2%
Turkish	22669	7.0%
Turkish Cypriot	6491	2.0%
Kurdish	4310	1.3%
White Other	18419	5.7%
White & Black Caribbean	4621	1.4%
White and Asian	4191	1.3%
White and Black African	2473	0.8%
Other mixed	6205	1.9%
Indian	11677	3.6%
Pakistani	2649	0.8%
Bangladeshi	6103	1.9%
Chinese	2937	0.9%
Other Asian	12452	3.9%
Somali	8806	2.7%
Other Black African	23258	7.2%
Black Caribbean	18021	5.6%
Other Black	8891	2.8%
Other Ethnic Group	12583	3.9%
Total	322426	100.0%

Source: In-house, using data from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses of Population and the latest January School Census for the year

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 In exercising most of its functions under the Gambling Act 2005 the Council, as the Licensing Authority, must have regard to the following licensing objectives:

- **Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;**
- **Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way;**
- **Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.**

1.3.2 It should be noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: “The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling”.

1.3.4 The Council is aware that, as per Section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling insofar as it thinks it is:

- **In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;**
- **In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;**
- **Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives;**
- **In accordance with the Council’s Statement of Licensing Policy. In particular, the Council requires operators to take account of the local area profile of the borough contained within this policy.**

1.4 The Licensing Authority Functions

1.4.1 The Council is required under the Act to:

- Be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing Premises Licences;
- Issue Provisional Statements;
- Regulate members’ clubs who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via issuing Club Gaming Permits and/or Club Machine Permits;
- Issue Club Machine Permits to Commercial Clubs;
- Grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed family entertainment centres;
- Receive notification from alcohol licensed premises (under the Licensing Act 2003) of the use of two or fewer gaming machines;
- Issue Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits for premises licensed to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the licensed premises, under the Licensing Act 2003, where there are more than two machines;
- Register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds;
- Issue Prize Gaming Permits;
- Receive and endorse Temporary Use Notices;
- Receive Occasional Use Notices;
- Provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section below on information exchange);
- Maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these functions.

1.4.2 It should be noted that local licensing authorities are not involved in licensing remote gambling at all, which is regulated by the Gambling Commission via Operator Licences.

1.4.3 The Council recognises that the licensing function is only one means of promoting delivery of the three objectives and should not therefore be seen as a means for solving all problems within the community. The Council will therefore work in partnership with neighbouring authorities, Metropolitan Police Service, the Community Safety Partnership, local businesses, local people and those involved in child protection to promote the licensing objectives as outlined. In addition, the Council recognises its duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, with regard to the prevention of crime and disorder.

1.5 Consultation

1.5.1 The Council has consulted widely upon this Statement before finalising and publishing. A list of those persons consulted is provided below, in line with the Act and the Gambling Commission's Guidance.

- The Chief Officer of Police;
- The Fire Authority;
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interest of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area;
- One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005;
- Departments (including Responsible Authorities) within the Council with an interest in the licensing of gambling;
- Local Safeguarding Children Board;
- Councillors;
- Other organisations as appear to be affected by licensing matters covered by this Statement;
- H.M. Revenue and Customs;
- Our neighbouring boroughs (London Borough of Haringey, London Borough of Barnet, London Borough of Waltham Forest, Epping Forest, Broxbourne, Hertsmere, Welwyn Hatfield).

1.5.2 The Statement was also available on the Council's web-site (www.enfield.gov.uk) and copies were provided at Civic Centre. The full list of comments made and the consideration by the Council of those comments is available on the Council's website.

1.5.3 Consultation took place between 17 July 2015 and 2 October 2015 and, as far as practicable, the Council followed the Consultation Principles issued by the government in November 2013 which is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance>

1.5.4 This policy was approved at a meeting of the Full Council on ** and was published on the Council's web-site by **.

1.6 Responsible Authorities

1.6.1 In exercising the Council's powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body that is competent to advise the Council about the protection of children from harm, the following principles have been applied:

- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the licensing authority's area; and
- Answerable to democratically elected Councillors, rather than to any particular vested interest group.

1.6.2 In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance this Council, as Licensing Authority, designates the Council's Director of Children's Services for this purpose.

1.6.3 The following are Responsible Authorities:

- The Gambling Commission
- Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs and Excise (now known as Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs)
- The Metropolitan Police Service
- The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
- The Council, as Licensing Authority
- The Council, as Planning Authority
- The Council's Director of Children's Services
- The Council's Environmental Health Service
- Any other person or body who may be prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport ('the Secretary of State')

1.6.4 Contact details of all the Responsible Authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available on the Council's web-site.

1.7 Interested Parties

1.7.1 Interested Parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence based on the three licensing objectives as detailed in paragraph 1.3 of this Policy Statement. An Interested Party is someone who in the opinion of the Council:-

- a) Lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities; and/or
- b) Has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; or
- c) Who Represent persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b).

1.7.2 The following are not valid reasons to reject applications for premises licences:

- a) Moral objections to gambling
- b) The 'saturation' of gambling premises unless there is evidence that the premises poses a risk to the licensing objectives in that locality
- c) A lack of 'demand'
- d) Whether the proposal is likely to receive planning or building regulations consent

1.7.3 The Council has not specified a distance from the premises within which a person must live or have a business interest in order to be considered an interested party, and will judge each case on its merits. The factors the Council may take into account when determining what 'sufficiently close' means for a particular application include:

- The size and nature of the premises
- The distance of the premises from the person making the representation, and the nature of their interest
- The potential impact of the premises and its catchment area

1.7.4 The term 'has business interests' will be given the widest possible interpretation in accordance with paragraph 1.7.3 and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.

1.7.5 Interested Parties may include trade associations and trade unions, and residents' and tenants' associations. The Council will not however generally view these bodies as Interested Parties unless they have a member who can be classed as an interested person i.e. lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities.

1.7.6 Interested Parties may be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and MPs. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the Councillor/MP represents the Ward(s) likely to be affected. Other than these however, the Council will generally require written evidence that a person/body (e.g. an advocate/relative) 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons, requesting the representation is sufficient.

1.7.7 If individuals wish to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views then care should be taken that the Councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee dealing with the licence application.

1.8 Exchange of Information

1.8.1 The Council will work closely with the Gambling Commission, the Metropolitan Police and with Responsible Authorities where there is a need to exchange information on specific premises. For example, where the Commission makes

observations and representations on the suitability of the applicant for a premises licence or any other aspect of the application, the Commission and Council shall discuss matters relating to that application and the appropriate action to take.

1.8.2 Furthermore, the Council shall continue to submit annual returns to the Commission as they are an important source of information that can assist both in improving their work as risk based regulators. Both parties will work together to ensure that the returns process is managed effectively and the Council shall ensure that the information on the returns is accurate. It is noted however that the Commission will minimise the burden imposed on the Council by keeping its data requests to an absolute minimum.

1.8.3 The principle that the Council will apply when exchanging information will be to act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The Council will also have regard to any Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on this matter as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

1.8.4 Where relevant, information will be protected and the confidentiality of those making representations will be maintained. Information will be shared between the Responsible Authorities and Gambling Commission.

1.9 Enforcement

1.9.1 The Council's principles are that it will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to local authorities, the Regulators Code and the council's enforcement policy. It will endeavour to be:

- Proportionate: regulators should only intervene when necessary, remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs identified and minimised;
- Accountable: regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
- Consistent: rules and standards must be joined up and implemented fairly;
- Transparent: regulators should be open, keep regulations simple and user friendly; and
- Targeted: regulation should be focused on the problem, and minimise side effects.

1.9.2 As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

1.9.3 The Council has adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme, based on:

- The licensing objectives;
- Relevant codes of practice;

- Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, in particular at Part 36;
- The principles set out in this Statement of Licensing Policy.
- The council's enforcement policy.

1.9.4 The Council's risk based Inspection Programme requires all new licensed premises to be inspected shortly after the licence has been issued. Resources are targeted toward programmed inspections of the high risk premises, but inspection of medium and low risk premises are undertaken if complaints are received, if variation applications are received or there is some other intelligence that suggests an inspection is appropriate. Compliance will be checked in a daytime or evening inspection. Where a one off event takes place under a Temporary Use Notice or Occasional Use Notice, the Council may also carry out inspections to ensure the Licensing Objectives are being promoted.

1.9.5 High-risk premises are those premises that have a history of complaints, a history of non-compliance and require greater attention. The Council will operate a lighter touch in respect of low-risk premises so that resources are more effectively targeted to problem premises. We will also target enforcement towards illegal gambling as it is potentially higher risk/harm due to the lack of regulation and oversight that legitimate licensed gambling is subject to.

1.9.6 The main enforcement and compliance role for this Council in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the Premises Licences and other permissions, which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for the Operator and Personal Licences. Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the Council but should be notified to the Gambling Commission.

1.9.7 The council will take account of the Gambling Commissions guidance document issued in February 2015 (or any subsequent amendments) 'Approach to Test Purchasing' when considering making test purchases at gambling premises. The council will also follow its own policies and procedures regarding the use of underage test purchasers.

1.9.8 The Council also keeps itself informed of developments as regards the work of the Better Regulation Delivery Office in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

1.9.9 The Council's enforcement policy details the licensing authority's approach to inspections, criminal investigations and prosecutions and is available on the Council's web-site.

1.10 Fundamental Rights

1.10.1 Under the terms of the Act any individual/company may apply for a variety of permissions and have their applications considered on their individual merits. Equally, any Interested Party or Responsible Authority has a right to make relevant representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the Act.

1.10.2 Applicants and those making relevant representations in respect of applications to the Council have a right of appeal to the Magistrates Court against the decisions of the Council.

1.11 Other Regulatory Regimes

1.11.1 When considering any application, the Council will avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible. Therefore, the Council will not attach conditions to a licence unless they are considered reasonable and proportionate to the use of premises for gambling consistent with the licensing objectives.

1.12 Gambling Prevalence and Problem Gambling

1.12.1 NatCen published a report in 2014¹ about gambling behaviours from the findings of the combined 2012 English and Scottish Health surveys. The following paragraphs are the executive summary of the findings. The main aims and objectives of the report were to:

- provide in-depth analysis of gambling and problem gambling levels and;
- examine the associations with problem and at-risk gambling

1.12.2 It found that 65% of English and Scottish adults (16+) had gambled in the previous year, with men (68%) being more likely than women (62%) to do so. Previous year gambling participation varied by age with participation rates being highest among the middling age groups and lowest among the very young or very old. This pattern was the same for men and women.

1.12.3 Rates of previous year gambling are heavily influenced by the popularity of the National Lottery. To examine participation rates in other forms of gambling activity, estimates were produced excluding those who only bought tickets for the National Lottery Draw. Overall, 43% of English and Scottish adults had gambled on other activities in the past year. When National Lottery only gamblers are excluded, gambling participation was highest among younger adults.

1.12.3 Among both men and women the most popular forms of gambling were: purchase of tickets for the National lottery (men 56%, women 49%); purchase of scratchcards (19% and 20% respectively), participation in other lotteries (14% for both men and women) and betting on horse racing (12% and 8% respectively). Men tended to be more likely than women to take part in most activities and to have a larger gambling activity repertoire than women. The exceptions to this are bingo, with men being less likely to participate than women (3% and 7% respectively); and scratchcards and other lotteries, with men and women being equally likely to participate.

1

<http://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/PDF/Gambling%20behaviour%20in%20England%20Scotland%2010072014.pdf>

1.12.4 Previous year gambling prevalence was associated with a range of health and lifestyle factors. Prevalence was highest among those who smoke cigarettes, who consume alcohol and those with elevated Body Mass Index (BMI) levels, showing an association with other health and lifestyle risk factors. However, past year gambling prevalence was also higher among those with better rates of mental wellbeing and mental health and among those with better self-reported health.

1.12.5 Latent Class Analysis revealed seven types of male and female gamblers. Groups ranged from non-gamblers to National Lottery Draw only gamblers to multiple interest gamblers (i.e., those who took part in the most gambling activities in the past year). Among women, multiple interest gamblers (who took part in four or more gambling activities) were more likely to be younger, to consume greater amounts of alcohol, to have high blood pressure and have a BMI of 30 or more (indicating obesity). They were less likely to be in full-time education. Among men, multiple interest gamblers (who took part in at least six activities or more) were also more likely to be younger and to consume greater amounts of alcohol. They were more likely to be Catholics (than have no religion affiliation) and among those who had the highest levels of gambling engagement (i.e., took part in more than 11 gambling activities) they were more likely to have a General Health Questionnaire-12 score indicating probable psychological ill-health. They were less likely to be separated, divorced or retired.

1.12.5 At-risk gambling was measured using the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI). This identifies people who have experienced some difficulty with their gambling behaviour but who are not classified as problem gamblers. Two groups are identified: gamblers at 'low risk' of harm (a PGSI score of 1-2) and gamblers at 'moderate risk' of harm (a PGSI score of 3-7). Overall, 3.2% of adults were low risk gamblers (a PGSI score of 1-2) and a further 1.0% were moderate risk gamblers (a PGSI score of 3-7), meaning that overall 4.2% of adults had a PGSI score which categorised them as 'at-risk' gamblers. Rates of low risk and moderate risk gambling were higher among men than women and were higher among younger age groups. Factors associated with at-risk gambling were age (with younger people being more likely to be at-risk gamblers), religion (with Catholics being more likely to be at-risk gamblers and Muslims being less likely, compared with those with no religious affiliation), cigarette smoking and increased levels of alcohol consumption.

1.12.6 Problem gambling is gambling to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits. Estimates of problem and at-risk gambling are provided according to two different measurement instruments, the Diagnostic and Statistic Manual of Mental Disorders IV (DSM-IV) and the PGSI. According to the DSM-IV, problem gambling prevalence among adults living in private households in England and Scotland was 0.5%. Men were more likely than women to be classified as a problem gambler according to the DSM-IV (0.8% and 0.1% respectively). According to the PGSI, problem gambling prevalence among adults in England and Scotland was 0.4%, with men again being more likely than women to be classified as a problem gambler (0.7% and 0.1% respectively). It is also possible to produce a problem gambling estimate based on whether participants were categorised as problem gamblers according to either the DSM-IV or the PGSI. According to either the DSM-IV or the PGSI, problem gambling prevalence among adults in England and Scotland was 0.6%, with men again being more likely than

women to be classified as a problem gambler (1.0% and 0.2% respectively). Factors associated with problem gambling were being male, being from Black/Black British, Asian/Asian British or other non-White backgrounds, having low mental wellbeing and having ever had high blood pressure. Those from Black/Black British backgrounds emerged as a key group at risk of the experience of gambling-related harm.

1.12.7 Comparisons of the combined English and Scottish Health Survey data with the British Gambling Prevalence Survey (BGPS) estimates should be made with caution. While the methods and questions used in each survey were the same, the survey vehicle was not. It is widely acknowledged that different survey vehicles can generate different estimates using the same measures because they can appeal to different types of people, with varying patterns of behaviour. Overall, the rates of past year gambling reported in the combined health survey series are typically lower than those reported in the BGPS series. Results from this present health surveys report showed that 65% of adults had gambled in the past year, whereas estimates from the BPGS series ranged from 72% in 1999, to 68% in 2007 to 73% in 2010. According to the combined health survey data, the problem gambling rate as measured by the DSM-IV was 0.5%. This was similar to problem gambling rates observed in the BGPS series which for England and Scotland were 0.6% in both 2007 and 1999 and 0.9% in 2010. The differences between survey years were not significant. Problem gambling rates according to the PGSI were also similar between the surveys, being 0.4% for the combined health survey and 0.6% in BGPS 2007, and 0.7% in BGPS 2010. Rates of problem gambling according to either the DSM-IV or PGSI did vary by survey year. Estimates were highest in 2010 (1.2%) and were lower in both the BGPS 2007 (0.8%) and the combined health survey data (0.6%). Overall, problem gambling rates in Britain appear to be relatively stable.

1.12.8 The GamCare annual report (2013-2014)² shows that there had been a 34% increase in the number of inbound calls made to their Help Line from 'problem gamblers'. However, the total number of calls received had dropped to 30,648 compared to 37,806 in 2007. Amongst telephone callers seeking counselling the main gambling activities disclosed continued to be betting (31%), Fixed Odds Betting Terminals FOBT/Roulette Machines (23%) and Fruit/Slot machines 18%. The main gambling facilities (locations) disclosed followed a similar trend to 2012/13 with the leading facilities being Betting Shops (44%), Internet (30%) and Casinos (9%).

1.12.9 GamCare's assessment is that when gambling becomes a problem it can have devastating repercussions on a person's everyday life and functioning. For many clients who come to GamCare for counselling, this may mean the breakdown or near breakdown of their relationships, damage to their physical and psychological health and substantial financial loss and debt.

² http://www.gamcare.org.uk/sites/default/files/file_attach/Statistics%20Briefing%20Paper.pdf

2. Premises Licence

2.1 General Principles

2.1.1 Premises Licences are subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations, as well as specific mandatory and default conditions, which are detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. Licensing authorities are able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

2.1.2 Applicants for premises licences will have already obtained an Operators Licence from the Gambling Commission and be subject to the Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice before applying for a premises licence. The Council is aware that in making decisions about Premises Licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling insofar as it thinks it:-

- In accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- In accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- Reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives;
- In accordance with this Policy Statement (including the local area risk profile);

2.1.3 The Council will also consider:

- Information from the applicants as to whether any licensing objectives concerns can be mitigated or overcome;
- Each application on its own merits with regard to all the above considerations.

2.1.4 It is appreciated that as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities "moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for Premises Licences" and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a licensing authority.

2.1.5 The Licence Conditions and Code of Practice (LCCP) issued by the Gambling Commission commencing in May 2015 places further onus on premises to complete a risk assessment based on code 8, the social responsibility code. The council will have regard to this code when considering applications. This is covered in detail in Section 6 of this statement.

Definition of "Premises":

2.1.6 Premises is defined in the Act as "any place". Section 152 therefore prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. But a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach has been taken to allow large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure park, pier, track or shopping mall to obtain discrete premises licences, where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, licensing authorities should pay particular attention if there are issues about sub-divisions of a

single building or plot and should ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

2.1.7 The Gambling Commission states in its Guidance to Licensing Authorities that: “In most cases the expectation is that a single building/plot will be the subject of an application for a licence. But, that does not mean that a single building plot cannot be the subject of separate premises licence, e.g. the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing officer.

2.1.8 However, the Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example, by ropes or moveable partitions, can properly be regarded as different premises.”

2.1.9 The Council takes particular note of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance for local authorities which states that licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular, they should be aware of the following –

- The third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore, premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating;
- Entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not “drift” into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensing premises or premises with a permit;
- Customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the premises licence.

2.1.10 The Guidance also gives a list of factors, which the licensing authority should be aware of, which may include:

- Do the premises have a separate registration for business rates?
- Is the Premises’ neighbouring premises owned by the same person or someone else?
- Can each of the premises be accessed from the street or a public passageway?
- Can the premises only be accessed from any other gambling premises?

2.2 Appropriate Licence Environment

2.2.1 The Guidance to Local Authorities and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) commencing May 2015, set out additional matters that the council should take into account when considering licence applications for premises licences.

2.2.2 Guidance section 19, LCCP condition 16 and code 9 prescribe restrictions on gambling activities on premises, previously known as primary gambling activity. The council will consider any application based on the provisions in these codes and guidance.

2.2.3 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls, the council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises, and that the premises is adequately supervised at all times.

2.2.4 The Council will consider these and any other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

2.2.5 The Gambling Commission's Guidance for relevant access provisions for each premises type is reproduced in Appendix B.

2.3 Premises "ready for gambling"

2.3.1 The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued in relation to premises that the licensing authority can be satisfied are going to be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.

2.3.2 The provisional statement procedure may be used where construction of a premises is not yet complete, or if they need alteration, or if the applicant does not yet have a right to occupy them. In the latter case, it is not possible to make a premises licence application and the provisional statement procedure must be used.

2.3.3 In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there is outstanding construction or alteration works at a premises, the Council will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:

- First, whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling;
- Second, whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

2.3.4 Applicants should note that this authority is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.

2.3.5 More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found in the Guidance.

2.4 Other Considerations

Location:

2.4.1 The Council is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision making. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities, the Council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder.

2.4.2 The Council will give careful consideration to premises located near to:

- Schools
- Youth clubs
- Recreational areas, particularly those catering for young persons
- Establishments providing care for children and young adults
- Establishments providing care for persons with learning difficulties or mental health issues
- Establishments used or occupied by gambling addicts

2.4.3 The Council has produced a local area profile including the information listed in 2.4.2 above; further details can be seen in paragraph 6.3 below and Appendix C.

2.4.4 It should be noted that any such policy does not preclude any application being made and each application will be decided on its merits, and operators are encouraged to provide information in their application that demonstrates they have existing policies and procedures to mitigate any risks.

2.4.5 Applicants will be expected to prepare risk assessments based on the location and identify risk controls (taking account of the local area risk profile produced by the Council), the type of gambling operation and the design of the premises. For further details see paragraph 6.3 below.

2.4.6 The Council will in all cases consider what measures may be needed to mitigate risk to the licensing objectives. In doing so it will take account of the information provided in the application by the operator, the local area profile, the risk assessment and whether any additional conditions are required to mitigate risk by reference to the pool of model conditions provided on the Gambling Commission's website.

Planning:

2.4.7 The Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities states:

- In determining applications the licensing authority has a duty to take into consideration all relevant matters and not to take into consideration any irrelevant matters, i.e. those not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example of an irrelevant matter would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal.

2.4.8 The Council will not take into account irrelevant matters as per the above guidance. In addition, the Council notes the following excerpt from the Guidance:

- When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing authority should not take into account whether those buildings have or comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control and building regulation powers, and not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the 2005 Act prevents licensing authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building.

2.5 Duplication with other Regulatory Regimes

2.5.1 The Council seeks to avoid any duplication with other statutory/regulatory systems where possible, including planning. The Council will not consider whether a licence application is likely to be awarded planning permission or building regulations approval in its consideration of it. It will though listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions, which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.

2.5.2 When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the Council will not take into account whether those buildings have to comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Fire or health and safety risks will not be taken into account, as these matters are dealt with under relevant planning control, buildings and other regulations and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence.

2.6 Licensing Objectives

2.6.1 Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, the Council has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities and some comments are made below.

Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime:

2.6.2 The Council is aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does, however, envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. For example, in considering an application for a premises licence or permit that is in an area noted for particular problems with disorder, organised criminal activity etc, the Council will consider what, if any, controls (eg conditions) might be appropriate to prevent those premises being associated with or used to support crime. These might be conditions identified by the operator's own risk assessment or conditions the Council consider appropriate due to the local area profile. The Council is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance. Issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provisions. For example, noise from music, gambling machines or customers from a gambling premises cannot be addressed under the Gambling Act, but can using other legislation. This licensing objective is concerned with crime or disorder. Examples of this are if the premises were associated with gang activity, violence, drugs, or organised crime..

Ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way:

2.6.3 The Council has noted that the Gambling Commission states that it does not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, as this will be addressed via operating and personal licences. There is, however, more of a role with regard to tracks, which is explained in more detail in the "tracks" section.

Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling:

2.6.4 The Council has noted the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at or are, particularly attractive to children). The Council will, therefore, consider, as suggested in this Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances/machines, segregation of areas, etc.

2.6.5 The Council is also aware of the Codes of Practice, which the Gambling Commission issues as regards this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises.

2.6.6 As regards the term “vulnerable persons” it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states that “it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs”. The Council will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis.

2.6.7 Section 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities sets out considerations that an operator must make in order to protect children and young people from accessing gambling premises.

2.6.8 The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) issued in 2015 prescribe how operators must prevent children from using age restricted gaming or gambling activities, particularly where gaming machines are licensed.

2.6.9 In particular operators must ensure that:

- all staff are trained,
- that all customers are supervised when on gambling premises;
- must have procedures for identifying customers who are at risk of gambling related harm.

2.6.10 The council will expect all operators to have policies and procedures in place as required by the LCCP codes on social responsibility to cover all aspects of the code, in particular staff training records and self-exclusion records.

2.6.11 Further provisions with regard to self-exclusion and marketing are included in the social responsibility code. The council will take all conditions and codes into account when considering applications or performing enforcement activities.

2.6.12 See section 6 of this policy statement for further details and on the council’s requirements in relation to the LCCP.

2.7 Bet-Watch Enfield

2.7.1 The council encourage and will support local operators to create and maintain an information sharing network to discuss issues of problem gamblers that are identified. This will also be an opportunity for operators to discuss issues with the licensing officers and Metropolitan Police.

2.8 Conditions

2.8.1 Premises applying for licences are already subject to mandatory and default conditions, and additional conditions will only be added if these need supplementing and considered necessary.

2.8.2 Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:

- Relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- Directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
- Fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
- Reasonable in all other respects.

2.8.3 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures the Council will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas, etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. The Council will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to ways in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

2.8.4 In order to inform such suggestions, applicants will be expected to prepare risk assessments based on the location and range of clientele of the premises, and to take account of any local area profile produced by the Council. For further details see paragraph 6.3 below.

2.8.5 The Council will in all cases consider what measures may be needed to mitigate risk to the licensing objectives. In doing so it will take account of the information provided in the application by the operator, the local area profile, the risk assessment and whether any additional conditions are required to mitigate risk by reference to the pool of model conditions provided on the Gambling Commission's website.

2.8.6 The Council will also consider specific measures, which may be required for buildings, which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances; segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children; and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises in order to pursue the licensing objectives. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance.

2.8.7 The Council will also ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:

- All such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- Only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
- Access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- The area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
- At the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

2.8.8 These considerations will apply to premises, including buildings where multiple premises licences are applicable.

2.8.9 The Council is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, this Council will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

2.8.10 It is noted that there are conditions, which the Council cannot attach to premises licences, which are:

- Any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
- Conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- Conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated); and
- Conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.

2.9 Door Supervisors

2.9.1 The Gambling Commission advises in its Guidance to licensing authorities that if it is concerned that a premises may attract disorder, or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (e.g. by children and young persons) then it may require that the entrances to the premises are controlled by a door supervisor, and is entitled to impose a premises licence to this effect.

2.9.2 Where it is decided that supervision of entrances/machines is appropriate for particular cases, a consideration of whether these need to be SIA licensed or not will be necessary. It will not be automatically assumed that they need to be licensed as the statutory requirements for different types of premises vary.

2.10 Adult Gaming Centres

2.10.1 The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Council that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.

2.10.2 Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises; e.g. motorway service areas and shopping malls, the council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined to ensure that customers are fully aware that they are making a choice to enter into the gambling premises and that the premises is adequately supervised at all times.

2.10.3 This Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information.

2.10.4 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

2.11 (Licensed) Family Entertainment Centres

2.11.1 The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the Council, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

2.11.2 The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives such as:

- Proof of Age Schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information
- Measures/training for staff on how to deal with children on the premises, for example, suspected truancy from school.

2.11.3 This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

2.11.4 The Council will, as per the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website to see any conditions that apply to operating licences

covering the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. This Council will also make itself aware of any mandatory or default conditions on these premises licences, when they have been published.

2.12 Casinos

2.12.1 On ****31 January 2016**** the full Council of the London Borough of Enfield, in accordance with Section 166 to the Gambling Act 2005, passed a 'no casino' resolution. The basis for the resolution was:

- Demographics of the borough
- Possible risks to the licensing objective of protection of children and vulnerable adults
- Possible links between deprivation and problem gambling
- Findings of research on casino gambling
- Responses from the statutory public consultation on the statement of principles on whether the council should make a 'no casinos' resolution

2.12.2 The resolution came into effect on ****31 January 2016**** and will remain in force for three years, when a further 'no casino' resolution may be passed.

2.12.3 There is no right of appeal against this resolution.

2.12.4 Potential licence applicants should note that no applications for casino premises licences will be considered. Any applications received will be returned with a notification that a 'no-casino' resolution is in place.

2.12.5 The Council has power to revoke the 'no casino' resolution, should it wish to do so at a future date.

2.13 Bingo Premises

2.13.1 This Council notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states: Licensing Authorities will need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. This will be a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.

2.13.2 The Council is aware that a holder of bingo premises licences may make available for use of a number of category B gaming machines, not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines, which are available for use on the premises

2.13.3 Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises; however, they are not permitted to participate in the bingo and if category B or C machines are made available for use, these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

2.13.4 The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority, for example, that there will be sufficient measures to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.

2.13.5 Other appropriate measures may cover (but are not limited to) issues such as:

- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-barring schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare and self-exclusion forms in both prominent and discreet areas of the premises
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information
- Measures / training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises

2.14 Betting Premises

Betting machines:

2.14.1 The Act provides that a machine is not a gaming machine if it is designed or adapted for use to bet on future real events. Betting premises may make available machines that accept bets on live events, such as horseracing, as a substitute for placing a bet over the counter. These “betting machines” are not gaming machines: they merely automate the process, which can be conducted in person and, therefore, do not require regulation as a gaming machine.

2.14.2 The Council will, as per the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy the authority that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet).

2.14.3 Other appropriate measures to meet the licensing objectives may cover (but are not limited to) issues such as:

- The size of the premises
- The number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions
- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances and machine areas

- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-barring schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare and self-exclusion forms in both prominent and discreet areas of the premises
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information

2.14.4 Appendix D provides a Summary of Machine Provisions by Premises.

2.15 Tracks

2.15.1 The Council is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track. As per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, the Council will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e. protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

2.15.2 The Council will therefore expect the premises licence applicant to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.

2.15.3 The Council may consider measures to meet the licensing objectives, such as:-

- Proof of age schemes
- CCTV
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas
- Physical separation of areas
- Location of entry
- Notices/signage
- Specific opening hours
- Self-exclusion schemes
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare

2.15.4 The list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

2.16 Gaming Machines

2.16.1 Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and is going to use the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than Category D machines) should be located in areas from which children are excluded.

2.17 Betting Machines:

2.17.1 The Council will, as per the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

2.18 Travelling Fairs

2.18.1 This Council is responsible for deciding whether, where category D machines and/or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.

2.18.2 The Council will also consider whether the applicant falls within the statutory definition of a travelling fair contained in Section 286 of the Gambling Act 2005.

2.18.3 The Council notes that the 27-day statutory maximum for the land being used as a fair, is per calendar year, and that it applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. The Council will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land, which crosses our boundaries, is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

2.19 Applications and Plans

2.19.1 The Gambling Act requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that the Council has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. They will also be used for the Council to plan future premises inspection activity.

2.19.2 Plans for tracks should be drawn to scale sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations.

2.19.3 The Council appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with pinpointing exact locations for some types of track. Applicants

should provide sufficient information that this Council can satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place.

2.20 Provisional Statements

2.20.1 Developers may wish to apply to this Council for provisional statements before entering into a contract to buy or lease property or land to judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. There is no need for the applicant to hold an operating licence in order to apply for a provisional statement.

2.20.2 Section 204 of the Gambling Act provides for a person to make an application to the Council for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:

- expects to be constructed;
- expects to be altered; or
- expects to acquire a right to occupy.

2.20.3 The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as applying for a premises licence. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.

2.20.4 In contrast to the premises licence application, the applicant does not have to hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission (except in the case of a track) and they do not have to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional application is made.

2.20.5 The holder of a provisional statement may then apply for a premises licence once the premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The Council will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the premises licence application, and in terms of representations about premises licence applications that follow the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:

- they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage; or
- they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances.

2.20.6 In addition, the Council may refuse the premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the Council's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or

- where the premises has not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and this Council notes that it can discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

3. Permits/Temporary and Occasional Use Notices

A table setting out gaming machine entitlement is attached at Appendix D.

3.1 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permits

3.1.1 Where a premises does not hold a Premises Licence but wishes to provide category D gaming machines, it may apply to the Council for this permit.

3.1.2 It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use and would, therefore, exclude any premises primarily used for any other purposes, e.g. canteens, fast food takeaways, leisure centres, garages and petrol filling stations, taxi offices.

3.1.3 An application for a permit may be granted only if the Council is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre and the Chief Officer of Police has been consulted on the application.

3.1.4 The Council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits. However, they may include appropriate measures/training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures/training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on/around the premises. The applicant for a Family Entertainment Centre should provide evidence that a suitable criminal record check has been conducted on all staff in his/her employment.

3.1.5 This Council will also expect, as per Gambling Commission Guidance, that applicants demonstrate:-

- A full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres;
- That the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act);
- That staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

3.1.6 It should be noted that the Council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

3.2 (Alcohol) Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permits

3.2.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, to automatically have 2 gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The premises merely need to notify the licensing authority.

3.2.2 The Council may remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:

- Provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the Licensing Objectives
- Gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Gambling Act
- The premises are mainly used for gaming
- An offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises

3.2.3 If a premises wishes to have more than 2 machines, then it needs to apply for a permit and the Council must consider that application based upon:

- The Licensing Objectives
- Guidance issued by the Commission
- Such matters as they think relevant

3.2.4 The Council considers that 'such matters' will be decided on a case by case basis but generally the Council will expect the applicant to ensure that there are sufficient measures to protect children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, including:

- That under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult-only gaming machines
- That adult machines are in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff
- The provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare and self-exclusion forms in both prominent and discreet areas of the premises
- ATMs and cash terminals located separately from gaming machines and displaying GamCare Helpline information

3.2.5 The Council may decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

3.2.6 The holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission, under Section 24 to the Gambling Act 2005, about the location and operation of the machine.

3.3 Prize Gaming Permits

3.3.1 The Council has the right to prepare a 'Statement of Principles' that it proposes to apply in exercising its functions under Schedule 14 of the Act which may, in particular, specify matters that this authority propose to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit.

3.3.2 The Council has prepared a 'Statement of Principles', which is that the applicant should set out the types of gaming that he or she is intending to offer and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

- That they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations;
- And that the gaming offered is within the law;
- Clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.

3.3.3 In making its decision on an application for this permit the licensing authority does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

3.3.4 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 by which the permit holder must comply, but that the licensing authority cannot attach conditions. The conditions in the Act are:

- The limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
- All chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
- The prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
- Participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

3.4 Club Gaming and Club Machines Permits

3.4.1 Members Clubs and Miners' Welfare Institutes (but not Commercial Clubs) may apply for a Club Gaming Permit or a Club Gaming Machines Permit. The Club Gaming Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming and games of chance. Members Clubs and Miners' Institutes and also Commercial Clubs may apply for a Club Machine Permit. A Club Gaming Machine Permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (3 machines of categories B, C or D). Commercial Clubs may not site category B3A gaming machines offering lottery games in their club.

3.4.2 The Council has to satisfy itself that the club meets the requirements of the Act to obtain a club gaming permit. In doing so it will take into account a number of matters as outlined in the Gambling Commission's Guidance. These include the constitution of the club, the frequency of gaming, and ensuring that there are at least 25 members.

3.4.3 The club must be conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. The Secretary of State has made regulations and these cover bridge and whist clubs.

3.4.4 The Council may only refuse an application on the grounds that:

- a) The applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
- b) The applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- c) An offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
- d) A permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
- e) An objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police.

3.4.5 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12 paragraph 10). Commercial clubs cannot hold Club Premises Certificates under the Licensing Act 2003 and so cannot use the fast track procedure. As the Gambling Commission's Guidance for local authorities states: "Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which an authority can refuse a permit are reduced." and "The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:

- a) That the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under schedule 12;
- b) That in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
- c) That a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled."

3.4.6 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

3.5 Temporary Use Notices

3.5.1 Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a

Temporary Use Notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.

3.5.2 The Council can only grant a Temporary Use Notice to a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.

3.5.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what form of gambling can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices, and at the time of writing this Statement, the relevant regulations (S1 no. 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments.

3.5.4 There are a number of statutory limits as regards temporary use notices. The meaning of "premises" in part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance. As with "premises", the definition of "a set of premises" will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act "premises" is defined as including "any place". In considering whether a place falls within the definition of "a set of premises", the Council needs to look at, amongst other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.

3.5.5 This Council expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises; as recommended by the Gambling Commission's Guidance to licensing authorities.

3.6 Occasional Use Notices

3.6.1 The Council has very little discretion as regards these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of 8 days in a calendar year is not exceeded. The Council will though consider the definition of a 'track' and whether the applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice.

4. Small Society Lotteries

4.1 The Council will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. The Council considers that the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held)
- submission of incomplete or incorrect returns
- breaches of the limits for small society lotteries

4.2 Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event, either as an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:

- by, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes
- to enable participation in, or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities.

4.3 Charities and community groups should contact the Council via e-mail to licensing@enfield.gov.uk or by letter at Licensing Team, London Borough of Enfield, B Block North, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3XA.

5. Decision Making

5.1 Administration, Exercise and Delegation of Functions

5.1.1 The powers and duties of the Council under the Act may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub-Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority.

5.1.2 It is considered that many of the functions will be largely administrative in nature with no perceived areas of contention. In the interests of efficiency and cost effectiveness these will, for the most part, be carried out by officers.

5.1.3 The following schedule sets out the recommended delegation of functions and decisions by guidance. The Council may, nevertheless, refer any matter to the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee.

5.1.4 The schedule of delegation of licensing functions is attached at Appendix E.

5.2 Appeals Procedure

5.2.1 Entitlements to appeal for parties aggrieved by decisions of the Council are set out in Sections 206 to 209 of the 2005 Act. Appeals must be made to the Magistrates Court for the area in which the licensing authority, which has considered the application, is situated.

5.2.2 An appeal has to be commenced by giving notice of the appeal by the appellant to; The Clerk to the Justices, North London Magistrates Court at the following address: North London Magistrates Court, Highbury Corner, 51 Holloway Road, London, N7 8JA, within a period of 21 days, beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the Council of the decision to be appealed against.

5.2.3 On determining an appeal, the Court may:

- Dismiss the appeal;
- Substitute the decision appealed against with any other decision that could have been made by the licensing authority;
- Remit the case to the licensing authority to dispose of the appeal in accordance with the direction of the Court;
- Make an order about costs.

5.3 Giving Reasons for Decisions

5.3.1 In anticipation of such appeals, the Council will give full reasons for its decisions. The Council will address the extent to which decisions have been made with regard to any relevant codes of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with this Policy Statement.

5.4 Implementing the Determination of The Magistrates' Court

5.4.1 As soon as the decision of the Magistrates' Court has been notified to all parties, the Council will not delay its implementation and necessary action will be taken forthwith unless ordered by a higher court to suspend such action (for example, as a result of an ongoing judicial review). The Act provides for no other appeal against the determination of the Magistrates' Court.

5.5 Complaints against Licensed Premises

5.5.1 The Council will investigate complaints against licensed premises in relation to matters relating to the licensing objectives for which it has responsibility. In the first instance, complainants are encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licence holder or business concerned to seek a local resolution.

5.5.2 Where an interested party has made either a valid representation about licensed premises or a valid application for a licence to be reviewed, the Council may initially arrange a conciliation meeting to address and clarify the issues of concern.

5.5.3 This process will not override the right of any interested party to ask that the Licensing and Gambling Sub-Committee consider their valid objections or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a conciliation meeting.

5.5.4 Due consideration will be given to all relevant representations unless they fit the exceptions in 5.6 below.

5.6 Reviews

5.6.1 Requests for a review can be made by Interested Parties or Responsible Authorities. However, it is for the Council to decide whether the review is to be carried out based upon any relevant codes of practice and guidance issued by the Gambling Commission, reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives and in accordance with this Policy Statement.

5.6.2 The request for the review will also be subject to the consideration by the Council as to whether it is frivolous, vexatious, or whether it will not cause this Council to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

5.6.3 The Council can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason, which it thinks is appropriate.

5.6.4 Once a valid application for a review has been received by the Council, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during a 28 day period. This period begins 7 days after the application was received by the Council, who will publish notice of the application within 7 days of receipt.

5.6.4 The Council must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.

5.6.5 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the Council should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the Council are:-

- add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the Council;
- exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
- suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; and
- revoke the premises licence.

5.6.6 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the Council must have regard to the principles set out in Section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations, and what consideration was given to local area risk profile. In particular, the Council may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.

5.6.7 Once the review has been completed, the Council must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:

- the licence holder;
- the applicant for review (if any);
- the Commission;
- any person who made representations;
- the chief officer of police or chief constable; and
- Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs.

6. The Local Risk Profile and Risk Assessments by Operators – Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice 2015 (LCCP)

6.1 LCCP

6.1.1 The Gambling Commission released the LCCP in February 2015 with a commencement date of May 2015. The code strengthened the social responsibility code (SR) requirements. Details regarding the LCCP and SR code can be accessed via the Gambling Commission website at www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk.

6.1.2 The code requires operators:

- To supervise customers effectively on gambling premises and identify customers who are at risk of gambling related harm.
- With effect from 6 April 2016 to have in place schemes to allow customers to self-exclude themselves from all operators of a similar type in the area where they live and work.
- To have a range of measures with regard to marketing to ensure social responsibility that are transparent and not misleading.
- With effect from 6 April 2016 to produce a risk assessment on individual premises, and have policies and procedures and control measures in place to mitigate local risks to the licensing objectives.

6.2 Risk Assessments

6.2.1 Such risk assessments are required from 6 April 2016 from new applicants, and from existing premises licensees seeking to vary a licence. The LCCP strongly encourages all operators of; Casino's, AGC's, Bingo Premises, FEC's, Betting shops and remote betting intermediaries to assess local risks to the licensing objectives, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks.

6.2.2 Operators are expected by the SR code to make the risk assessment available to licensing authorities when an application is submitted either for new premises licence or variation of a premises licence, or otherwise on request, and this will form part of the council's inspection regime and may be requested when officers are investigating complaints.

6.2.3 Any failure to provide a competent risk assessment will be taken into account by the Council in determining the application, and such inferences will be made about potential harm to the licensing objectives as appear appropriate.

6.2.3 The Council considers that these local risk assessments are a key component of the overall assessment and management of the local risks. The code requires the Council to set out matters they expect the operator to take account of in the risk assessment in its statement of policy and this council expects the Borough's local area profile and matters such as the following to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment:

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling;
- Gaming trends that may reflect benefit payments;
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends;
- Urban setting such as proximity to schools, commercial environment, factors affecting footfall;
- Range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities;
- Known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.;
- The ethnicity, age, economic makeup of the local community.

6.2.4 The risk assessment should cover the risks and character of the local area, the gambling operation and the design of the premises.

6.3 The Local Area

6.3.1 The council expects matters such as the following to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment in order to demonstrate they have considered the local area. Some or many of these matters will have been considered and addressed by existing premises.

6.3.2 Matters relating to children and young persons, such as :

- The footfall in the local area, for example, does it predominately comprise residents, workers or visitors, is it a family orientated area, popular with children and young people;
- Significant presence of young children;
- Institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas etc.;
- Any premises where children congregate including bus stops, cafés, shops, and any other place where children are attracted;
- Areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti/tagging, underage drinking, etc.;
- Recorded incidents of attempted underage gambling;
- Transport links and parking facilities;
- Community centres;
- High crime area;
- Other gambling premises in the vicinity.

6.3.3 Matters relating to vulnerable adults, such as:

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling;
- Gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments;

- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends;
- Proximity of premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, mental health providers, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate, etc.;
- Homeless or rough sleeper shelters, hostels and support services;
- Transport links and parking facilities;
- Community centres;
- High crime area;
- High unemployment area;
- Pawn broker/pay day loan businesses in the vicinity;
- Other gambling premises in the vicinity.

6.3.4 Other issues that may be considered such as :

- Matters of faith, including all religious or faith denominations including proximity to churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship.

6.4 The Gambling Operation

6.4.1 In assessing the risk factors associated with a gambling operation the assessor should take into account the local area profile and how that gambling operation may affect that risk. The assessor may wish to consider:

- How the gambling operation will relate to how the operator conducts its business;
- What gambling products it provides in the premises;
- The facilities to enable gambling within the premises;
- The staffing levels within the premises;
- The level and requirement for staff training;
- Whether loyalty or account cards are used or not;
- The policies and procedures it has in place in relation to regulatory requirements of the Act or to comply with the LCCP;
- The security and crime prevention arrangements it has in place;
- How it advertises locally and on the premises;
- The marketing material within the premises;
- The display and provision of information, etc.

6.5 The Design of the Premises

6.5.1 The design and layout of the premises is a key consideration as this could have a significant impact on the risk to the licensing objectives. In assessing the risk factors associated with the premises design and layout reference is needed to the local area risks factors already identified to ensure the design doesn't add to that risk. The design, both internal and external should be considered and specific risk factors identified and noted. For example:

- The premises may have a number of support pillars which the assessor identifies as obstructing the view of the gaming machines from the cashier counter
- The assessor may identify that the design of the entrance to the casino is not sufficiently covered by CCTV to enable the identification of offenders.
- Premises which are located within an area which has a high number of children and young people present throughout the day, may identify that their standard external design means that children and young people can see into the premises and see gambling taking place
- If a premises has a large amount of glass frontage in an area prone to criminal damage, the assessor may consider the risk of damage to the standard toughened glass to be high.

6.6 Local Area Profile

6.6.1 The Gambling Commission guidance advises that Licensing Authorities can provide a local area profile of their borough in their Gambling Act policy. This has many benefits but should also assist operators undertaking the risk assessments of their premises, and will also be taken into account when considering applications for new and variations to licences and reviews of licences. The Local Area Profile for the London Borough of Enfield is mapped in Appendix C.

6.6.2 Appendix C includes data and an overview of characteristics of the borough:

- Figure 4: Map showing distribution of betting shops and educational establishments;
- Figure 5: Map showing distribution of betting shops and relevant leisure facilities;
- Figure 6: Map showing distribution of betting shops and medical facilities, care homes, and temporary accommodation etc.;
- Figure 7: Map showing distribution of betting shops and places of worship;
- Figure 8: Map showing distribution of betting shops and hot spot areas combining the educational establishments/leisure facilities/medical facilities (as seen in Figures 4 to 7).
- Figure 9: Map showing distribution of betting shops and areas of deprivation;
- Figure 10: Map showing distribution of betting shops and areas of unemployment;
- Figure 11: Map showing distribution of betting shops and areas where residents claim working age benefits;
- Figure 12: Map showing distribution of betting shops and areas of poor mental health;
- Figure 13: Map showing distribution of betting shops and violence hot spots;
- Figure 14: Map showing distribution of betting shops and drug and alcohol hot spots.

- 6.6.3 If an application for a new licence or variation is submitted that is within 400 metres of premises/location where children, young persons and vulnerable persons are operators are encouraged to provide details of the measures to be implemented that would overcome the risks of:
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
 - being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.

If the operator does not put forward measures to overcome the risks, or the Council considers that the operator's proposed measures do not adequately mitigate the risk, the council will consider what measures are needed which can include additional conditions or even refusal of the application if appropriate.

6.6.4 For the purpose of gathering local information, a report was produced on the number of underage gambling complaints and failed test purchases at betting shops (as carried out by an underage Trading Standards volunteer). Since 1st April 2012, no complaints or sales have been recorded.

7. Further Information

Further information about the Gambling Act 2005, this Statement of Principles, the application process and related matters can be obtained from:

London Borough of Enfield Licensing Team
PO Box 57, B-Block North
Civic Centre
Silver Street
Enfield
EN1 3XH

Telephone: 020 8379 3578
Fax: 020 8379 2190
Email: licensing@enfield.gov.uk
Internet: www.enfield.gov.uk

Information is also available from:

The Gambling Commission
Victoria Square House
Birmingham
B2 4BP
Telephone: 0121 230 6666
Fax: 0121 230 6720
Email: info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk
Website: www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport
2– 4 Cockspur Street
London
SW1Y 5DH
Telephone: 020 7211 6200
Website: www.culture.gov.uk 34

Appendix A Definitions

NOTE: In this Policy, the following definitions are included to provide an explanation to certain terms included in the Act and, therefore, in the Statement of Licensing Policy. In some cases they are an abbreviation of what is stated in the Gambling Act 2005 or an interpretation of those terms. For a full definition of the terms used, the reader must refer to the Gambling Act 2005.

'The Council' means London Borough of Enfield Council, acting as the Licensing Authority as defined by the Gambling Act 2005.

'The Act' means the Gambling Act 2005.

'The Licensing Authority' the authority in whose area the premises is wholly/partly situated. The Licensing Authority (as in the issuing authority) is also a responsible authority.

'The Gambling Commission' a body set up by the Government as the unified regulator for gambling, replacing the Gaming Board.

'Responsible Authority' means a public body that must be notified of certain applications for premises licences and permits, and are entitled to make representations on any of the licensing objectives.

'Children' means individuals who are less than 16 years old.

'Young person' means individuals who are aged less than 18 years old and 16 years and over.

'Mandatory Conditions' means a specified condition provided by regulations to be attached to premises licences.

'Default Conditions' means a specified condition provided for by regulations to be attached to a licence unless excluded by the Council.

'Premises' means any place, including a vessel or moveable structure.

Appendix B Access to Premises

Casinos

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street;
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises, which holds a gambling premises licence.

Adult Gaming Centre

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises.

Betting Shops

- Access must be from a street or from another premises with a betting premises licence;
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind and you could not have a betting shop at the back of a café – the whole area would have to be licensed.

Tracks

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre.

Bingo Premises

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre;
- a betting premises, other than a track.

Family Entertainment Centre

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:

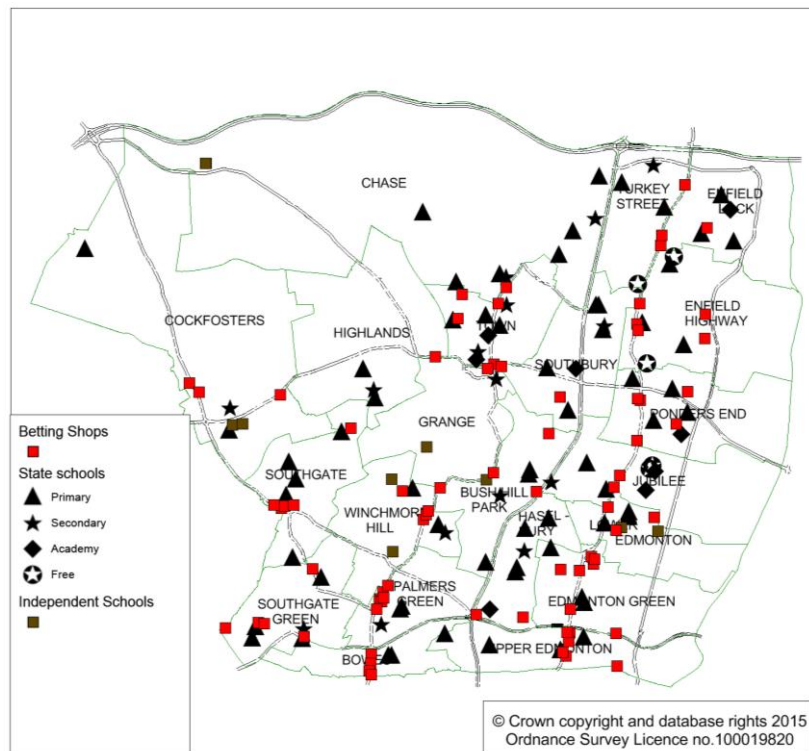
- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre;
- a betting premises, other than a track.

Part 7 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision-making.

Appendix C Local Area Profile

Disclaimer: Please note that the betting shop map positions on the maps below were drawn using the centre of their full postcode, not their precise address. Therefore the position of a betting shop may be closer to other points and areas than appears. The position of other points is also likely to be based on full postcodes rather than address.

Figure 4: Map showing distribution of betting shops and educational establishments

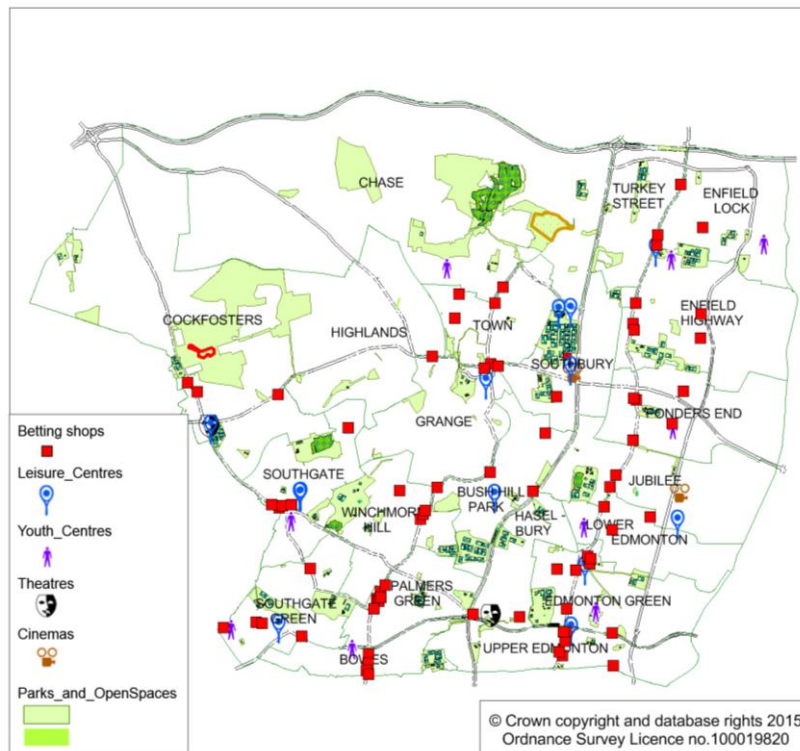


Source: Enfield Council GIS server June 2015

First of all, the actual distribution of existing betting shops predictably shows them to be predominantly located on the main thoroughfares. Greater concentrations of betting shops are located along the Hertford Road corridor, with particular clusters in Edmonton Green. Further away, significant clusters of betting shops are noted along Green Lanes, in the Bowes and Palmers Green centres.

Figure 4 identifies the educational establishments, and the map highlights that particularly in Southgate Green, Upper Edmonton and Lower Edmonton, they are in close proximity to the existing betting shops.

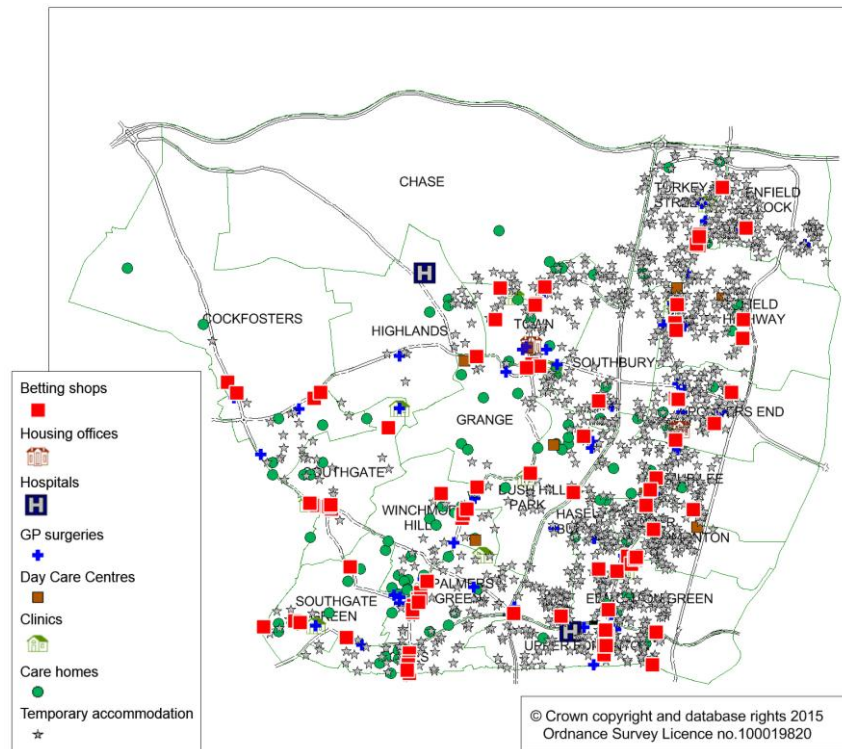
Figure 5: Map showing distribution of betting shops and relevant leisure facilities



Source: Enfield Council GIS server June 2015

Relevant leisure facilities in Figure 5 are those that have been identified as being most appealing to those under 18, such as leisure centres, youth centres and parks. In the greater part of the borough, the map shows that there are few facilities in close proximity to existing betting shops. An exception to this is the youth centre on the border of Southgate Green, and the leisure centre in Upper Edmonton appears to be in the near vicinity.

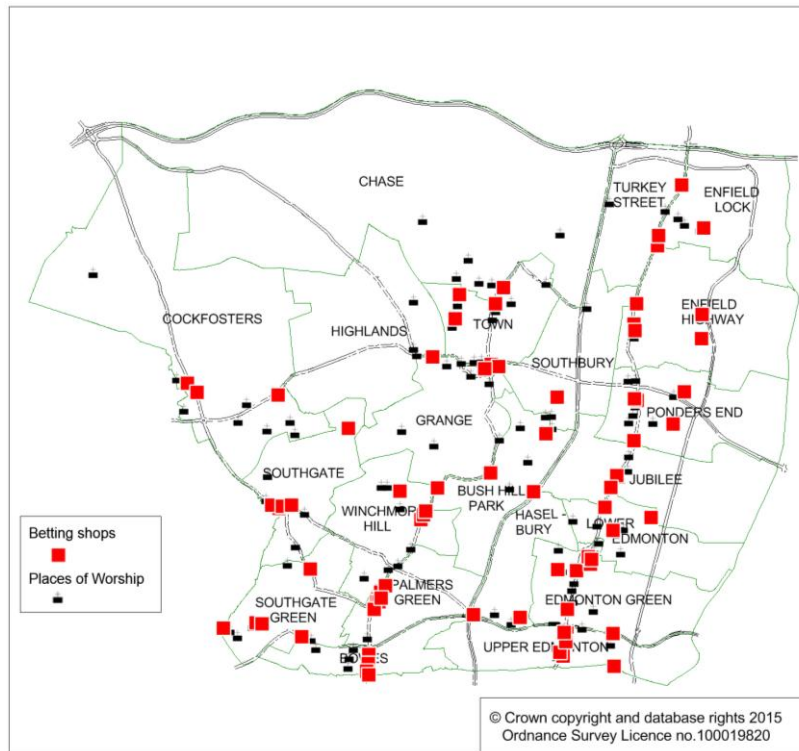
Figure 6: Map showing distribution of betting shops and medical facilities, care homes, and temporary accommodation etc.



Source: Enfield Council GIS server June 2015

Figure 6 shows that there is a high volume of temporary accommodation, which is in close proximity to the existing betting shops. The map is a useful tool in identifying the areas where there are high concentrations of temporary accommodation. The clinics in Edmonton Green and in Town wards are central to the locations of the betting shops in that area. The map also identifies that there are a larger number of care homes in Palmers Green and Bowes, which appear to be relatively close to the multiple betting shops in those areas.

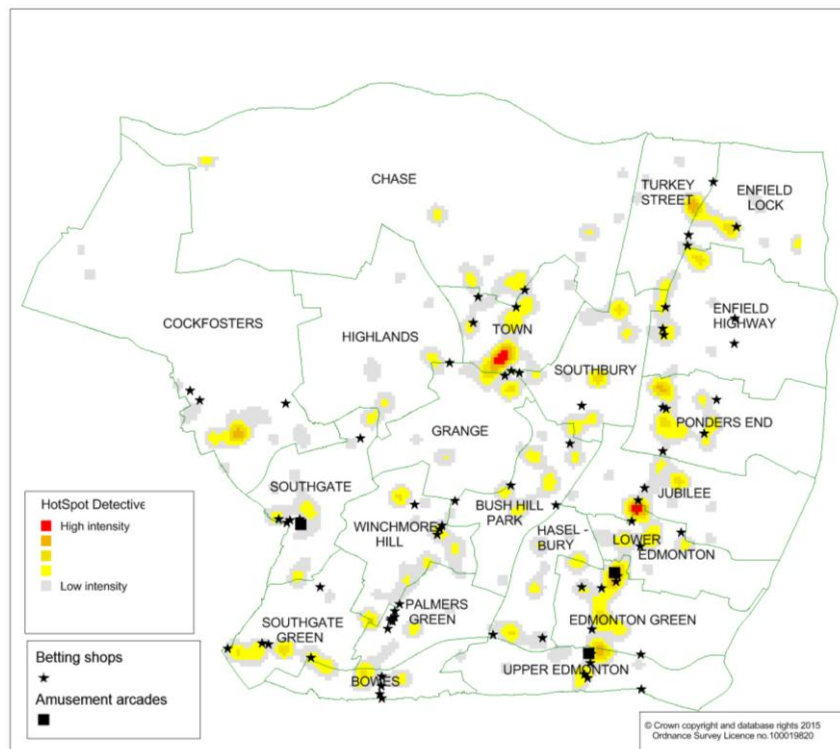
Figure 7: Map showing distribution of betting shops and places of worship



Source: Enfield Council GIS server June 2015

The Commission's Guidance advised councils to be aware of places of worship, so they have been plotted in Figure 7, and the map shows that these are not common neighbours of existing betting shops.

Figure 8: Map showing distribution of betting shops and hot spot areas combining the educational establishments/leisure facilities/medical facilities (as seen in Figures 4 to 7)

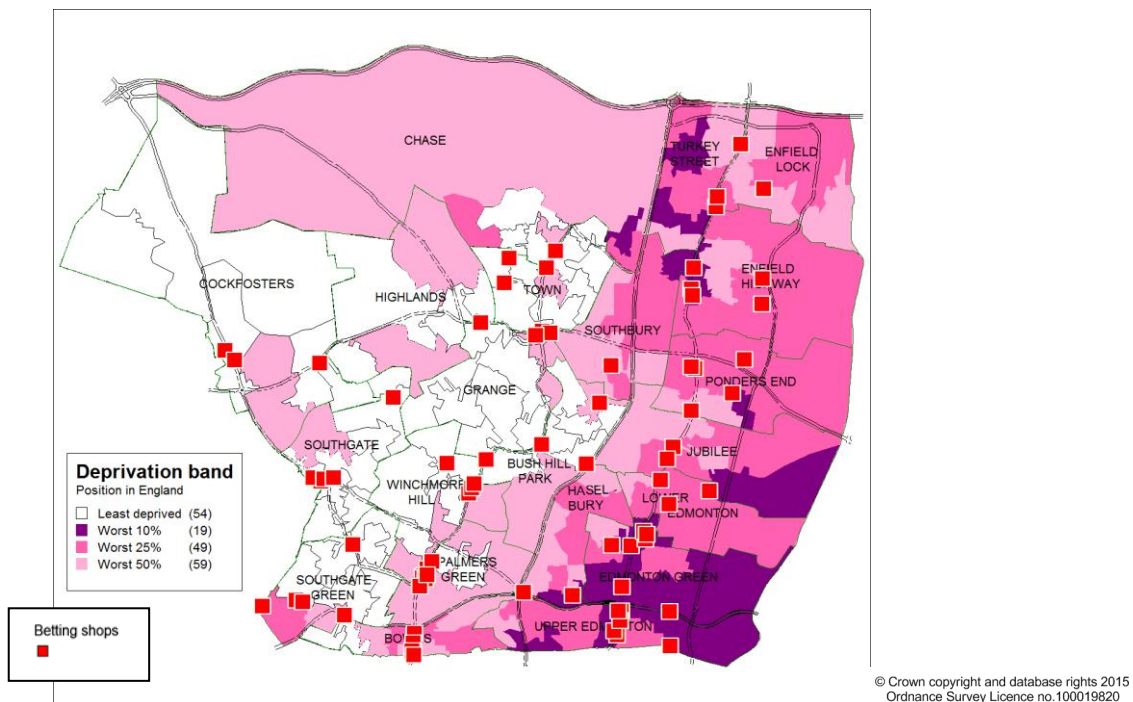


Source: Enfield Council GIS server June 2015

The map in Figure 8 combines the concentrations of each of the elements identified in Figures 4 to 7, to form hotspot areas of where vulnerable adults and children are likely to spend time. Two areas of the highest intensity are apparent, namely in Enfield Town and on the Jubilee/Lower Edmonton border, and one betting shop is located within these areas.

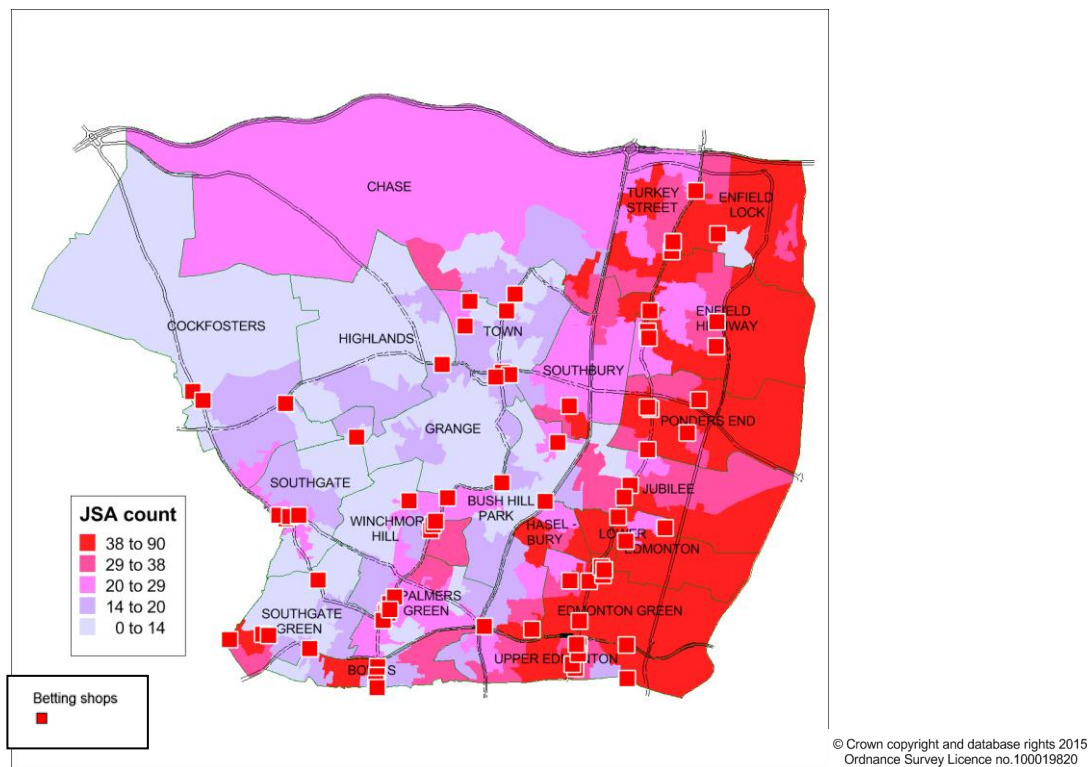
NB. This map does not include temporary accommodation in the hotspots as it would be heavily imbalanced to it. Please refer to Figure 6 for this information.

Figure 9: Map showing distribution of betting shops and areas of deprivation



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 (DCLG)

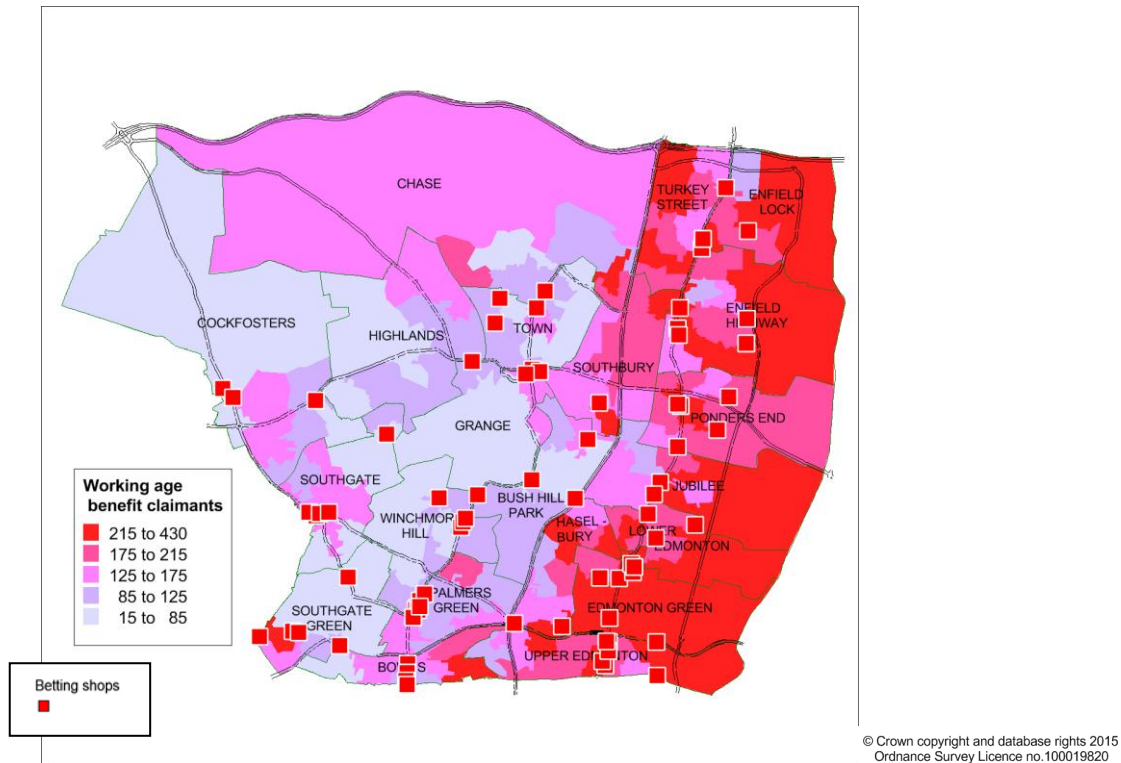
Figure 10: Map showing distribution of betting shops and areas of unemployment



NB. JSA = Jobseekers Allowance. Key relates to actual number of people in that area

Source: Office of National Statistics; count as at May 2015, mapped by lower layer super output area

Figure 11: Map showing distribution of betting shops and areas where residents claim working age benefits

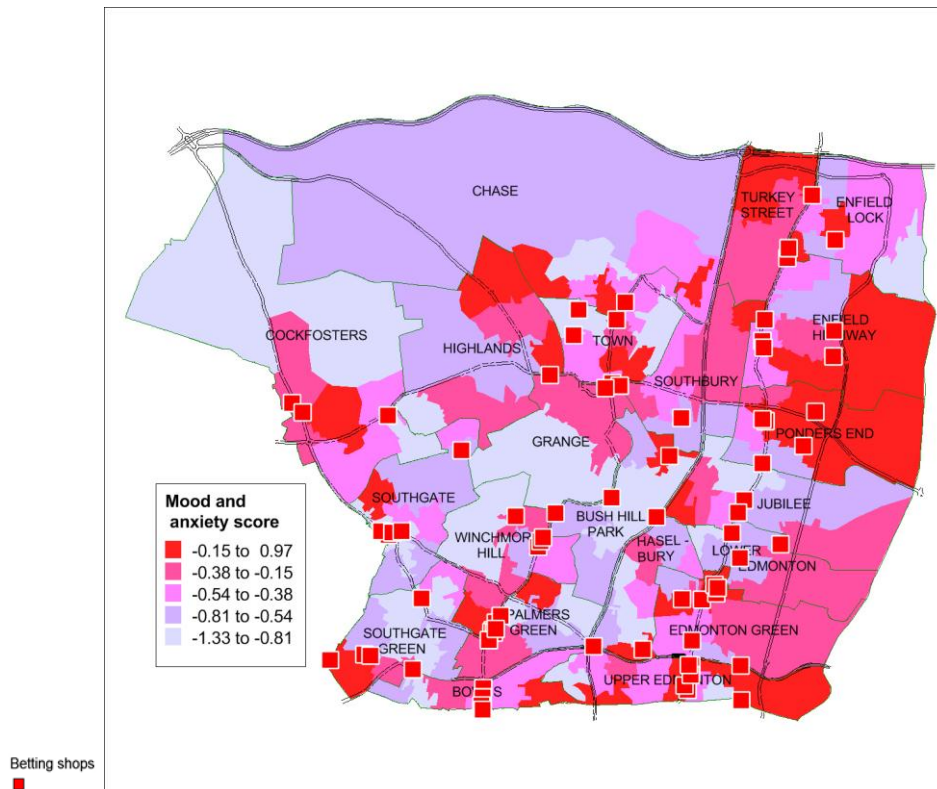


NB. Key relates to actual number of people in that area

Source: Office of National Statistics; count as at November 2014, mapped by lower layer super output area

Figures 9 to 11 show maps of the areas of worst deprivation, highest unemployment rates and highest number of working age benefit claimants. The maps reflect a similar outcome: that the east of the borough is consistently worst affected. It highlights that there is a noticeable correlation between the areas with a higher concentration of betting shops and these areas.

Figure 12: Map showing distribution of betting shops and areas of poor mental health



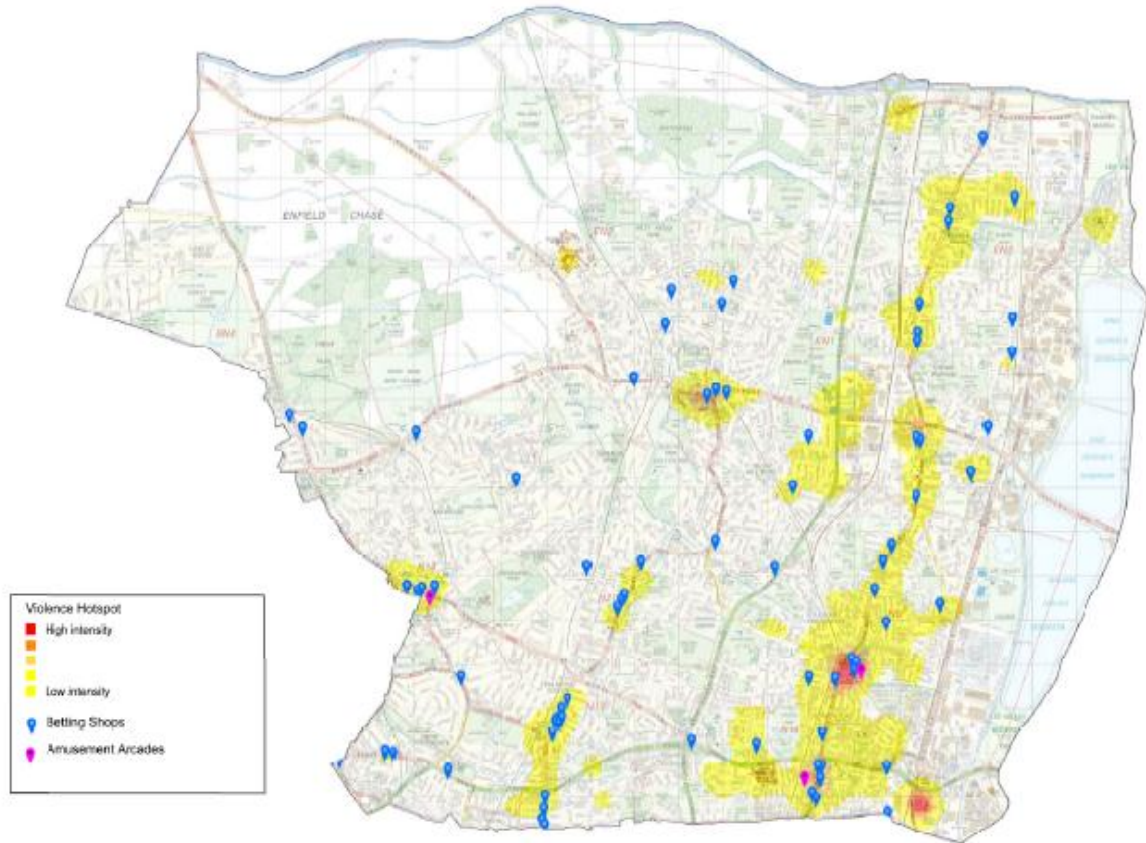
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Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010 (DCLG)

As an indication of the levels of poor mental health in the borough, Figure 12 has been produced. As the key indicates, areas range from those with the highest levels of mental health issues (red) to those with the lowest levels (light blue). The borough shows a considerable range, and there are pockets of high levels in the wards of Highlands, Cockfosters, Enfield Highway, Ponders End and Upper Edmonton. Of those wards mentioned, there are no more than two betting shops in the western areas, but significantly more in the east wards.

Figure 13: Map showing distribution of betting shops and violence hot spots (namely assault with or without injury)

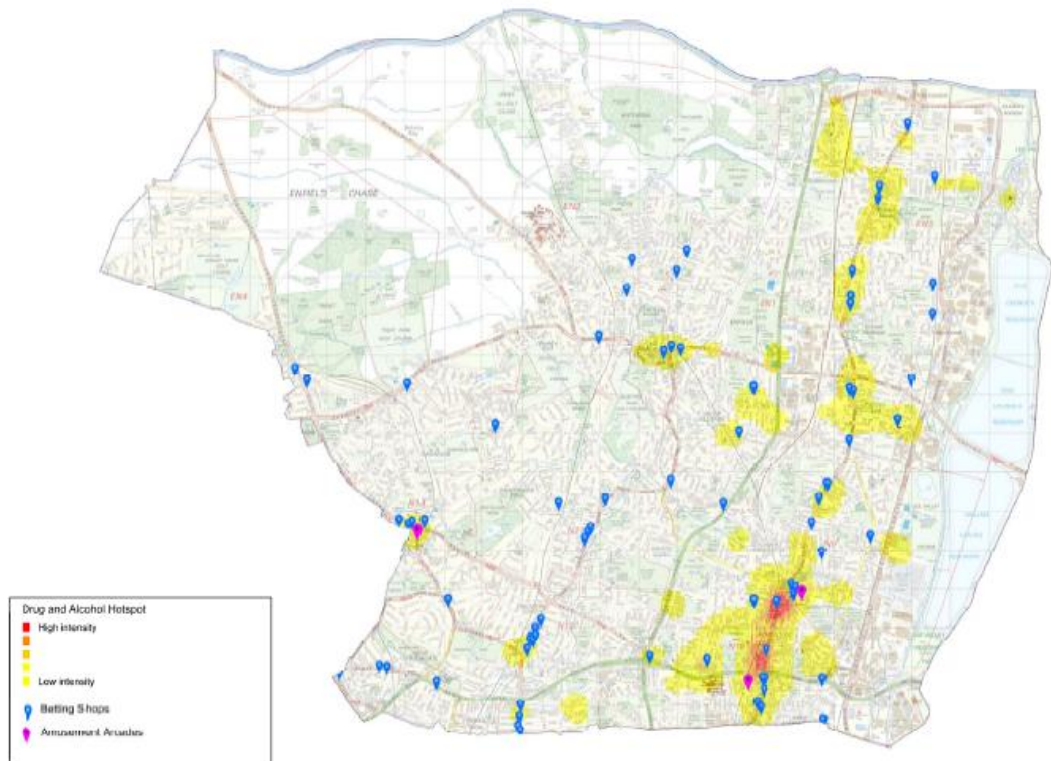
Betting shops w/ Violence Hotspot



Source: LBE Community Safety Unit – Metropolitan Police records April 2014 to March 2015

Figure 14: Map showing distribution of betting shops and drug and alcohol hot spots (namely drug offences and alcohol anti-social behaviour incidents)

Betting Shops w/ Drug & Alcohol Hotspot



Source: LBE Community Safety Unit – Metropolitan Police records April 2014 to March 2015

Figures 13 and 14 highlight similarities with the problem hot spot areas, particularly around Edmonton Green, Upper Edmonton and Lower Edmonton. It is also noted that there a couple of betting shops within the high intensity hot spot areas.

Community Safety provided a further overview of betting shops and crime:

- The majority of betting shops are victims of criminal damage;
- 1% of all total notifiable offences in licensed premises occur in betting shops;
- In the last 12 months the following has been recorded:
 - 45 criminal offences within 10 metres of betting shops;
 - 9 alcohol related ASB (anti-social behaviour) reports linked to betting Shops; and
 - 2 drug related ASB reports linked to betting shops.

APPENDIX D: Summary of Machine Provisions by Premises

Machine category							
Premises type	A	B1	B2	B3	B4	C	D
Large casino (machine/table ratio of 5-1 up to maximum)				Maximum of 150 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 150 (subject to machine/table ratio)			
Small casino (machine/table ratio of 2-1 up to maximum)				Maximum of 80 machines Any combination of machines in categories B to D (except B3A machines), within the total limit of 80 (subject to machine/table ratio)			
Pre-2005 Act casino (no machine/table ratio)				Maximum of 20 machines categories B to D (except B3A machines), or any number of C or D machines instead			
Betting premises and tracks occupied by pool betting				Maximum of 4 machines categories B2 to D (except B3A machines)			
Bingo premises 1				Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4		No limit on category C or D machines	
Adult gaming centre 2				Maximum of 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises categories B3 or B4		No limit on category C or D machines	
Licensed family entertainment centre 3				No limit on category C or D machines			
Family entertainment centre (with permit)³				No limit on category D machines			
Clubs or miners' welfare institute (with permits)⁴				Maximum of 3 machines in categories B3A or B4 to D			
Qualifying alcohol-licensed premises				1 or 2 machines of category C or D automatic upon notification			
Qualifying alcohol-licensed premises (with licensed premises gaming machine permit)				Number of category C-D machines as specified on permit			
Travelling fair				No limit on category D machines			

Appendix E Schedule of Delegation of Licensing Functions and Decisions

Summary of licensing authority delegations permitted under the Gambling Act, applicable to England and Wales only

Matter to be dealt with	Full Council	Sub-committee of licensing committee	Officers
Final approval of the Licensing Authority Policy statement	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee setting (when appropriate)		X (if delegated by full council)	
Application for premises licences		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		X Where representations have been received from the Commission or responsible authority	X Where no representations received from the Commission or responsible authority
Application for a provisional statement		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/representations have been withdrawn
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming/club machine permits		X Where objections have been made and not withdrawn	X Where no objections made/objections have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

X indicates the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated

Appendix 2: Summary of the feedback on the Gambling Act Policy and the Licensing Authority's response

Q1 Are you responding as a resident or as a representative of an organisation?

- Resident: 1,2,3,4,5,7
- Representative of an organisation: 6,8

About you

Q2 Please tell us your name and postal address:

1 – EN1 1EF; 2 – EN3 6SL, 3 – N14 6LR, 4 – N21 3PD, 5 – Not completed, 7 – EN2

Q3 How old are you?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18 – 24 5, | <input type="checkbox"/> 35 - 39 | <input type="checkbox"/> 50 - 54 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25 – 29 1, 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 40 – 44 2, | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 55 4, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30 – 34 3, | <input type="checkbox"/> 45 - 49 | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |

Q4 Are you male or female?

- Male 3,5, 7
- Female 1,2,4

About your organisation

Q5 Please tell us the name and the address (in Enfield) of the organisation you represent?

6 – Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd, Edmonton, N9 7HX
8 – William Hill Organization Ltd, 50 Station Road, London, N22 7TP (22 shops in the borough)

In addition, four responses were received by email direct rather than via the website from:-

- Coral bookmakers (1850 betting offices across GB – comprising 20% of all betting shops),
- Ladbrokes (employing around 13,000 across 2,200 shops in the UK)
- the Association of British Bookmakers (ABB – represents over 80% of high street betting market such as William Hill, Ladbrokes, Coral, Paddy Power and almost 100 smaller independents) and
- Paddy Power (251 betting offices in Ireland and 325 betting offices in the UK).

Their responses to the consultation are summarised under the most relevant questions below.

Q6 To what extent do you agree or disagree the Council's approach to the licensing of gambling premises is clear?

- Strongly agree 4, 6,
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree 2, 7
- Tend to disagree 1,
- Strongly disagree 5, 8
- Don't know 3,

Q7 Please tell us why you disagree.

The feedback is summarised in the table below:

Question 6: To what extent do you agree or disagree the Council's approach to the licensing of gambling premises is clear?						
Residents (Respondents 1,2,3,4,5,7)	Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd	William Hill	Coral	Ladbrookes	Association of British Bookmakers (ABB)	Paddy Power
<i>Respondent 1 - Enfield council do not push gambling premises to reduce antisocial behaviour or impose more staff be present within shops that have bad antisocial behaviour</i>		<i>In part 2.6, the policy does not make clear distinction between nuisance and disorder – disorder must be associated with gambling, betting shops often victims of crime, not responsible for what occurs outside shops out of their control</i>				
LA RESPONSE: Please refer to Section 1.9 of the Policy: the Police and/or the Licensing Authority provide advice to the premises when notified of any incidents. If the incidents at the premises show inadequate improvement, the Police and/or Licensing Authority will take the appropriate enforcement action (which could include review of the licence), in accordance with the council's enforcement policy, Gambling Commission Guidance		LA RESPONSE: The narrative provided by the respondent in relation to paragraph 2.6 does not seem to reflect the content of the policy at this part. Paragraph 2.6.2 makes it clear that 'issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provision'. However, the policy has been amended to differentiate between nuisance (which cannot be dealt with under the Act) and crime or disorder.				

<p>and the Regulators Code. Bet-Watch Enfield (see paragraph 2.7 of the policy) is also a forum used to discuss any concerns about alleged antisocial behaviour associated with betting shops. The narrative in Figure 14 in Appendix C of the Policy provides a narrative of the reported crime and antisocial behaviour associated with/near betting shops in the last 12 months. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.</p>						
<p>Respondent 5 - <i>I couldn't understand it (the policy)</i></p>						
<p>LA RESPONSE: We accept that the policy deals with matters of a technical nature, and is primarily aimed to inform those operating gambling premises. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.</p>						

Q8 To what extent do you think the Council's approach to licensing of gambling premises is fair?

- Strongly agree 4, 6,
- Tend to agree
- Neither agree nor disagree 1, 5,
- Tend to disagree 7,
- Strongly disagree 2, 8,
- Don't know 3,

Q9 Please tell us why you disagree.

The feedback is summarised in the table below:

Question 8: To what extent do you think the Council's approach to licensing of gambling premises is fair?						
Residents (Respondents 1,2,3,4,5,7)	Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd	William Hill	Coral	Ladbrookes	Association of British Bookmakers (ABB)	Paddy Power
<i>Respondent 2 - Even with a policy there is still far too many gambling establishments in the borough especially in the more deprived areas.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Licensing Authority should not seek in the Policy to undermine the 'aim to permit' principle by imposing burdens/additional hurdles on operators above that outlined in the Act.</i> • <i>Should not make demands of operators that undermine better regulation</i> • <i>Objection to the phrase "invisible and insidious" nature of gambling – as not all gambling is harmful – only problem gambling behaviour.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Concerned that guidance alters the regime in the Act and increases burdens on already responsible businesses. Considers that the existing guidance and regime, including recent (2015) changes to the planning law, offers adequate protection for communities</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Licensing Authority should not seek in the Policy to undermine the 'aim to permit' principle by imposing burdens/additional hurdles on operators above that outlined in the Act.</i> • <i>Objection to the phrase "invisible and insidious" nature of gambling – as not all gambling is harmful – only problem gambling behaviour. ABB response stated the phrase should be removed</i> • <i>Concerned that guidance alters the regime in the Act and increases burdens on already responsible businesses. Considers that the existing guidance and regime,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>LA must 'aim to permit' gambling and can request additional information but paragraph 2.19 suggests that the Authority may require additional information to be contained within premises licensing plans, and only the requirements set out in the Act can be requested.</i>

					<p><i>including changes to the planning law, offers adequate protection for communities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foreword of the policy recognises that gambling is a legitimate leisure industry but the rest of the policy appears to view it as not a legitimate industry and ones that requires heavy regulation.</i> 	
<p>LA RESPONSE: The Gambling Act states that the Licensing Authority must “aim to permit” gambling that is not a source of crime and disorder, is conducted in a fair and open way and protects children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited. The guidance to the Act is clear that Licensing Authorities cannot take account of the number of gambling establishments in the borough when determining applications. This guidance is reflected in paragraph 1.7.2 of the Policy. However, the new policy aims to make operators aware of the profile of the borough of Enfield, and Figure 9 in Appendix C provides information on the location of deprived areas to assist gambling operators to take into account local risks when preparing their risk assessment. Gambling</p>		<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Policy has been drafted in accordance with the guidance issued to licensing authorities by the Gambling Commission. The Policy properly acknowledges the ‘aim to permit’ principle, but also embraces the ability permitted in section 153 for the authority to set out the matters it will take into account when making decisions about applications. • Amendments made to the policy outlined in this appendix to ensure better regulation • The foreword in relation to the phrase “invisible and insidious” nature of gambling has been amended and specifically now refers to problem gambling. 		<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This comment appears to relate to the draft 5th edition guidance issued to licensing authorities by the Gambling Commission during its consultation period. No amendment to the policy required. 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Policy has been drafted in accordance with the guidance issued to licensing authorities by the Gambling Commission. The Policy properly acknowledges the ‘aim to permit’ principle, but also embraces the ability permitted in section 153 for the authority to set out the matters it will take into account when making decisions about applications. • The foreword in relation to the phrase “invisible and insidious” nature of gambling has been amended and specifically now refers to problem gambling. • The 3rd comment appears to relate to the draft 5th edition guidance issued to licensing authorities by the Gambling 	<p>LA RESPONSE: Paragraph 2.19 refers to plans of tracks and mostly reflects the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission. The Policy has been amended to mirror the recently published final 5th edition of the guidance.</p>

<p>Operators are encouraged to share their risk assessment with the Licensing Authority when making a new application or variation application from an existing premises. Overall since 2007, there has been a small increase in the number of betting shops. In 2007 there were 78 licensed betting shops in the borough and currently there are 80. Since 2007, some betting shops have closed and new ones have been licensed. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.</p>					<p>Commission during its consultation period. No amendment to the policy required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to the comment on the difference in tone of the foreword and of the rest of the policy, the policy has been prepared in accordance with the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and states the matters the authority will take into account when making decisions on applications. No amendment to the policy is needed. 	
<p><i>Respondent 7 - If people want to gamble their money away let them.</i></p>						
<p>LA RESPONSE: One of the Licensing Objectives to which the council and gambling operators must have regard is the 'protection of children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling. Operators are required to have measures in place to identify and signpost problem gambling. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.</p>						

Q10 Do you think the local area profile will assist gambling premises operators prepare their risk assessment?

- Yes 3, 4, 6
- No 1, 2, 7,8
- Don't know 5,

Q11 Please tell us why you said 'no'

The feedback is summarised in the table below:

Question 10: Do you think the local area profile will assist gambling premises operators prepare their risk assessment?						
Residents (Respondents 1,2,3,4,5,7)	Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd	William Hill	Coral	Ladbrookes	Association of British Bookmakers (ABB)	Paddy Power
<p>Respondent 1 - Risk assessments that are carried out are not done to correct measures, more in favour of the company to save money, not for the safety of staff and the community</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures 4-14 (Appendix C) are of limited value to operators in assessing gambling related harm. Not underpinned by research showing gambling harm associated with proximity of betting shops to temporary accommodation, medical facilities and care homes. • In paragraph 2.4.2, the authority can have 'special consideration' to risk controls where there is evidence that premises could be accessed by children and vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to para 2.4.1 about proximity of betting shops to schools, youth clubs etc. should be made clear that there must be evidence of a link of harm to the licensing objectives. Coral knows of no evidence that children coming from schools are gaining access to betting offices and have measures in place anyway. Betting shops already operate in such areas causing problems with gambling to children. • Already operate systems to ensure the licensing objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned about the over-prescription of the risk assessment in the policy (Appendix G) as they undertake their own risk assessments and encourage the council to allow operators to complete the assessment in line with their own practices. Risks should be proportionate and not used to impose additional conditions on responsible businesses • Concerned that the elements of a risk assessment of the local area to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures 4-14 are unnecessary and add nothing to the policy to assist operators in assessing gambling related harm • Maps dealing with unemployment and deprivation unhelpful unless authority considers them automatically vulnerable. Crime hotspot maps (figures 13-14) not relevant as to whether betting shops are a source of crime and disorder. Appendix C maps should identify actual pre-deposition to vulnerability to gambling related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy should recognise that existing policies and procedures may already address the local area and provide sufficient controls. Careful consideration of premises near schools and other such premises and crime and disorder hotspots should be risk based and evidenced (not theoretical risks). • As a regulator, the authority should take an evidence based approach in accordance with the Regulators' Code towards the local area

		<p>persons but cannot have a general exclusion policy in a location due to theoretical risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In paragraph 2.4.3, cannot see relevance of maps showing social deprivation as betting shops cater for demand in areas of high density/footfall. Cannot understand what further controls could be put in place to further reduce gambling related harm in deprived areas. Deprivation not relevant consideration in 'aim to permit' principle unless authority wishes to operate an exclusionary policy for betting shops. Planning regime most suitable for dealing with location of betting shops. Location of schools and youth centres is irrelevant if the operator has age restriction controls. The Authority cannot simply provide a list of theoretical risks related to gambling harm. The risks have to be real, evidenced and apparent otherwise potential interference with operator's property rights. In section 6.2 and Appendix G (Risk Assessment template), the template is unsuitable and 	<p>are promoted (many examples given eg operator's licence, Licence Conditions and Codes of practice etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The risk assessment requirement (from 6/4/16) is to assess specific local risks and control measures and not to list/include all the sorts of locations mentioned in the 20 bullet points of information in the policy (section 6.2.3 and 6.3) which is disproportionate to a well-regulated business. Offered to help re-draft this section. 	<p>considered (eg proximity to schools, gaming trends that reflect benefit payments, street drinking, increased footfall) are suggested risks and not evidence based and fails to acknowledge existing policies operator has in place to manage local changes. Do not accept that proximity of young people to betting shops poses a local risk and already have age identification measures in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned that council intends to apply policies that are not evidence based such as in paragraph 6.4 which states "in assessing the risk factors associated with a gambling operation the assessor should take into account the local risks which are commonly accepted by broader stakeholders and how that gambling operation may affect that risk" Whilst it is not clear who the document refers to when it mentions 'stakeholders', this is a potentially worrying development as there are a variety of myths in the public domain around gambling habits and trends. We would therefore encourage the Council to only to accept risks 	<p>harm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In paragraph 2.4 the policy states will give careful consideration to premises located near schools, youth clubs and other establishments used by children and those who may be vulnerable. The policy should acknowledge that betting shops have been located in such areas for over 50 years and operators have developed policies and procedures to ensure only those able to access them do so. Important that any risk identified in the local area profile are supported by substantive evidence and not perceived risks. Otherwise this would be disproportionate and distort the 'aim to permit' principle by reverse the burden of proof from the local authority to prove the risks to the operator to mitigate potential risks. Do not believe it is for the licensing authority to prescribe the form of the risk assessment. Operators should be allowed to use their own risk assessments. Local area risk assessments are required from 6 April 2016. Paragraphs 6.2.3, 6.3.3 and 6.3.4 	<p>profile and risk assessment. Operators should be allowed to assess their existing processes. Identification of theoretical risk factors (paragraph 6.2) such as area demographics, ethnicity, proximity to other premises (including medical centres and places of worship), trends relating to benefit payments and deprivation should only be included where local evidence is available, which quantifies the ascertainable risk to be mitigated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not believe it is for the licensing authority to prescribe the form of the risk assessment. Operators should be allowed to use their own risk assessments. Maps in Appendix C should be evidence based and the evidence for risk shared with stakeholders on consultation. Finalised policy should not infer there is an inherit risk of gambling harm to vulnerable persons.
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		<p><i>complex. Will be adapting own existing risk assessment process. LA has no power to prescribe risk assessment template</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In paragraph 6.2.3, strongly refute that need to provide the sort of information listed as deemed unreasonable, disproportionate and ultravires. Considers having to provide granular detail is against better regulation principles and will approach the Better Regulation Delivery Office. Considers that provision of gaming trends in relation to benefit payment days is irrelevant (and interference with freedoms and commercially sensitive and not necessary for LA) as is the proximity of betting shops and irrelevant also to refreshment and entertainment facilities. Consider that the lists in paras 6.3.2 and 6.3.3 are prescriptive and of theoretical risk not evidence as being legitimate risk factors to gambling harm and amounts to exclusionary policy. Requests that this approach is reconsidered otherwise will consider challenging the policy.</i> 		<p><i>which can be substantiated with robust evidence.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Already operate age restricted controls and design to mitigate risks (examples provided).</i> 	<p><i>contain criteria that should be considered in the local area risk assessment that cannot be relevant. It is for the authority to identify matters that are relevant to the licensing objectives. Paragraph 6.2.3 should be removed and replaced by the statement at 6.2.4.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Paragraph 6.6.3 should be removed as the terms 'sensitive building' and 'vulnerable community' are not defined in the Act or policy, specifying within 400 metres is arbitrary and in any case is unnecessary as operators will have considered sensitive premises or vulnerable persons in their risk assessment.</i> 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In figure 14 (crime hotspots), statements provided about limited evidence of drug, notifiable crime and the recording of CAD data and that crime has to be shown to be associated with gambling premises to be a risk to the licensing objectives.</i> 				
<p>LA RESPONSE: The requirement for gambling operators to undertake a risk assessment having regards to the local area is a new requirement that comes in on 6 April 2016. The adequacy of the risk assessment will be considered during applications for new and varied licences, and of course by the Gambling Commission as part of their enforcement/compliance activities. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.</p>		<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figures in Appendix C are provided to ‘map’ the characteristics of the local area. The respondent has not stated what would be helpful to operators. We will keep the local area profile data under review and consider any feedback provided as to how it could be more useful. All licensing decisions are made in accordance with Section 153 (aim to permit) and the policy. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy. In relation to para 2.4.2, Paragraphs 2.4.4 – 2.4.6 make it clear that each application is considered on its merits, that the risk assessment undertaken by the operator based on location will be considered and the Authority will consider 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figures in Appendix C are provided to ‘map’ the characteristics of the local area. We will keep the local area profile data under review and consider any feedback provided as to how it could be more useful. All licensing decisions are made in accordance with Section 153 (aim to permit) and the policy. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy. The Policy is amended to acknowledge that operators may have existing measures in place to deal with the matters identified in the local area. Paragraph 6.2.1 of the policy is amended to emphasise further to para 6.1.2 that the requirement to produce risk assessments comes in on 6 April 2016. 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policy has been amended to remove the risk assessment template from Appendix G. The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (February 2015) states (albeit from April 2016) licensees should share their risk assessment with the licensing authority when applying for a new licence or to vary a licence, or otherwise on request. Further, it states that in making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority’s statement of licensing policy. The 5th edition Guidance to Licensing Authorities states that the Council’s statement of policy should set out the factors it is likely to take account of when considering applications, may take 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figures in Appendix C are provided to ‘map’ the characteristics of the local area. The respondent has not stated what would be helpful to operators. We will keep the local area profile data under review and consider any feedback provided as to how it could be more useful. All licensing decisions are made in accordance with Section 153 (aim to permit) and the policy. The purpose of Figures 13-14 is to show crime hotspots and narrative on Police crime data relating to betting shops. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy. Paragraph 2.4.4 already makes it clear that this does not preclude any application, each case decided on its merits 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policy is amended to acknowledge that operators may have existing measures in place to deal with the matters identified in the local area. Paragraph 2.4.4 already makes it clear that this does not preclude any application, each case decided on its merits and that the applicant should demonstrate how potential concerns will be addressed. Paragraph 2.4.4 of the policy will be amended to emphasise that operators are encouraged to provide information in their application that demonstrates they have existing policies and procedures to mitigate any risks. The local area profile in Appendix C is provided to ‘map’ the characteristics of the local area. We will

		<p>any other measures it considers necessary to mitigate the risk. The Policy will be amended in paragraph 2.4.5 to emphasise that the risk assessment undertaken and controls identified by the operator will be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 5th edition guidance issued by the Gambling Commission to Licensing Authorities permits licensing authorities to provide a local area profile in their policy to 'map out' the key characteristics of the local area. The purpose of the maps in Appendix C is to provide operators with information pertaining to the characteristics of the local area to assist them when undertaking their own risk assessments and identifying risk controls. • The policy throughout makes it clear that decisions on applications will be made in accordance with Section 153 of the Act and the Licensing Authority's statement of policy, and that decisions will be evidence based and each application considered on its own merits. No amendments needed 	<p>Paragraphs 6.2.3, 6.3.3 and 6.3.4 are amended to make it clear that the lists are examples of matters that should be considered.</p>	<p>account of the local area profile and will include considerations such as proximity of gambling premises to schools and vulnerable adult centres. The Policy is amended to acknowledge that operators may have existing measures in place to deal with the matters identified in the local area. Paragraph 6.2.1 of the policy is amended to emphasise further to para 6.1.2 that the requirement to produce risk assessments comes in on 6 April 2016. Paragraphs 6.2.3, 6.3.3 and 6.3.4 are amended to make it clear that the lists are examples of matters that should be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the comments about perception of risk by stakeholders, paragraph 6.4 is amended to remove reference to stakeholder perceptions. 	<p>and that the applicant should demonstrate how potential concerns will be addressed. Paragraph 2.4.4 of the policy will be amended to emphasise that operators are encouraged to provide information in their application that demonstrates they have existing policies and procedures to mitigate any risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to risks being evidenced based, Appendix C is provided to 'map' the characteristics of the local area. All licensing decisions are made in accordance with Section 153 of the Act ('aim to permit' principle) and the policy. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy. • The Policy has been amended to remove the risk assessment template from Appendix G. • The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (February 2015) states (albeit from April 2016) licensees should share their risk assessment with the licensing authority when applying for a new licence or to vary a licence, or otherwise 	<p>keep the local area profile data under review and consider any feedback provided as to how it could be more useful. All licensing decisions are made in accordance with Section 153 (aim to permit) and the policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Policy has been amended to remove the risk assessment template from Appendix G. • The policy has been amended to ensure it further meets good regulation principles.
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		<p>to the policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Policy has been amended to remove the risk assessment template from Appendix G. • The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (February 2015) states (albeit from April 2016) licensees should share their risk assessment with the licensing authority when applying for a new licence or to vary a licence, or otherwise on request. Further, it states that in making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority's statement of licensing policy. The 5th edition Guidance to Licensing Authorities states that the Council's statement of policy should set out the factors it is likely to take account of when considering applications, may take account of the local area profile and will include considerations such as proximity of gambling premises to schools and vulnerable adult centres. The Policy is amended to acknowledge that operators may have existing measures in place to deal with the 			<p>on request. Further, it states that in making risk assessments, licensees must take into account relevant matters identified in the licensing authority's statement of licensing policy. The 5th edition Guidance to Licensing Authorities states that the Council's statement of policy should set out the factors it is likely to take account of when considering applications, may take account of the local area profile and will include considerations such as proximity of gambling premises to schools and vulnerable adult centres. The Policy is amended to acknowledge that operators may have existing measures in place to deal with the matters identified in the local area. Paragraph 6.2.1 of the policy is amended to emphasise further to para 6.1.2 that the requirement to produce risk assessments comes in on 6 April 2016. Paragraphs 6.2.3, 6.3.3 and 6.3.4 are amended to make it clear that the lists are examples of matters that should be considered.</p>	
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		<p>matters identified in the local area. Paragraph 6.2.1 of the policy is amended to emphasise further to para 6.1.2 that the requirement to produce risk assessments comes in on 6 April 2016. Paragraphs 6.2.3, 6.3.3 and 6.3.4 are amended to make it clear that the lists are examples of matters that should be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The narrative accompanying Figure 14 provides appropriate context of crime data in relation to betting shops and so no amendment to the policy is required. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to para 6.6.3, the authority considers that is a relevant matter to ensure that the operator has had regard to the local area within approx. 5 minutes walk (approx. 400 metres), but para 6.6.3 is amended to make it clear that operators are encouraged to ensure that premises/locations where children, young persons and vulnerable are/resort within 400m are considered. 	
<i>Respondent 2 - They don't care all they care about is profit</i>						
LA Response: Comment noted. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.						
<i>Respondent 7 – Gambling shops have too many constraints</i>						
LA RESPONSE: The Gambling Act 2007 and associated guidance sets out the regulation of the gambling industry. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.						

Q12 If there is any further information the Council should provide for the local area profile, let us know.

The feedback is summarised in the table below:

Question 12: Is there is any further information the Council should provide for the local area profile?						
Residents (Respondents 1,2,3,4,5,7)	Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd	William Hill	Coral	Ladbrookes	Association of British Bookmakers (ABB)	Paddy Power
<i>Respondent 4 - Proximity of betting shops to bus stops that serve schools</i>						
LA RESPONSE: A map showing the locations of bus stops was prepared, but it does not show those bus stops that specifically serve schools so was not included. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.						
<i>Respondent 6 - there has to be figures of unemployment and homelessness, as well as crime figures as we know that gambling has a huge affect on other social issues such as the fore mentioned. There is clear evidence that the number of young adults indulging in gambling are increasing in our boroughs and cities so the council need to</i>						

<p><i>look at what support there is out there for those suffering and for those more vulnerable and at risk. We want to help as an organisation that offer support, advice, treatment.</i></p>						
<p>LA RESPONSE: Figure 10 in Appendix C shows the numbers of persons claiming job seekers allowance (JSA) as an indication of unemployment. We do not hold any data for unemployed persons not claiming JSA. We do not have homelessness data represented geographically. We will contact Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd to explore how we can signpost their service for promotion and access. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.</p>						

Q13 If you have any suggestions for amending the Policy, let us know.

The feedback is summarised in the table below:

Question 13: Suggested amendments to the Policy						
Residents (Respondents 1,2,3,4,5,7)	Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd	William Hill	Coral	Ladbrookes	Association of British Bookmakers (ABB)	Paddy Power
<p>Respondent 1 - Compulsory double manning gambling premises at night where there has been at least three instances where police or local community officers have attended within 6 months. Make Betwatch meetings for licence holders within community compulsory.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend foreword to reference the desirability of licensed and regulated supply over illegal supply of gambling Make reference to the significant level of regulation under the operating licence and Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice to which operators have to adhere and obtain an operators licence from the Gambling Commission before a premises licence In paragraph 1.7.2, the Authority is misdirected in law and cannot circumvent the law by considering the number of premises (cumulative impact) where there is a risk to the licensing objectives as only the risk posed by the particular premises can be considered 	<p>Incorporated in feedback to other questions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 1.11 refers to strategies that may not have direct impact on the licensing objectives, but may indirectly impact on them and then goes onto to say conditions will only be attached where reasonable and proportionate to be consistent with the licensing objectives. Council needs to apply the agreed licensing objectives and not seek to extend them to other factors. Comments made in relation to the 2010 Gambling Prevalence Study – no significant rise in problem gambling despite increased participation (and most recent survey suggesting it has remained static) and problem gambling levels remain low. Concerned that the pool of conditions are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In paragraph 1.7.2, the Authority cannot circumvent the law by considering the number of premises (cumulative impact) where there is a risk to the licensing objectives as only the risk posed by the particular premises can be considered Later health surveys ignored, which found that gambling is not rising and problem gambling is static and perhaps falling. This section should be removed as it does not assist the local authority with its 'aim to permit' principle in the Gambling Act In paragraph 1.7.2, should include nuisance in the list as not being a valid reason to reject an application Additional conditions should only be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend foreword to reference the desirability of licensed and regulated supply over illegal supply of gambling Make reference to the significant level of regulation under the operating licence and Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice to which operators have to adhere and obtain an operators licence from the Gambling Commission before a premises licence Cannot see the relevant of this information in paragraph 1.13 (Gambling prevalence) and should be removed. Over 99% of individuals do not present as problem gamblers. Existing mandatory and default conditions are already imposed,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In paragraph 1.7.4, the authority cannot widen the definition of those with “business interests”. It is clear that there is a second category for “interested parties”. The definition should be given its normal meaning. The Authority is clearly trying to widen the scope for objections; which is tantamount to an unlawful exclusionary policy.</i> • <i>In paragraphs 1.11 and 1.12, wider strategies should not be included if not relevant to the licensing objectives and not be used to bury exclusionary policies relating to betting shops</i> • <i>In paragraph 1.13, the Authority has failed to use the latest data from the English and Scottish health surveys (separate and combined). Also there has been selective use of data and quotes aimed at stigmatising “FOBTs” and betting shops generally. This betrays an element of bias in the policy which would be unlawful.</i> • <i>There will be more references to problem gambling organisations from the betting sector because it constitutes some 70% of the commercial</i> 		<p><i>prescriptive and go beyond that which was agreed by the Regulator</i></p>	<p><i>imposed in exceptional circumstances where there are clear reasons for doing so. Paragraph 2.8 should be amended to acknowledge that premises are already subject to mandatory and default conditions and additional conditions should only be added if these need supplementing.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In paragraph 1.16 it refers to the ‘promotion’ of the licensing objectives, whereas the licensing authority must only ‘have regard’ to the licensing objectives</i> 	<p><i>so additional conditions to (new and) variations of existing licences should only be added where there is clear evidence of risk and existing measures are insufficient. Use of a pool of conditions will encourage their use rather than case by case basis.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Requests for information of a commercial or sensitive nature (such as in paragraph 6.4) are not necessary for the authority to consider the application.</i>
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		<p><i>gambling industry. Also there are processes in place for sign posting. Rising referral numbers are in fact an indication of enhanced responsible gambling processes within betting shops. This exposition contains little balance. Problem gambling levels are stable and possibly falling (certainly not rising).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The sample conditions in Appendix D should be removed as they are unworkable and seek to extend over and above the mandatory and default conditions.</i> 				
<p>LA RESPONSE: If gambling premises are shown to have a pattern of crime associated with them then the licence can be reviewed and measures appropriate to the issues; which might include increased staffing, would be sought through additional conditions to the licence. The Licensing Authority cannot require Betwatch meetings to be compulsory unless was considered necessary to impose a condition. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.</p>		<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 1.9.5 of the policy is amended to state that we will also target enforcement towards illegal gambling as it is potentially higher risk/harm due to the lack of regulation and oversight that legitimate licensed gambling is subject to. Paragraph 2.1.2 has been amended to reflect the fact that applicants for premises licence have been subject to the operating licence and Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice before applying. Paragraph 1.7.2 has been amended as it was not clear that it 		<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The section about wider strategies has been removed in the final version of the 5th edition of guidance to local authorities so will be deleted from our policy. Paragraph 1.13 has been amended to reflect the executive summary of the ‘Findings from the Health Survey for England 2012 and Scottish Health Survey 2012’ and a weblink to the full report. It has not been removed as it provides information on gambling prevalence and behaviours. The pool of conditions in Appendix D 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 1.7.2 has been amended as it was not clear that it meant that an application for a licence is assessed on <u>its</u> impact in the locality. Paragraph 1.13 has been amended to reflect the executive summary of the ‘Findings from the Health Survey for England 2012 and Scottish Health Survey 2012’ and a weblink to the full report. It has not been removed as it provides information on gambling prevalence and behaviours. Paragraph 2.6.2 makes it clear that 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 1.9.5 of the policy is amended to state that we will also target enforcement towards illegal gambling as it is potentially higher risk/harm due to the lack of regulation and oversight that legitimate licensed gambling is subject to. Paragraph 2.1.2 has been amended to reflect the fact that applicants for premises licence have been subject to the operating licence and Licensing Conditions and Codes of Practice before applying. Paragraph 1.13 has been amended to reflect the executive

		<p>meant that an application for a licence is assessed on <u>its</u> impact in the locality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to para 1.7.4 of the policy, the 5th edition of the guidance to Licensing Authorities states such groups could be considered to be interested parties or having business interests. Paragraph 1.7.4 of the policy has been amended ('qualified') to make it clear that when considering 'business interests' in the widest context that this will be in accordance with the criteria in paragraph 1.7.3. • The section about wider strategies has been removed in the final version of the 5th edition of guidance to local authorities so will be deleted from our policy. • Paragraph 1.13 has been amended to reflect the executive summary of the 'Findings from the Health Survey for England 2012 and Scottish Health Survey 2012' and a weblink to the full report. It has not been removed as it provides information on gambling prevalence and behaviours. • In relation to the 		<p>emanate from the draft 5th edition guidance to Licensing Authorities from the Gambling Commission that was placed on consultation March- 22 June 2015. The pool of conditions has been removed from the final version of the 5th edition guidance by the Gambling Commission published in September 2015 and placed instead on their website to make them easier to update. The pool of conditions are provided as examples for use should they be needed, and will now be referenced by a link to the Gambling Commission's website rather than appended to this policy. The policy is clear (paras 2.8.2 and 2.8.4) that additional conditions are only imposed if the Licensing Authority consider they are needed to mitigate risk to the licensing objectives and considered on a case by case basis, but a new paragraph 2.8.1 will be added to make this even clearer.</p>	<p>'issues of nuisance cannot be addressed via the Gambling Act provision'. No amendments needed to the policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pool of conditions in Appendix D emanate from the draft 5th edition guidance to Licensing Authorities from the Gambling Commission that was placed on consultation March- 22 June 2015. The pool of conditions has been removed from the final version of the 5th edition guidance by the Gambling Commission published in September 2015 and placed instead on their website to make them easier to update. The pool of conditions are provided as examples for use should they be needed, and will now be referenced by a link to the Gambling Commission's website rather than appended to this policy. The policy is clear (paras 2.8.2 and 2.8.4) that additional conditions are only imposed if the Licensing Authority consider they are needed to mitigate risk to the licensing objectives and considered on a case by case basis, but a new paragraph 2.8.1 will be added to make this even 	<p>summary of the 'Findings from the Health Survey for England 2012 and Scottish Health Survey 2012' and a weblink to the full report. It has not been removed as it provides information on gambling prevalence and behaviours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pool of conditions in Appendix D emanate from the draft 5th edition guidance to Licensing Authorities from the Gambling Commission that was placed on consultation March- 22 June 2015. The pool of conditions has been removed from the final version of the 5th edition guidance by the Gambling Commission published in September 2015 and placed instead on their website to make them easier to update. The pool of conditions are provided as examples for use should they be needed, and will now be referenced by a link to the Gambling Commission's website rather than appended to this policy. The policy is clear (paras 2.8.2 and 2.8.4) that additional conditions are only imposed if the Licensing Authority consider they are needed to mitigate risk to the licensing
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		<p>comment 'There will be more references to problem gambling organisations....' the comments noted. No further amendments needed to the policy. The 'Findings from the Health Survey for England 2012 and Scottish Health Survey 2012' referenced in 1.13 of the policy reports research into the prevalence of gambling, use of different means of gambling and data/risks in relation to problem gambling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pool of conditions in Appendix D emanate from the draft 5th edition guidance to Licensing Authorities from the Gambling Commission that was placed on consultation March- 22 June 2015. The pool of conditions has been removed from the final version of the 5th edition guidance by the Gambling Commission published in September 2015 and placed instead on their website to make them easier to update. The pool of conditions are provided as examples for use should they be needed, and will now be referenced by a link to the Gambling Commission's website rather than appended to this policy. The policy is 			<p>clearer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 1.16 has been amended to make it clear the authority must have regard to the licensing objectives rather than 'promote' them. 	<p>objectives and considered on a case by case basis, but a new paragraph 2.8.1 will be added to make this even clearer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 6.4.1 is clear that the operators may want to consider providing such information. (This is to assist the authority in determining the application). No amendments needed to the Policy.
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		clear (paras 2.8.2 and 2.8.4) that additional conditions are only imposed if the Licensing Authority consider they are needed to mitigate risk to the licensing objectives and considered on a case by case basis, but a new paragraph 2.8.1 will be added to make this even clearer.				
Respondent 6 - <i>find suitable local gambling support avenues for problem gamblers.</i>						
LA RESPONSE: All gambling premises are required under the Social responsibility code provision 3.3.1, to make information readily available to their customers on how to gamble responsibly and how to access information about, and help in respect of, problem gambling and well as having other measures in place. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.						
Respondent 2 - <i>Stop approving licenses for so many betting shops</i>						
LA RESPONSE: The Gambling Act states that the Licensing Authority must “aim to permit” gambling that is not a source of crime and disorder, is						

conducted in a fair and open way and protects children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited. There is a presumption in the Act therefore in favour of licensing betting shops unless the Council considers that these objectives cannot be met and so the licence application would be refused.

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Q14 If you have any other comments you would like to make, let us know.

The feedback is summarised in the table below:

Question 14: Further comments						
Residents (Respondents 1,2,3,4,5,7)	Red Card Gambling Support Project Ltd	William Hill	Coral	Ladbrookes	Association of British Bookmakers (ABB)	Paddy Power
<p>Respondent 6 - As an Enfield /Edmonton resident i would like to do something in my community with regards to helping young adults steer clear of GAMBLING. Also the council definitely need to identify where the most vulnerable and at risk young adults are and how they can be supported. Gambling figures are rising in Enfield so the council need to sought help from outside agencies if need be, as EDUCATION/AWARENESS is the key.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers engaged in commercial gambling are small once remove cohort for those doing National Lottery. Betting shops are not a significant societal issue or public health concern; albeit a serious issue for a minority We accept that the Authority has enforcement responsibilities, but again when making reference to enforcement, there should be consistency with the principles of better regulation and good enforcement; with intervention being at the lowest level to achieve the desired outcome In paragraph 2.9.1, door supervisors are not an effective control in betting shops as staff watch the door and door supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly experienced operator. Once of first operators licensed under 1960 Act. Operating in high streets (high and low deprivation) for over 50 years. Broadly in support of policy but some amendments needed (detailed above). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already operate robust age restrictions and design premises to mitigate risk (examples were given). Betting offices are also valuable contributors to the vitality and viability of high streets (established use and compatible in high streets, generate footfall, linked trips to high street) Responsible operator which devotes significant resources to compliance and partnerships with LAs Have primary authority relationships and leading signatory to the 'ABB-LGA Framework for local partnerships on betting shops' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent media coverage has suggested that there has been a proliferation in betting shops. The numbers have remained relatively stable and downward decline (figures provided for UK). Problem gambling rates in the UK are stable (0.6%) and possibly falling. In January 2015 the ABB signed a partnership agreement with the Local Government Association (LGA) to encourage joint working (examples given). All major operators, and the ABB on behalf of independent members, have also established Primary Authority Partnerships with local authorities (narrative provided). In paragraph 6.6.4, it states that as there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have Operators licences and clear and proactive policies to promote the Gambling Licensing Objectives LA should follow Regulators code and avoid any unnecessary burdens, ensure risk are evidence based and should consult with stakeholders again on policy once GA guidance finalised Have a primary authority relationship.

		<p><i>cannot police the street.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In paragraph 6.6.4, it states that as there have been no complaints or age restricted sales that this must show it is low risk as betting shops are already located in areas of children and young persons.</i> <i>William Hill have opened one additional betting shop in Enfield since 2007. Total of 28 in Enfield – 1 for every 4000 of population – does not pose over supply. Main growth due to market challenger Paddy Power (increased from 2 to 12). Increased shop numbers will not have increased gambling prevalence – instead diluted profits overall.</i> <i>Welcome being in regulated sector and devote many resources to compliance, social responsibility and community engagement.</i> 			<p><i>have been no complaints or age restricted sales that this must show it is low risk as betting shops are already located in areas of children and young persons.</i></p>	
<p>LA RESPONSE: Identifying individuals that are the vulnerable to gambling harm is difficult. Gambling operators have duties to identify customers and signpost them to help for problem gambling. Recently published research has identified</p>		<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments noted. No further amendments needed to the policy. The 'Findings from the Health Survey for England 2012 and Scottish Health Survey 2012' referenced in 1.13 of 	<p>LA RESPONSE: Comments noted. No further amendments needed to the policy.</p>	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments noted. No amendment to the policy needed. 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments noted. Information from recent surveys on problem gambling has been updated in paragraph 1.13 of the policy. Comments noted in relation to examples 	<p>LA RESPONSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments noted. No amendment to the policy needed. Policy was reviewed once Gambling Commission's guidance to LAs was published (Sept

<p>groups of persons who may be vulnerable to gambling-related harm, which includes children and young people. The local area profile we have developed in Appendix C seeks to identify locations and places vulnerable persons may be. No amendment is needed to the proposed Gambling Act policy.</p>		<p>the policy reports research into the prevalence of gambling, use of different means of gambling and data/risks in relation to problem gambling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 1.9 of the policy references the Regulators' Code and the Council's Enforcement Policy which provides more detail of application by the Council of the principles in the Regulators' Code. No amendments needed to the policy. • In relation to para 2.9.1 (door supervisors) - No amendments needed to the policy. • In relation to the comment on age restricted sales, this does not in itself show there is low risk. The test purchases conducted have been few in number and only test at that point in time. • Other comments are noted. 			<p>of partnership working. No amendment to the policy needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the comment on age restricted sales, this does not in itself show there is low risk. The test purchases conducted have been few in number and only test at that point in time. • Other comments noted. 	<p>2015) and the policy amended in accordance with the guidance.</p>
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MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015/2016 - REPORT NO. **122**

MEETING TITLE AND DATE
Council 11th November 2015

**REPORT OF CHILD SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION TASK GROUP:**

Contact officer and telephone number:
020 8379 4075
Anne Stoker
Head of Safeguarding, Quality and
Principal Social Worker
E mail: Anne.Stoker@enfield.gov.uk

Agenda - Part: 1	Item: 10
Subject: Child Sexual Exploitation Task Group – Progress Update	
Wards: All	
Member consulted: Cllr Jemal, Chair of Child Sexual Exploitation Task Group	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 The Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Task Group has met on two occasions and has produced this report to update Overview and Scrutiny Committee and full Council on the work so far. Two further meetings are planned before the Task Group produces an annual report and makes recommendations which will be taken to Cabinet and then onto full Council in March 2016.
- 1.2 The group has set out its work plan for the year which is attached as an appendix to this report. Outside of the formal meetings the group is visiting services and observing practice at every opportunity in order to gain a full picture of the local scale, prevalence and response to this issue.
- 1.3 To date the group have received reports from officers about the national and local picture with regard to Child Sexual Exploitation and other related vulnerabilities including children missing from home and care and children missing education.

- 1.4 They had the opportunity to observe a MASE (multi-agency sexual exploitation) meeting which are police led and held on a monthly basis. Following this they received a verbal update from the police with particular emphasis upon disruption and enforcement.
- 1.5 The Task Group strongly recommends **ALL** members raise their awareness of this complex, important safeguarding matter and attend members' briefings and training sessions that are being put into place with regard to safeguarding concerns.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Council is asked to:

- 2.1 acknowledge the complex nature of this area of safeguarding and thanks the partnerships and front line staff for their commitment to tackling Child Sexual Exploitation.
- 2.2 strongly recommend that **ALL** members actively get involved by increasing their awareness of this matter and attending future safeguarding presentations that are being put into place specifically for members.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 This year has seen a sharp focus on the issue of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) across the United Kingdom. A number of national and regional reports and studies were published identifying both the scale of the problem and potential strategies for tackling it.
- 3.2 In February 2015 Enfield council demonstrated its clear commitment to tackling CSE by agreeing to establish a specialist dedicated members' Task Group with a strong focus on Child Sexual Exploitation and associated risks for children and young people. The terms of reference were agreed. The Task Group will meet 4 times a year comprising of 6 members split politically 4:2 in terms of membership in accordance with proportionality requirements. The Task Group have two further meetings planned before they produce an annual report and make recommendations which will be taken to Cabinet and then onto full Council in March 2016.

3.3 The key areas of focus for the Task Group are to review and scrutinise all matters relating to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Associated Risks for Children and Young People. This includes:

- Monitoring and evaluating the performance of relevant services and functions in relation to both the prevention of and interventions to address CSE and associated risks for children and young people.
- Reviewing the efficiency of services, functions and outcomes relating to CSE and associated risks for children and young people.
- Considering relevant legislation in regard to CSE and the associated risks to young people.
- Taking an independent leadership role in Enfield Council's aim of continuous improvement in the performance of its tasks, functions, policies and resources as they relate to CSE and associated risks to children and young people.
- Publishing an annual report of its work for Council in March 2016.
- Receiving regular updates from appropriate officers and specialists in relation to the associated work of the Children's Safeguarding Board, Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation Group (MASE), Young Runaways and Children Missing from Care, Home and Education.

3.4 The Task Group has had 2 meetings on 23 June 2015 and 10 September 2015 and has 2 further meetings planned this year. A work plan for the year has been agreed which has been attached as an appendix to this report.

3.5 **Work accomplished so far.**

The Task Group has received:

- a literature review of lessons learned and recommendations from recent inquiries and reports
- an update on the local picture including a profile of active cases
- the CSE Operation Protocol which was launched on 1st July 2015
- a report from Anne Stoker, Head of Safeguarding, providing an update on children and young people missing from home and care
- a briefing note from James Carrick, Head of Behaviour Support and Special Educational Needs, on children missing education in Enfield
- A verbal update from Detective Sergeant Adam Rowland regarding Child Sexual Exploitation and the work of the police and partners with particular emphasis upon disruption and enforcement
- A report from Fabrizio Proietti, Service Manager, St Christopher's, Enfield's Young Runaways Service on children missing from home and care.

3.6 On 2nd September members of the group observed Enfield's Multi-agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meeting. The meetings are police lead and convened on a

monthly basis. They are attended by the strategic CSE lead for each agency. The meetings are designed to provide a forum in which to:

- Share information and intelligence to help develop an understanding of individual cases where CSE has been identified and to identify trends, perpetrators, hotspots etc.
- Provide a strategic approach to confronting CSE in premises or businesses, utilising preventative action (media, youth services) and enforcement (Police, Licensing etc.) where appropriate.

3.7 The meeting provided an opportunity for members to see how the partnerships work together. The progressions of each case where children are identified as being at risk of sexual exploitation was reviewed ensuring actions are being taken by all agencies.

3.8 On the 1st October 2015 the Task Group visited the new Enfield Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention (CSEP) team. They had the opportunity to meet the multi-agency team and hear about the work that they are doing. The team started taking cases on 1st July 2014. To date 24 contacts have been received by the team and 14 have progressed to case allocation due to concerns about child sexual exploitation.

3.9 Further plans are in place for members of the Task Group to observe MAP (multi-agency planning) meetings for individual young people. MAP meetings bring professionals together to coordinate in depth plans to reduce risks and prevent further sexual exploitation.

3.10 Findings of the group so far:

- The Task Group have considered the roles and responsibilities of its members with regard to CSE and associated vulnerabilities. It was noted that all members need to be fully aware of these matters and that past attendance at CSE and safeguarding briefing events has been poor. The Task Group felt that it was their responsibility as champions in this area to encourage members to raise awareness, attend briefings and thus increase scrutiny and challenge with regard to CSE.
- The Task Group found the MASE meetings to be very informative. It was well attended by all partners and each of the agencies present clearly knew the young people very well. The multi-agency knowledge and information sharing that took place within the MASE helped to build up a clear picture of the risks and aided safety planning for those young people at risk of sexual exploitation. The members saw that all partners were committed and came prepared into the meeting with up to date information about each young person. The Task Group was satisfied that there was

inter-agency cross-borough working in place in order to protect children. The Task Group observed rigor and challenge across the partnership in order to ensure that everything had been done that was possible to protect those children discussed in the meeting.

- The Task Group acknowledges that it is early days with regard to the development of the work of the Enfield CSE team. It is an integrated multi agency team with practitioners that have a wealth of experience. The team are well embedded, working in close partnership with other services. The Task Group offered their full support to this new team. They would like the CSE team to deliver a presentation to all members when the team is more settled. The CSE team offer advice and guidance to professionals as well as working directly with individual cases, however there is no Enfield local number or team that could respond directly to the public (adults or young people) when they may be concerned about Child Sexual Exploitation.

4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

None. The Task Group is required to report back to Council on a bi-annual basis

5. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

To provide Full Council with an update as agreed in the Terms of Reference for the Child Sexual Exploitation Task Group.

6. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RESOURCES AND CUSTOMER SERVICES AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

6.1 Financial Implications

The direct staffing costs of the CSE Team (£201k) are contained within the Schools and Children's Services departmental budgets. There are no additional costs associated with the implementation of the recommendations of this report.

6.2 Legal Implications

Section 17(1) of the Children Act 1989 states:

'It shall be the general duty of every local authority to safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are in need by providing a range and level of services appropriate to those children's needs.'

Section 15 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires political representation on committees to reflect the proportions of representation in the council as a whole.

The proposals set out in this report comply with the above legislation.

6.3 Property Implications

None

7. KEY RISKS

None

8. IMPACT ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

8.1 Fairness for All, Growth and Sustainability and Strong Communities

Tackling CSE is an issue affecting some of the most vulnerable members of our communities. It is a complex, ongoing challenge and the Council needs to ensure that its actions are sustainable over time. The CSE Task Group has an important role to play in ensuring the safety of vulnerable children and young people and promoting the issue across their communities.

9. EQUALITIES IMPACT IMPLICATIONS

Corporate advice has been sought in regard to equalities and an agreement has been reached that an equalities impact assessment is neither relevant nor proportionate for the approval of this report

10. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The work plan developed by the CSE Task Group will form part of the performance management of Enfield's responses to CSE and provide valuable additional scrutiny.

11. HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

None

12. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

None

13. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

None at this stage, other than detailed within the report.

Background Papers

None

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**CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION TASK GROUP
WORK PROGRAMME 2015-16**

Membership of Task Group:					
Cllr Jemal (Chair), Cllr E. Hayward (Vice Chair), Cllr Lappage, Cllr Jiagge, Cllr Uzoanya, Cllr Vince Representation from Services as and when required.					
WORK PROGRAMME ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION	Chair: Cllr Jemal Vice Chair: Cllr Hayward Lead: Anne Stoker Support Officer: Koulla Panaretou	Tuesday 23rd June 2015	Thursday 10th Sept 2015	Tuesday 1st Dec 2015	Tuesday 1st March 2016
Agenda Planning National and local context plus local picture – CSE Profile Work Programme					
To discuss Children Missing From Education (CME) and receive a briefing note from Educational Leads (Jo Fear and James Carrick).					
To receive a report on Children and Young People Missing from Home and Care (CMH&C) – Anne Stoker.					
To receive an update on work of the commissioned organisation for Young Runaways (St Christopher's).					
To receive a report on the work of the police and partners, particular emphasis on disruption and enforcement (Julie Trodden (Police Missing Young People).					
To discuss and review the CSE work to date with a view to providing an update report to go to full Council on 11 th November 2015.					
Update on Crime, Gangs and Prevent (Andrea Clemons)					
Update on Youth Crime (Paul Sutton)					
To receive a briefing on gangs and girls affected by gangs in Enfield from Carlene Firmin MBE.					
Review of CSE Action Plan with a view to provide a DAR to go to Council on Wednesday 23 rd March 2016.					

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MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015/2016 REPORT NO. 78A

MEETING TITLE AND DATE:

Cabinet – 21 October 15
Council – 11 November
15

REPORT OF:

Director of Health, Housing and Adult
 Social Care

Agenda – Part: 1	Item: 11
Subject: Enfield Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2014/15	
Wards: All	
Non Key	
Cabinet Member consulted: Cllr A.Cazimouglu	

Contact officer and telephone number:

Georgina Diba, 020 8379 4432

E mail: Georgina.diba@enfield.gov.uk

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Safeguarding Adults Board are presenting their Annual Report for 2014-2015, which highlights the accomplishments of a partnership working in co-production with local people, service users and carers to prevent and respond robustly to the abuse of adults at risk. The Safeguarding Adults Board is a partnership of statutory and non-statutory organisations committed to preventing and responding to the abuse of adults at risk. The primary aim of the SAB is to work with local people and partners, so that adults at risk are:

- safe and able to protect themselves from abuse and neglect;
- treated fairly and with dignity and respect;
- protected when they need to be; and
- able to easily get the support, protection and services that they need.

The Care Act 2014 has placed Safeguarding Adults Boards on a statutory footing. This will present an opportunity to work in a strengthened partnership and a starting point with clear aims and priorities. The Safeguarding Adults Board have consulted on the next three year strategy and through feedback from service users, carers and local people, the Safeguarding Adults Strategy 2015-2018 is now complete.

The Annual Reports presents the key accomplishments of the Safeguarding Adults Board, both in their strategic and assurance role for safeguarding in Enfield, but also the actions across the partnership which prevent abuse and ensure a robust response when harm does occur. The annual report aims to set out a summary of Board activities and its effectiveness in assessing and challenging safeguarding practice which keeps adults at risk safe and was considered and referred on to Council, for information, by Cabinet on 21st October 2015.

Members are asked to note that the Annual Report has already been published and circulated to all members as part of the Cabinet agenda. A reference copy will be available in the Members Library, Group Offices and published alongside the Council agenda as a supplemental pack on the Democracy page of the Council's website.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Council note the progress being made in protecting vulnerable adults in the Borough as set out in the annual report of the Safeguarding Adults Board.

3. BACKGROUND

The Safeguarding Adults Board meets quarterly and has the key roles of:

- assuring itself that local safeguarding arrangements are in place as defined by the Care Act 2014 and statutory guidance
- assuring itself that safeguarding practice is person-centred and outcome-focused
- working collaboratively to prevent abuse and neglect where possible
- ensuring agencies and individuals give timely and proportionate responses when abuse or neglect have occurred
- assuring itself that safeguarding practice is continuously improving and enhancing the quality of life of adults in its area.

Our annual report sets out how we have meet these aims and the significant accomplishments over 2014-2015. Enfield achieved Gold Standard in **Making Safeguarding Personal**, which means we have worked hard to ensure adults who have experienced abuse are in control of decisions and services which affect them. Further, we are one of the first London Boroughs to have set up an adult **Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub**(MASH). The MASH is a range of professionals who receive alerts or concerns and through sharing information appropriately and including this wishes of the person being harmed, can make judgements on the most appropriate route to process the referral.

Over the last year we saw **996 reports of abuse** made to the Local Authority. Of these 34% related to multiple abuse and 28% related to neglect. Further the majority occurred in people's own homes followed by being alleged to have occurred in residential or nursing homes. At the time of this report 73% of these progressed to an enquiry, while 5% required further information gathering. Our full data can be found in Appendix B of the annual report.

The Safeguarding Adults Board has a strong assurance role and in holding partners to account. Over the last year this has been achieved through actions including ensuring leadership in safeguarding adults; providing partnership oversight and scrutiny of data; receiving assurances that adults at risk and carers are partners in the development of partnership services; and through external audits of practice presented to the Board.

A key part of our quality assurance is through hearing from those who have been harmed and whether their outcomes were achieved. We

found overall positive feedback, particularly around ensuring people felt listened to and being invited to meetings about them. There is always more that we can do, and we have set out recommendations and actions from this learning and other external audits which hold us to account.

The work of **our Quality Checkers** continues to grow and was acknowledge through an LGC Award joint with Children's for excellence in engagement in March 2015. Quality Checkers also contribute to the Dignity in Care Panel, which checks that adult social care are meeting the key Dignity in Care Standards.

Looking forward we have set ourselves some clear tasks to accomplish, which have been set out by requirements in the Care Act 2014, identified via themes and trends in our data, and through consultation feedback from service users, carers and local people:

- Develop strategies for management of self neglect, hoarding and honour based violence and domestic abuse which enables adults to have choice and control
- Continue to have receive assurances from all partners that co-production and participation with those who use services and their carers informs the development and delivery of safeguarding activity
- We will look at partnership data as a means to identify themes and trends and direct our activities to prevent abuse or address issues of significance
- Strengthen the partnership between Board and Voluntary Sector

Every partner on the Board has a strong commitment to safeguarding adults and activities take place within each organisation to contribute towards enabling people to keep themselves safe and respond when harm does occur. Our statement from partners, which includes their planned actions over the coming year, can be found in Section 8 of the annual report.

4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

The Care Act places a duty on Safeguarding Adults Boards to publish an annual report. Further guidance goes onto state that the SAB must publish a report on:

- what it has done during that year to achieve its objective,
- what it has done during that year to implement its strategy,
- what each member has done during that year to implement the strategy,
- the findings of the reviews arranged by it under section 44 (safeguarding adults reviews) which have concluded in that year (whether or not they began in that year),

- the reviews arranged by it under that section which are ongoing at the end of that year (whether or not they began in that year),
- what it has done during that year to implement the findings of reviews arranged by it under that section, and
- where it decides during that year not to implement a finding of a review arranged by it under that section, the reasons for its decision.

The statutory requirement for an annual report negates any alternative options.

5. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The report is being presented to the Cabinet, and has been referred on to Council, to bring to attention the progress which has been made to support and enable adults at risk to be safe from harm, abuse and neglect.

6. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RESOURCES AND CUSTOMER SERVICES AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

6.1 Financial Implications

During 2014-2015 the Safeguarding Adults Board was not statutory, therefore there was no partner contribution or budget; primary support to the Board was provided via the LBE Strategic Safeguarding Adults Service.

With Boards becoming statutory from April 1, 2015, the Care Act states that members of the SAB are expected to consider what assistance they can provide in supporting the Board in its work. This might be through payment to the local authority or to a joint fund established by the local authority to provide, for example, secretariat functions for the Board. Partners have considered a pooled budget to ensure it is able to meet its statutory functions going forward for the coming financial year.

6.2 Legal Implications

Section 42 of the Care Act 2014 imposes a duty on each local authority to establish a Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) for its area. Schedule 2 of the Care Act 2014 sets out various requirements for SABs, including at paragraph 4 the duty to publish an annual report. Paragraph 4 prescribes the subjects which must be covered in an annual report and the people and bodies to whom the SAB must send copies.

The parts of the Care Act 2014 concerning SABs have been in force since 1 April 2015.

The proposals set out in this report comply with the above legislation.

6.3 Property Implications

None identified.

7. KEY RISKS

Mitigation of risks in relation to vulnerable adults is demonstrated in the Board's annual report. The Board is required to work effectively within partner resources while ensuring it can meet the changing needs and trends emerging in relation to the harm and abuse of adults in its area. The Board is continually looking at options to enhance efficiency and joint working that minimises duplication while provide quality and safe services to adults at risk. Needing to deliver in times of austerity, the Board will work in partnership with its statutory partners, namely the Police and Clinical Commissioning Group, alongside existing partnership Boards, to maximise its impact.

Restructures across organisations have to be carefully managed, particularly taking into account the changes required to be delivered by the Care Act. The Board has quality assurance mechanisms to consider the contribution from partners to keep people safe and are able to manage risks within this.

Delivering on the strategy action plan is a key priority for the Board and risk has been mitigated through identifying a project manager in the Strategic Safeguarding Adults Service. The Board's action plan will be reviewed at each quarterly meeting, which will highlight progress against each action.

Co-production and challenge on safeguarding adults is crucial and a clear requirement in the Care Act. This risk has been mitigated by the Service User, Carer and Patient sub group of the Safeguarding Adults Board.

8. IMPACT ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

8.1 Fairness for All

The Board is committed to tackling inequalities and ensuring those disadvantaged and at risk of abuse are provided support and opportunities to protect themselves from harm and improve their well-being; this is demonstrated in the report by the range of activities being undertaken to work across communities and with those who are identified at increased risk of harm.

Accessibility is a key part of ensuring service users, carers and local people understand what abuse is and how to report concerns. The Boards annual report demonstrates the activities the partnership has

undertaken, in addition to the plans to develop this area further in the coming year.

8.2 Growth and Sustainability

The Board's work has not directly impacted on the Council's priority of growth and sustainability.

8.3 Strong Communities

The Safeguarding Adults Board has strong leadership through an independent chair. In addition, partners on all Board are of appropriate seniority and commitment to promote the vision that 'safeguarding is everyone's business.' The work of the Boards is responsive to the needs of local people and those who use services; this is achieved through a range of activities, including consultations, events, sub-groups of the Board and quality assurance activities.

Above all, the Boards work in partnership to improve safety of people in Enfield, linking to issues such as hate crime, domestic abuse, and female genital mutilation in partnership with other Boards, such as Safeguarding Children's Board and Safer and Stronger Communities Board.

9. EQUALITIES IMPACT IMPLICATIONS

The data from reports of abuse made to the Local Authority is considered at each Board meeting and includes information on those who are alleged to have been harmed and against the person alleged to have caused harm. The data is considered to ensure we are targeting work appropriately to support those most at risk or under represented.

10. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

This annual report reflects the third and final year of the Board implementation of the Safeguarding Adults Strategy 2012-2015. The performance of the Board has been monitored quarterly at each meeting to ensure that they have met the objectives set. Going forward the Board has an agreed Safeguarding Adults Strategy 2015-2018, created in consultation with local people, service users and carers, to which it will hold itself to account at each Board meeting.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

Safeguarding of adults at risk is recognised as a significant public health issue; preventing abuse and promoting of choice will increase wellbeing within these populations.

Our work over the last year has been based on an approach that concentrates on improving the life for the adults concerned; being safe is only one of the things people want for themselves and there is a wider emphasis on wellbeing. Our work includes prevention of abuse and working with services and organisations to assure that they provide safe care that has quality at its centre.

Further, there is representation on the Safeguarding Adults Board from safeguarding children, with a joint sub-group to enable issues which cross over to be addressed. This group ensures that wellbeing and safety from abuse is considered across all ages, such as joint working between adults and children's services when parents or carers have mental ill health and/or drug and alcohol problems.

Background Papers

None.

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MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015/2016 REPORT NO. **79A**

MEETING TITLE AND DATE:

Cabinet 21st October 15
Council – 11th November
15

**REPORT OF: Tony
Theodoulou**

Interim Director of
Children's Services

Agenda – Part: 1**Item: 12****Subject: Enfield Safeguarding Children
Board Annual Report 2014 - 2015****Wards: All****Non key****Cabinet Member consulted: Cllr Ayfer
Orhan**

Contact officer and telephone number:

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 2014-2015 has been a successful year for the work of the Enfield Safeguarding Children Board (ESCB). The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) carried out an inspection in Enfield from **20 January 2015 to 11 February 2015** the report was published **27 March 2015**. Ofsted found the work of the Board as **Good** and the overall judgement of Enfield Local Authority also **Good**. Whilst there are areas that we need to improve on, the Ofsted judgement does illustrate that the Safeguarding Children Board partnership is a strong one.
- 1.2 The Enfield Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report covering 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 was considered and referred to Council for information by Cabinet on 21st October 15. Members are asked to note that the Annual Report has already been published and circulated to all members as part of the Cabinet agenda. A reference copy will be available in the Members Library, Group Offices and published alongside the Council agenda as a supplemental pack on the Democracy page of the Council's website is attached as a background paper. It describes the Board's structure, activity and progress during 2014/15. The Board has followed through on the priority areas in the Business Plan 2014-2016 which still has another year to run.
- 1.3 The Board met 8 times during 2014/15 and was attended by senior managers from statutory and voluntary organisations, and by Lay Members. Enfield's Lead Member for Education, Children Services and Protection, Cllr Ayfer Orhan attends each board meeting and continues to challenge the work of the ESCB through discussion, asking questions and seeking clarity. This provides an important scrutiny and challenge function to the Board and further ensures the Board is supported by the Council.

- 1.4 There are currently five Subcommittees operating within ESCB, in which a significant amount of the Board's work is progressed. As with the full Board, membership is multi-agency. All Terms of Reference have been updated within the last year and there is recognition by all Chairs that the success, effectiveness and thoroughness of the Board require each Subcommittee interacting with that of the others.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Council is asked to note the Enfield Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report, including the summary of achievements.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Children Act 2004 places a duty on every local authority to establish a Local Safeguarding Children Board. Enfield Safeguarding Children Board (ESCB) is made up of statutory and voluntary partners. These include representatives from Health, Education, Children's Services, Police, Probation, Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (Cafcass), Youth Offending, the Community & Voluntary Sector as well as Lay Members.
- 3.2 The main role of the ESCB is to coordinate what is done locally to protect and promote the welfare of children and young people in Enfield and to monitor the effectiveness of those arrangements to ensure better outcomes for children and young people. The effectiveness of ESCB relies upon its ability to champion the safeguarding agenda through exercising an independent voice.
- 3.3 There are currently five Sub Committees operating within ESCB, in which a significant amount of the board's work is progressed. The subcommittees are:
- Quality Assurance
 - Learning and Development
 - Serious Case Reviews
 - Child Death Overview Panel
 - Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Missing

There is also a Female Genital Mutilation task group that meets regularly.

- 3.4 **The Quality Assurance Sub Committee** has worked hard to improve the quality of service improvement and delivery of outcomes consistently across the partnership. The majority of monitoring and evaluation of multi-agency practice is monitored through the subcommittee which meets on a six-weekly basis. The group's key areas of focus are;

- To monitor and ensure compliance with the ESCB Performance Dataset and to report key findings and areas of concern to the board.
- To ensure partner agencies' compliance with Section 11 Audit Tool.
- To commission and oversee focused audits regarding performance and compliance with procedures and policies as necessary.
- To closely monitor compliance with performance around the child protection processes, such as agency attendance at conference and core groups, numbers of children subject to CP Plans.
- To oversee the development and review of multi-agency policies and protocols and sign them off when completed.
- To oversee Peer audits carried out on individual cases to identify learning points and areas for improvement.

3.5 **The Learning and Development Sub Committee** key drivers and priorities for the Training Programme have included;

- The development of the **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** Strategy and activity to identify and tackle CSE in Enfield.
- Awareness raising around the issue of **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**
- Increasing awareness of understanding of gang related issues and links with other issues, such as CSE.
- The development of the **Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)** and the **Single Point of Entry (SPOE)** service
- The ongoing issue of neglect
- **Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls**
- **PREVENT** – The national anti-radicalisation agenda

All evaluation reports are sent to training providers and all are analysed by the Training and Workforce Group. This analysis has resulted in amendments to course content over the course of the year and has informed the Training Needs analysis for 2015/16.

3.6 **The Serious Case Review Sub Committee** must consider whether to initiate a serious case review when a child dies (including death by suspected suicide) or is seriously injured, and abuse or neglect is known or suspected to be a factor. The main purpose of a serious case review which is to learn lessons to improve the way in which agencies and professionals work both individually and collectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

In 2014/15 one new Serious Case Review was initiated with close collaboration with neighbouring London Borough of Barnet. Publication is planned for summer 2015. A number of learning points have been identified during the process of the review and an action plan is already being implemented and monitored through the subcommittee.

A SCR, which was undertaken jointly with neighbouring London Borough of Haringey which commenced in 2013, this was published just after the end

of the year in May 2015. Most of the work was undertaken during 2014 – 2015. There are proposed learning events to take place in 2015 with regard to both serious case reviews.

- 3.7 **The Enfield Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)** reviews the deaths of all children normally resident in Enfield. The panel looks to identify any issues that could require a Serious Case Review (SCR); any matters of concern affecting the safety and welfare of children in the area; or any wider public health or safety concerns arising from a particular death or from a pattern of deaths in the area; and will make specific recommendation to the ESCB.
- 3.8 The **Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Missing (TSEM)** subgroup of the ESCB has existed since early 2012. It is a multi-agency group which coordinates and oversees our operational and strategic response to child sexual exploitation (CSE) and other associated vulnerabilities including the implementation of the CSE strategy and action plan.
- Meetings provide a forum for agencies to:
- share operational issues with each other
 - provide transparent information on issues within their own agencies
 - develop strategy and protocols where required to deal more effectively with the issues
 - highlight any specific areas of risk
- It has representation from all agencies working with children and young people in Enfield.
- 3.9 In February 2015 Enfield councilors demonstrated a strong commitment to tackling CSE by agreeing to establish a specialist dedicated members Task Group with a clear focus on Child Sexual Exploitation and associated risks for children and young people. The aim was to review and scrutinise all matters relating to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE). The terms of reference were agreed in early 2015 and the group had its first meeting in June 2015.
- 3.10 **The Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) task group** has progressed work in supporting the identification, assessment and safeguarding of children and risk of female genital mutilation through the completion of a Health Needs Assessment and FGM Strategy. A very successful conference focussing upon FGM was held on the Borough in early 2015.
- 3.11 The ESCB now has a fantastic network of young people's Safeguarding Champions who have produced a film as well as other activities. The Safeguarding Champions are a group of young people committed to promoting the protection of Enfield's children and young people. The Champions programme facilitates young people to get involved in working directly with the Enfield Safeguarding Children

Board. This ensures the voice of children and young people informs strategy, priorities and interventions that are designed to safeguard them.

3.12 In 2015 Ofsted judged the ESCB to be **GOOD**. The inspectors highlighted a number of strengths as follows:

A. Partnership arrangements

- Strong and effective partnerships meaning that partners are holding each other to account for the delivery of good multi-agency services to children and families in need of help and protection.
- Thresholds are understood, embedded and applied well by partner agencies. They are supported by an escalation policy that is well understood.
- The Board is pro-active in seeking to work with neighbouring safeguarding boards to protect vulnerable children and young people most effectively. The two most recent serious case reviews (SCRs) have been undertaken in partnership with neighbouring LSCBs.
- The multi-agency training plan is comprehensive and well evaluated. Training is responsive to emerging need, including learning from SCRs.

B. Scrutiny and challenge

- Annual Section 11 audits are conducted well. They feature peer review and challenge to identify gaps in agency safeguarding practice, policies or procedures. Gaps are addressed effectively.

C. Policies and procedures

- ESCB policies and procedures are routinely updated and responsive to local and national developments. A recent focus on child sexual exploitation and female genital mutilation has accelerated and improved practice in these domains.

D. Children's views

- The ESCB ensures that the views of children and young people play a pivotal role in the work of the Board and have influence over service developments.

3.13 Four areas for improvement were identified as follows:

- Ensure that the ESCB robustly monitors, evaluates and influences the effectiveness of early help services.
- Improve the scrutiny of multi-agency audit activity to evidence effective oversight of the Board's priorities.
- Ensure that the current data set is refined to provide analytical commentary from contributing agencies and the quality assurance sub-

group, so that the Board will be better able to identify themes and trends and take necessary actions as required.

- Ensure that the Board demonstrates influence with Enfield Council to use its powers under the Licensing Act 2003 so that taxi companies and taxi drivers are subject to appropriate scrutiny.

Each of these areas has been directly addressed in the Enfield Ofsted Improvement Plan and activity is already underway to ensure that actions are completed quickly and robustly.

4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Not applicable.

5. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Enfield Safeguarding Children Board will require the commitment and support from multiple partners and from colleagues across the Council in order to continue to focus on improvements with the clear aim of reducing harm.

6. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RESOURCES AND CUSTOMER SERVICES AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

6.1 Financial Implications

The Enfield Safeguarding Children Board is financed through contributions from partner agencies. The contributions for 2015 – 2016 are as follows:

Agency	Contribution
Enfield Clinical Commissioning Group	33,600
North Middlesex University Hospital	3,000
Royal Free Hospital	3,000
Barnet Enfield Mental Health Trust	3,000
Met Police	5,000
CAFCASS	550
London Borough of Enfield	135,943
Total	184,093

The contribution from the London Borough of Enfield is funded by a revenue budget specifically for this purpose within Children's Services.

6.2 Legal Implications

Section 13 of the Children Act 2004 ('the Act') places a duty on every Local Authority to establish a Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). Section 14 of the Children Act sets out the objective of a LSCB. Section 14A of the Act requires a LSCB to 'prepare and publish a report about safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in its local area' which must be submitted to the local Children's Trust Board. The Government's Statutory Guidance, Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015), gives guidance on the operation of LSCBs.

The proposals set out in this report comply with the above legislation.

The Ofsted review of the Local Safeguarding Children Board was carried out under section 15A of the Children Act 2004 and Regulation 2 of the Local Safeguarding Children Boards (Review) Regulations 2013.

6.3 Property Implications

Not applicable.

6.4 HR Implications

Not applicable.

7. KEY RISKS

The Enfield Safeguarding Children Board is reliant upon a strong commitment from partners and is financed through contributions from partner agencies. There are risks that that the austere climate may impact upon the financial contributions and reduce the ability to deliver on the key priorities within the business plan. Failure to deliver the business plan would have a detrimental impact upon the Council's reputation.

8. IMPACT ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

8.1 Fairness for All, Growth and Sustainability and Strong Communities

The work of the ESCB meets all 3 of the council's key aims and the 9 objectives within the Children and Young People's Plan. With particular emphasis and more weighting upon improving services to those

children, young people and families that require prevention and intervention from safeguarding services across a broad spectrum from early help to statutory interventions.

9. EQUALITIES IMPACT IMPLICATIONS

Corporate advice has been sought in regard to equalities and an agreement has been reached that an equalities impact assessment is neither relevant nor proportionate for the approval of this report. Safeguarding forms part of the Councils programme of retrospective equalities impact assessments (EQIA) and this was completed in July 2015. The retrospective EQIA collates equalities monitoring of service users, and consider how the service impacts on disadvantaged, vulnerable and protected characteristic groups in the community.

10. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

This ESCB has a robust data set and annual audit programme supporting the continuous drive for improvement by the Council and its partners in relation to outcomes for children.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

The ESCB has strong links with the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Director of Public Health is a standing member of the Safeguarding Children Board. The ESCB has promoted and supported a number of public health issues and specifically coordinated the Female Genital Mutilation task group, which is chaired by a Consultant in Public Health. The ESCB is working closely with the Adult Safeguarding Children Board to look at strengthening the partnership working with specific emphasis upon the health areas that are key priorities for both Boards such as Domestic Abuse and Female Genital Mutilation.

The ESCB coordinates local programmes to protect and promote the welfare of children and young people in Enfield and to monitor the effectiveness of those arrangements. Improved outcomes in early life and childhood lead to healthier, successful adults and improve the health of the population. For example: protecting children and young people results in improved population health outcomes by reducing mental health issues, sexually transmitted diseases and other issues e.g. obstetric complications in FGM victims.

The work of the Child Death Overview Committee contributes to reducing infant mortality in the borough by recognising risk factors and acting to prevent such deaths where possible. This increases life expectancy in the borough population.

Background Papers

None

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Council: 11th November 2015

Waiver of 6 month councillor attendance rule (Sec.85 Local Government Act 1972)

Contact: Asmat Hussain (020 8379 6438) and James Kinsella (020 8379 4094) email: James.Kinsella@enfield.gov.uk

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 Section 85 (1) of the Local Government Act 1972 requires a member of a Local Authority to attend at least one meeting of that Authority within a six month consecutive period, in order to avoid being disqualified as a Councillor. This requirement can be waived and the time limit extended if any failure to attend was due to a reason approved by the Authority, in advance of the six month period expiring.
- 1.2 Unfortunately, due to a serious illness, extended hospital admission and ongoing recovery, Councillor Turgut Esendagli has not been able to attend any Council or Committee meetings since full Council on 24th June 2015. A formal request has therefore been made for an extension to the six month rule to be approved in his respect.

2. Background

- 2.1 Section 85 (1) of the Local Government Act 1972 states that “if a member of a Local Authority fails, throughout a period of six consecutive months from the date of their last attendance, to attend any meeting of the Authority they will, unless the failure was due to some good reason approved by the Authority before the expiry of that period, cease to be a member of the Authority.” Attendance can be at any committee or sub-committee, or any joint committee, joint board or other body where the functions of the Authority are discharged or who were appointed to advise the Authority on any matter relating to the discharge of their functions.
- 2.2 Councillor Turgut Esendagli has not been able to attend any Council or Committee meetings since the full Council meeting held on 24th June 2015, due to a serious illness and extended hospital admission. Whilst now in recovery, the Monitoring Officer has received a request for the Council to consider approving an extension to the usual six month attendance rule enabling him to remain in office whilst completing his recovery and until able to resume normal duties.
- 2.3 Council can only consider approval of any reasons for non-attendance before the end of the relevant six month period, which will be Thursday 24th December 2015. Councillor Esendagli has confirmed that he will not be able to attend the next Council meeting scheduled for Wednesday 11th

November 2015 and so a report has been submitted to approve an extension of the usual six month rule.

- 2.4 Councillor Esendagli was elected to the Council in May 2014 and represents Enfield Highway ward. In addition to full Council he also serves as a member of the Licensing and Licensing Sub Committee.

3. LEGAL & FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 Section 85 (1) of the Local Government Act 1972 enables a Local Authority to approve the reason(s) for non-attendance of a Member at any meeting of the Authority throughout a period of six consecutive months, provided that approval is given by the Authority before the expiry of the six month period.
- 3.2 Given that Councillor Esendagli is still in the process of recovering from his illness, it is unlikely that he will be able to attend any qualifying meetings prior to his six month period expiring. This is also the final Council meeting at which approval could be sought for an extension of the time limit. If approval to any extension is not therefore agreed at this meeting Councillor Esendagli would, under Section 85 (1) of the Local Government Act 1972 be disqualified after 24th December from office as a councillor.
- 3.3 Once any councillor loses office, through failure to attend for the six month period, the disqualification cannot be overcome by the councillor subsequently resuming attendance nor can retrospective approval of the Council be sought for an extension in time.
- 3.4 There are no direct financial implications arising from this request as the Council is required to consider the formal request for an extension in time.

4. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 4.1 None. Once a request has been received to extend a period of office for a councillor beyond the six month period of non-attendance the Council is required to consider the request.

5. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 5.1 To enable the Council to consider a request to extend Councillor Esendagli's period of office in accordance with relevant legislation.

6. RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1 That Council considers the request to extend Councillor Esendagli's period of office beyond the six month period of non-attendance provided

for within Section 85 (1) of the Local Government Act 1972 on the grounds of ill-health and his ongoing recovery.

- 6.2 If minded to approve the request the extension of time be for a further 6 month period, to expire on Friday 24th June 2016.

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Questions 11 November 2015

Section 1: Questions for Cabinet Members

Question 1 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Can the Leader inform Council:

- 1 The cost of the full page advertisement placed in the local newspapers under the heading "Improving Enfield"?
- 2 To whom is the advertisement directed?
- 3 What purpose he believes the advertisement serves?
- 4 His justification for this purposeless expenditure when only two weeks ago he was bleating in his Advertising column about the necessity to make cuts in services?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Thank you for the question. I am, of course, happy to respond to this question although it should have been directed to the appropriate Cabinet Member.

Given the massive scale of Tory cuts to Enfield which I tabulate below being clear on spending purpose is important. However the Council can not only cut – it also needs to invest to safeguard the future and encourage confidence in Enfield as a place.

<u>Government Funding in real terms £m</u>	<u>Year</u>
91	2018/19
102	2017/18
114	2016/17
126	2015/16
147	2014/15

Massive cuts in support can only have severe consequences. With regard to the specifics of the question:

1. £350 per advert
2. Residents, businesses, investors via newspapers with a combined 120,000 copy circulation.
3. To publicise the new and important section of the website. As with all adverts placed in local newspapers and magazines the purpose is to inform and offer opportunities for further connection. The advert signposts people to the right place
4. Does the Councillor deny the fact that cuts to Enfield of tens of millions of pounds necessitate significant service cuts? In order to stimulate the local economy it is important to promote Enfield as a place where business is

done. The Improving Enfield campaign pulls together much of the regeneration and economic development activity we do throughout the local authority under one banner - allowing us to keep residents informed about and involved in huge areas of Council activity through one cost-effective integrated campaign.

It also encourages and attracts engagement from potential investors and developers, both from inside the borough and from the wider audience, to work in partnership with the Council to help grow the local economy and create jobs for local people. This is more important than ever at a time when Government funding for local authorities is being cut.

The campaign has been well received by key stakeholders. Feedback from local people surveyed at the Enfield Town show when the Improving Enfield campaign was launched indicated that 89% of respondents thought the campaign was a good idea. Businesses and developers have also been supportive with one developer commenting that, "The Improving Enfield campaign has helped raise the profile of this scheme with local people as well as providing a professional borough-wide regeneration brand with which to promote our partnership work to a wider audience."

Question 2 from Councillor Chibah to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can the Cabinet Member for Environment update the Council how Enfield fared in the recent Clean Britain Awards?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

I am pleased to advise you that Enfield Council has won a 'Gold' Clean Britain Award from the Chartered Institute of Waste Management (CIWM). In fact, the borough was selected as the BEST large local authority in the United Kingdom.

The CIWM recognised the Council's commitment to keeping the borough clean and the excellent work that our staff do in clearing litter, fly tipping and graffiti promptly and effectively. They also recognised the innovative ways this Council directs its resources to target the areas most needed.

Question 3 from Councillor Vince to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

What is the administration doing to ensure that necessary reductions in staffing are implemented so as to:

- (a) Protect front line services;
- (b) Retain expertise in the provision of key services.

Would the Leader agree that services could be better protected by supporting a reduction in the number of councillors from three to two per ward?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

As a Council we have been subject to the enormous pressure of cuts imposed by this Tory Government since 2010. We have sought throughout to protect services but the impact of Tory cuts makes this an increasingly impossible task. I am sure that you will join with me in objecting to the level of Tory cuts imposed on residents of Enfield.

On your last point the level of councillor representation required should be a reflection of purpose. The numbers were set following the last independent review, and it should be for such a pan London review if it was to be changed.

Question 4 from Councillor Abdullahi to Councillor Brett, Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture

Can the Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture say how many families are likely to be affected by the new child tax credit changes and what kind of impact will this have in Enfield. Given legislative loss by the Government should this policy be scrapped?

Reply from Councillor Brett, Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture

The Government are in a mess on this policy. A policy not flagged up to voters in the May 2015 General election.

According to a Local Government Association (LGA) impact study modelling the impacts of all of the Government's welfare reforms, 36,100 households are likely to be affected by the tax credits changes, losing on average £837 a year. This equates to a total of £30.2m per annum. The greatest losses are anticipated to be among the 22,900 working households who will lose on average £1,404 a year.

The impact model shows that Enfield is among the top 10% of areas negatively affected by the Government's welfare reforms, placing significant financial burdens on low income households and the local authority.

The government really need to go back to the drawing board with this one. All parties state they are keen for working families to be strengthened and supported. This policy will not only fail them but plunge more people into poverty and adversely impact the lives of children growing up in these families. Don't punish them for the financial crisis.

Question 5 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can he tell the Council why he declined the invitation from David Burrowes MP to attend one or more of the three public meetings called by him in response to public pressure to discuss the Council's proposals under the Cycle Enfield umbrella, and why failing his attendance, he declined to send any officers to promote/defend the councils proposals?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Though I was, in principle, more than happy to co-operate with David Burrowes MP on his plans for public meetings to further promote the facts about Cycle Enfield, unfortunately, his office was not as forthcoming. For the record, officers emailed his office on the 17th August 2015 asking for clarification as to the likely format of the meetings and assurances that the attendance would be balanced. To that end it was asked how the meetings would be promoted. The email went unanswered. A follow-up email was sent on the 2nd September 2015. Again, this went unanswered. A further email was sent on the 10th of September 2015 - one week prior to the first scheduled meeting - to which a partial response was received. It simply informed us that the meetings would involve panels and that these would predominantly be made up of those who were opposed, in principle, to the Cycle Enfield programme. It was on this basis that it was decided not to participate.

In further correspondence with David Burrowes, I made clear to him that though I was more than happy for officers to attend any additional public meetings outside of the formal consultation process, which itself does already involve direct public engagement, this was on the basis that they are able to present the technical details of the scheme in alignment with that process and address any points that the general public may raise in summation.

In response, David Burrowes agreed to the conditions I stated above, and I, therefore, agreed that officers would attend the third and final scheduled meeting, which they then did.

As to my own non-attendance at any of the meetings, including the final one even after David Burrowes's assurances, unfortunately, he chose to schedule two of the three meetings on Jewish festivals. The second one took place on Kol Nidre night, which is the onset of Yom Kippur (The Day of Atonement), whilst the final one took place on the second night of Succot (Tabernacles). It, was therefore, extremely disappointing that David Burrowes, who is regularly engaged with the Jewish community, due to insensitive scheduling, necessarily excluded myself and other members of the Jewish community who may well have wished to attend. However, be that as it may, after discussing the matter with my colleague Councillor Achilleas Georgiou, Deputy Leader of the Council, he kindly agreed to step in for me and attended the third and final meeting in my place.

Question 6 from Councillor Fonyonga to Councillor Brett, Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture

How many police are likely to be lost as a result of government cuts to London Metropolitan police budgets and what impact will this have in Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Brett, Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture

These Government cuts were raised at the last Council meeting although Conservative members had limited concerns.

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Commissioner has indicated publicly that the reduction in the Policing Grant is estimated to be between 25% and 40%. He has also stated that extensive savings have been achieved already, without too much direct impact on the front line. Further cuts however seem certain to have a direct impact on what communities will see from their police services locally.

Nationally Police Service chiefs seem likely to desist from making officers redundant but Police Community Support Officers (PCSO)s who are classified as police staff can be. The future of PCSOs will not be decided until after the results are known from the Government's Autumn Spending Review.

News bulletins recently suggest that some forces will now need to consider sponsorship from the private sector to retain numbers and there are suggestions that police patrolling routinely will be a thing of the past. Craig Mackey, Deputy Commissioner, stated that "just because we're talking about possible changes, it does not signal that we will inevitably implement them. Decisions will depend entirely on the pace and scale of Government spending cuts.

In the meantime, we're working hard to secure a fair settlement for London from Government and to protect the Metropolitan Police's budget from a redistribution of police grant to rural forces through the Government's review of the police funding formula."

Perhaps the Conservatives in Enfield should protest more about these policing cuts.

Question 7 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Could he tell me and the council how many responses the Council received to the consultation on the A105 Cycle Enfield proposals up to 9th October, and given the poor publicity for the scheme relative to its size, is he prepared to extend the period of consultation to ensure the maximum numbers of the public have an opportunity to respond?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

I do not accept the premise of the question. The scheme was well publicised and, as a result of which, the Council's 12-week consultation on the draft proposals for the A105 resulted in 1,646 responses. This is an excellent return and, therefore, I see absolutely no need to extend the consultation.

Question 8 from Councillor Dogan to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Could the Cabinet member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development update the Council on the Enfield Expo promoting sales and exports by Enfield companies?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Can I refer you to the website <http://enfieldexpo.co.uk> “Now in its second year and hosted at the Dugdale Centre, the Enfield Expo brings together hundreds of business owners and decision-makers to network, attend seminars, build new business relationships and shop from suppliers that provide unique products & services to help grow their business.” The origin of this expo is my sense that in addition to the successful work that this Labour administration has been doing in recent years to address companies’ production-side needs (one major factor in the dramatic recent improvement in Enfield’s employment statistics), we can also support business on the sales-side. It is unusual for local authorities to engage at this level, and also very well-received by the business community, as evidenced by the very large turnout we saw on the day.

Question 9 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

In his answer to Question 35 on the last council agenda, the Cabinet Member asserts that it was not possible to do a detailed economic assessment of the proposed cycling arrangements along the A105 until the consultation exercise was completed. I reject that assertion.

Does he not accept that the route A105 is and always was the route of the cycle scheme as far as the administration is concerned, and as such that it was entirely possible and eminently desirable that an economic assessment in order to assess the impact on the commercial businesses and shops along the route, was carried out along that route prior to the consultation? If he disagrees, will he confirm to the council that he will undertake a further consultation exercise after an economic assessment has been done?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Based on the success of similar schemes elsewhere it has always been the Council’s expectation that the proposed improvements to the A105 will revitalise our high streets, thereby making them more attractive, which will further encourage people to spend more time and money in local shops and restaurants. However, it has always been our intention, once the consultation process is completed and the feedback has been analysed, that we carry out a thorough economic assessment that will inform the Council’s decision-making process and if the scheme is adopted the final design. Businesses, along with residents, have had ample opportunity to comment on the proposals, and all thoughts, ideas, opinions and concerns that have been raised will be carefully considered, which will help us ensure that the any eventual scheme adopted works best for Enfield, and I, therefore, see no need to carry out any further consultation.

Question 10 from Councillor McGowan to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can the Cabinet Member for Environment outline the Council’s approach to maintaining trees in Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Enfield recognises the importance of trees and the contribution that they make to the urban environment, wildlife, conservation, and climate change. The Council's approach to managing trees in the borough is set out in our corporate tree strategy, which is based on the Forestry Commission's recommendations to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and the Council's legal duty of care. It ensures compliance with national best practice as far as is reasonably practicable taking into account current financial constraints.

The strategy provides a risk-based approach to managing trees on a Council-wide basis. Trees on our public highways and other busy public spaces are classified as being in the highest 'risk zone' in the borough. These trees are therefore managed to a higher specification, which includes pruning, pollarding and stemming as part of cyclic programmes.

The Council has a specialist in-house arboriculture client team supported by an in-house operations team and external contractor.

Unfortunately, when trees are identified as being significantly decayed or deteriorating, the Council has to make difficult decisions regarding their removal in order to ensure public safety. Whenever trees are removed, we aim to plant a replacement tree in a nearby location.

We are, however, on target to plant in excess of 400 new trees in the borough this financial year as part of the borough's renewal and replacement programme.

Question 11 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Further to the report at Agenda Item 10 at last Council on proportionality arrangements, can he confirm that Councillors Ulus and Erbil are now Labour group members, or if not explain their current political status?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Both councillors referred to are administratively suspended from the Labour Group, which prohibits attendance at Group meetings or participation in Group matters. However, National Party rules require them to remain registered as Labour members while any investigation progresses. This is why we needed to amend the proportionality percentages. Council officers informed us that the Council had a legal obligation to make these changes even though we indicated that we would not seek to utilise the extra positions this created.

Question 12 from Councillor Pite to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

Can the Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection please clarify the decision making role of the Local Council on sites identified by the Department of Education or another body who decides to set up a free school or an academy on land not owned by the Council?

Reply from Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

I can clarify that the Council has no role apart from its planning role in this process. It is quite straight forward.

If the request comes from an academy or free school or from any other trust or provider then they have to identify if they have a site or tell the Education Funding Agency (EFA) that they need help to find one.

Councillors may be aware, that the Council may not be consulted or even informed about the acquisition of the land or the site.

Therefore, as you can see the Council is not involved in the decision making process at all. It may only find out as part of the planning application process, which as you know is an independent process.

Question 13 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Further to the report at Agenda Item 10 at last Council on proportionality arrangements, I understand from the report that both Councillors Erbil and Ulus were the subject of internal Labour Party investigations. Have those investigations been concluded and with what result?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

No, the investigations have not been concluded. The local Labour Group has no control over the processes or timescale.

Question 14 from Councillor Lemonides to Councillor A. Cazimoglu, Cabinet Member for Health & Social Care

Can the Cabinet Member for Health & Social Care report back on concerns being raised about the sustainability of the social care sector ahead of the forthcoming spending review and set out what impact she feels this will have in Enfield?

Reply from Councillor A Cazimoglu, Cabinet Member for Health & Social Care

Given the scale of Tory cuts this is a fair and relevant question.

The increasing pressures on Adult Social Care both in Enfield and more widely are well documented and evidenced. In Enfield we have seen and will continue to see significant population growth more generally and in particular, amongst our more vulnerable population. Our population is getting older and living longer but those increased years of life are very often limited by poor health and increased levels of disability. We are working with colleagues in health, across the Council and with the voluntary sector to place greater emphasis on the types of preventative support that help people to remain independent for longer without the need for ongoing care and support from the Council. We are integrating services to provide more efficient,

joined up responses to people who need help. We are working to ensure that the services we do buy for people represent value for money and to ensure that the social care market continues to be sustainable.

However, even with those measures the number of people who need our help will continue to increase and with the pension and living wage reforms, this will provide additional challenges and financial pressures for the Council. In addition to that this department will by 2020 have seen a 45% net budget reduction compared to 2011 so I am extremely concerned about the impact on the many thousands of vulnerable adults, older people and carers with whom we work. Budget reductions of this significance will mean reducing services for people who receive care and support, increased stress on unpaid carers (family members and friends). This will also impact on health services both within the community and within hospital settings so more emergency admissions to hospital. Of course we will continue to do our very best to review our vulnerable people and work to keep them safe from abuse but let me be absolutely clear about this, there will be significantly increased risk with budget reductions of this significance. I'll end, if I may, with a quote from a Local Government Association press release made on 28th October last year:

“Services for elderly and disabled residents are in danger of spiraling into crisis after new analysis reveals a £4.3 billion funding black hole by the end of this decade, social care experts are warning.”

Question 15 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Will the Leader of the Council support an amendment to the Local Government Act 1972 the effect of which would be to immediately disqualify from membership or election, anyone sentenced to a term of imprisonment of any length, following conviction for a criminal offence, regardless (as now) of whether that sentence was suspended?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

I would not wish to be the victim of the law of unintended consequences and any changes to an Act now 43 years old would need to be properly researched. On a personal note, and not my group policy, any changes to disqualification from office, should extend to the House of Commons, House of Lords, Greater London Authority and Police Commissioners. There are examples of individuals who have served custodial sentences sitting in the House of Lords in recent times and in my opinion there should be equitable treatment across all the elected components of the state, local and national.

Question 16 from Councillor Chibah to Councillor Keazor, Cabinet Member for Public Health & Sport

Could the Cabinet Member for Public Health & Sport say what are the Council and local NHS are doing to prevent strokes and dementia?

Reply from Councillor Keazor, Cabinet Member for Public Health & Sport

Tackling the risk factors which lead to dementia and stroke is a priority for Enfield, not least due to the fact that the emergency admissions rates, due to strokes in the Borough in 2013/14, is 20.4% higher than would be expected. Around 130 people die from strokes in Enfield. Although we know around 1,400 people have dementia, around half of them need support by Enfield Adult Social Care.

Essentially the measures that help protect you against heart disease and heart attacks will also protect you against strokes and dementia.

1. Managing medical conditions such as high blood pressure, cholesterol and atrial fibrillation.
2. Stopping smoking.
3. Drinking less alcohol.
4. Eating a healthy diet.
5. Doing more exercise.

As a Council we are committed to help people live healthy lifestyles. Cycle Enfield is a wonderful example. I'm really pleased that over the years, Public Health has worked closely with partners of the Health and Wellbeing Board to commission or to deliver health kiosks, the Hilo project to control high blood pressure and cholesterol, GP newsletters, local media campaigns and the atrial fibrillation pilot to help to reduce the risk of stroke and dementia. I am delighted that we have helped thousands of people stop smoking, control blood pressure, reduce their cholesterol levels and receive NHS health checks. Smoking prevalence is down to 15.8% in over 16's, and 3% in 15 years and below groups.

Question 17 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Orhan Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

Will the Cabinet Member confirm that rooms in libraries will, as now, be available in 2016/17 for Councillors to book for their surgeries?

Reply from Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

Unlike many other authorities, Enfield Council has sought to protect its libraries and retain all 17 libraries, many of which have rooms for hire. These facilities will continue to be available for councillors to use for surgeries as now.

Question 18 from Councillor Hamilton to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Could the Leader of the Council say what has happened since 2010 to the lower quartile figure for household incomes in Enfield.

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

This has decreased by 4% since 2010. So much for booming Britain. But why would the Tory Government care?

The figures for the lower quartile household income in Enfield are:

2010 £18,422

2011 £18,422

2012 £15,939

2013 £16,530

2014 £17,276

2015 £17,624

Question 19 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Given the scale of the Cycle Enfield proposals and the impact across significant sections of the borough, why has he not authorised/ instructed door to door leafletting similar to that employed for traffic schemes costing very much less and usually of much more limited impact; can he also explain how he expects those residents with no access to the Internet to request hard copies of a consultation document if they are not in fact aware that a consultation is taking place.

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Actually, we have. Tens of thousands of leaflets were distributed throughout the A105 corridor informing residents and businesses of the consultation and making it clear that if they wanted hardcopies of the plans they only had to ask or view them at the Civic Centre. Indeed, a number of people did just that and we, of course, happily obliged. However, the implication of the question is that we should have sent all 17 plans to tens of thousands of households, which would have been hugely wasteful. Also, at A3 size, the plans would not be as clear as those that could be viewed online. Prioritising an online format provided a much more flexible and efficient way of consulting that the majority of residents found easier to engage with.

Question 20 from Councillor Doyle to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

Can the Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection please tell this Council if she or the Council has any powers to stop the Department of Education from approving funding for a Free School or an Academy to open on Green Belt land?

Reply from Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

The first point to make in answering this question is that the Council has very little influence and no decision making power when it comes to approving the funding for free schools or an academy with the Department of Education (DFE) or of the Education Funding Agency (EFA).

As Councillors will know the Education Funding Agency (EFA) was set up by the current Government to support applications and approve the funding to academies

and free schools.

Ideally the Council should be consulted but the EFA does not have to ask for our views or even tell us about the proposed site at this point. In fact as we know academies and free schools both locally and nationally have been given permission to open without an identified site.

Our role as a Council is then limited to the statutory planning process and I do not have any powers in that regard as you know planning is an independent process.

Question 21 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

In his reply to Question 43 at the last Council meeting he acknowledged that out of 57km of existing cycle provision, it was only possible to take spot counts during peak travel periods in summer 2014 at 46 sites where "significant numbers of cyclists were expected either currently or in future years..", the results of which he annexed to his answer.

Was he surprised at how little use is made of the existing provision and do these results not show that in reality there is little demand for increased provision and as a result the Cycle Enfield proposals, which have a massive price tag, could in fact prove to be a massive white elephant for the borough, to say nothing of the inconvenience to residents and motorists alike arising from increased congestion and even poorer air quality resulting from that congestion?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Cycle Enfield was the result of a successful £30m cross-party bid signed both by the Leader of the Council and the then Leader of the Opposition on behalf of both parties, both of whom recognised it was a tremendous, once-in-a-lifetime, opportunity to transform and rejuvenate this fantastic borough.

The facts are that over the last decade, over 40,000 more people have moved into Enfield - a 14.2% increase, and this trend is continuing. Enfield cannot cope with ever more cars on our roads and with it worse air quality that will detrimentally affect thousands of people, young and old alike.

Cycle Enfield is an opportunity to start addressing these problems by enabling residents to consider making short trips by bike instead of car. Currently only 0.9% of residents cycle - one of the lowest ratios in London - and the main reason that many won't do so is because of safety. Cycle Enfield will change that and projections suggest that we will see at least 5% of residents, of all ages, cycling within 5 years.

It is, therefore, clear to me, and the current Mayor of London, that getting more people cycling is a cost-effective way of addressing the borough's future transport needs, improving people's fitness and improving air quality.

Question 22 from Councillor Hasan to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can the Cabinet Member for Environment say what activities Enfield Council has undertaken to encourage residents to take-up cycling over the last 12 months as part of the Cycle Enfield campaign?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

We have put in place a varied package of measures to encourage people to take up cycling. For example between April and September this year:

- 1,300 young people and 250 adults received cycle training;
- 1,120 cycles were fixed by 'Dr Bike';
- 36 Sunday bikes rides took place;
- 180 people took part in our £10 cycle loan scheme

In addition, we are continuing to extend our network of Greenway routes to provide safe routes that are suitable and appropriate for novice cyclists.

Question 23 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

In his reply to my question on Members' access to documents and information at the last Council (Question 43) the Leader stated that in respect of so called "super Part 2 reports" it may be necessary for a Member to sign a confidentiality agreement.

Can he explain to the Council how it can ever be necessary for a member demonstrating a "need to know" and therefore having a statutory right to see the relevant papers, to sign such an agreement which local government law neither authorises or requires?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

The Council is procuring a master developer partner under the negotiated procedure in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (PCR). In the context of the information being provided to elected members in connection with the procurement of the master developer, Regulation 21 of the PCR is relevant.

Regulation 21 provides that a contracting authority shall not disclose information which has been forwarded to it by an economic operator and designated by that economic operator as confidential, including, but not limited to technical or trade secrets and the confidential aspects of tenders. This is a duty placed upon the Council. In order to ensure that information it receives from bidders which is being made available to elected members, either under the Access to Information provisions of the Local Government Act 1972 or under the general common law "need to know" principle, the Council must ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place for it to satisfy the duty imposed upon it under Regulation 21 of the PCR.

I, and my colleagues and officers have signed the confidentiality agreement to display the highest public perception of integrity. I think that residents would simply not comprehend why any member would have a problem in doing that as it displays a level of diligence which I think we should all aspire to.

Question 24 from Councillor Uzoanya to Councillor Achilleas Georgiou, Deputy Leader

What new communications initiatives are being undertaken by Enfield Council to help grow the local economy, support local commerce, encourage residents to shop and do business locally and increase visitor numbers and spend in the borough?

Reply from Councillor Achilleas Georgiou, Deputy Leader

Enfield Council is producing a new lifestyle publication this month which aims to promote Enfield borough as the place to be to residents and those living in surrounding areas - to help increase expenditure with local shops and businesses and increase visitor numbers.

The magazine will be distributed to every home in the borough as well as being made available at local council access points, cultural venues and community spaces. There will also be hand-to-hand distribution at key transport hubs in neighbouring boroughs.

The first edition is timed to come out in the run-up to Christmas. It will be a high quality magazine that people will want to keep.

Topics and local attractions that will be covered will include:

- Shopping in Enfield/Edmonton/Southgate
- Arts and culture
- Eating and Drinking
- Shopping and Enterprise
- Parks and Recreation
- History and Heritage
- Leisure and Outdoors

Even before publication local shops and businesses have been responding positively to this new initiative, with many establishments providing interviews and content for the features, and some taking out supporting adverts. We know residents love the borough for many different reasons and we intend to spread the word for the benefit of all local people, businesses, shops and the local economy.

Question 25 from Councillor Vince to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member Education, Children's Services and Protection

In a letter dated 25/09/15 from Bob Griffiths (council ref: BG/[Sept151391.cc](#)) it states:

“Fairview has been in touch with the Council in terms of its function as Education Authority. This was to obtain information on the level of need for secondary school places across the Borough to inform their proposals.”

Please can Councillor Orhan share with the council any reports and statistical information her department has provided to Fairview. In particular can she please provide for the Council:

- GLA statistics for demand for secondary school places (year 7) for years 2015 – 2025 further subdivided into the 3 or 4 planning areas they use for secondary school places;
- Statistics for actual planned capacity numbers for years 2015-2025, again subdivided by planning area
- Statistics for additional demand with parental choice in the above figures; and
- A copy of the GLA projections as at 2014 for comparative purposes.

Reply from Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

Of course I am happy to share this information with councillors. In fact, we have done so already. As you know we produce a report annually that gives the Greater London Authority statistics and our analysis of the future demand for places. This year's report was made public very recently. link <http://goo.gl/SD6PLt> We can of course make previous reports available on request so that councillors can see the progress year on year and make the comparisons as required

When Fairview contacted my officers about the land owned by the diocese, we gave them the same information that we would give to all enquiries from providers and we told them that the report would be available in the autumn.

Question 26 from Councillor Fonyonga to Councillor Achilleas Georgiou, Deputy Leader

What communications activity has been delivered in the last 12 months by Enfield Council in partnership with the Safer Stronger Community Board, to help support a safer borough?

Reply from Councillor Achilleas Georgiou, Deputy Leader

Enfield Council has delivered an extensive and integrated Safe Enfield Communications Campaign over the last 12 months aimed at helping reduce crime through crime prevention advice and giving messages of reassurance including highlighting successful initiatives to help reduce anti-social behaviour and criminal activity.

The Safe Enfield strand targeted at young people has included a 'Your Safety Matters' campaign providing advice on preventing 'schoolboy/girl robbery' and a 'Think Again' campaign warning of the reduction of life-choices resulting from entering into gang activity. A strand celebrating positive role models for young people has also just been launched. All of these campaigns have been delivered to

young people through the communications channels that they use and at the places and events they frequent. As well as resulting in a big increase in traffic to the relevant digital media sites promoted in these campaigns, the 12 month campaign period has seen a reduction of 10.2% in 'schoolboy/girl' robbery.

More general burglary and robbery prevention advice campaigns have included Christmas and summer burglary prevention campaigns and a generic 'Your Safety Matters' campaign. Again these campaigns have resulted in a big spike in visits to the relevant website sections for further information, and the 12 month campaign period has seen a reduction of burglary by 10.3%.

Campaigns aimed specifically at reducing vehicle crime and theft have included 'Operation Spyder' and 'Don't be a victim of car crime'. Volumes for burglaries were 6.4% lower between July and September this year compared to the same period in 2014.

We will be delivering an extensive 'Domestic Abuse' campaign in the run up to White Ribbon day. Encouraging awareness and reporting of domestic abuse has led to a 23.7% increase in the number of reports. Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) and Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referrals have also increased in the last 12 months.

Question 27 from Councillor Vince to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member Education, Children's Services and Protection

Has the borough undertaken any investigations as to possible sites for an eight form entry secondary school? What work has been undertaken to see whether any of the existing secondary schools in the borough are able to expand?

Reply from Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

As our recent Cabinet report explains we are now at the point where we have investigated every possible site that we are aware of. This activity has been ongoing since we first developed our Pupil Places Strategy and even though we were focussing initially on primary school expansions Council will be aware that we identified the site for Oasis Hadley, provided Ark John Keats with Bell Lane and the new site for Ark North Enfield. Councillor Vince will know that large sites that are required for secondary schools are increasingly in short supply, if not exhausted. However, we continually audit existing sites and their potential for expansion and that includes the work we have done to ask secondary schools to become all age and take primary pupils. This includes exploring the possibility of expanding secondary schools to take additional secondary pupils.

I should remind councillors that our strategy for delivering and funding secondary places is robust and well planned. You will also know just how determined I am to ensure that we have sufficient high quality schools places in Enfield. I assure you that I will explore all our options as long as the government gives us sufficient basic need funding that we need to do this.

Unfortunately, as we have seen, there is a concerning gap in funding between what

the government gives us and the actual cost of providing the high quality schools that we can all be proud of and that this administration is committed to delivering.

Question 28 from Councillor Bond to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Can the Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration update the Council on progress by Housing Gateway Services in relation to number of houses purchased and savings achieved consequent to the Temporary Accommodation (TA) budget.

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Housing Gateway has purchased 132 properties to date. We are currently in the process of purchasing a further 46.

The council has achieved £550K actual savings to date by moving homeless households from expensive emergency accommodation into these properties.

The average yearly projected saving for each property purchased is £8,642 compared to emergency accommodation.

The total full year savings on the properties purchased so far is projected to be £1.14m.

Question 29 from Councillor Vince to Councillor Orhan Cabinet Member Education, Children's Services and Protection

At a public meeting on 1 October, Rob Hannan from the London Diocesan Board for Schools, working with Fairview as the educational establishment, stated that he would publish on their website the figures that the LBE have provided them. Would the Cabinet Member give the Council independent confirmation of these figures as it states "Shading shows Enfield Council's assumption that 8 full time equivalents will be added on the Enfield Road site".

Reply from Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

This administration was not represented at this meeting and therefore I cannot comment on what this person said or didn't say.

Let me assure colleagues that we are committed to meeting our statutory obligations in providing school places and are still actively investigating possible new secondary school sites and the possibility of expanding existing secondary schools. Our Annual review of the need for new places is very clear about any assumptions we have made, however these would only be confirmed once any new development has been agreed and confirmed with all parties. As far as I am aware any proposals for the site in question remain exactly that, just proposals.

Question 30 from Councillor N. Cazimoglu to Councillor Oykenner, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Can the Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration update the Council on the requirements imposed by Government in relation to the sale of void properties and how the proposed 1% rent reduction affects Council Housing?

Reply from Councillor Oykenner, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

The position in relation to the sale of void properties remains unclear – originally, the Government set threshold valuations above which Councils would be required to sell properties when they became void. At that point, none of Enfield's properties were valued in excess of those thresholds, so the impact on this Council would have been zero. However, there were then rumours that all Councils may be required to sell, say, their top third highest value properties. The Housing and Planning Bill indicates that the Government will decide, through a "determination", which authorities will be required to pay and how much each will need to pay each year. Our interpretation of this is that the Government will require us to pay over a lump sum and they will tell us how it is calculated, but this will just be an amount of money based on the number of properties that they deem we should sell and when we sell them - ie. not necessarily connected to when they actually become vacant and when the actual sale takes place. We await further information on this and will report to Cabinet the impact on the 30 Year HRA Business Plan, once it is known.

With regard to the 1% rent reduction, the headlines are that:

- The Council will lose £325m in revenue balances over the life of the current 30-Year Business Plan
- There will also be capital shortfalls of £81.6m
- The rent loss in 2016/17 will be £2.2m, rising to £4.4m in 2017/18, then £6.6m and £8.8m in the following two years

However, steps have been taken to address this problem by making year on year revenue savings of £1.5m, reviewing the Capital Programme and re-profiling debt. A paper setting all of this out, in more detail, will be going to November Cabinet as an appendix to the Budget Monitoring report.

Question 31 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson Cabinet Member for Environment

Residents have complained about the limited amount of promotion regarding the need to enter Barrowell Green Household Waste and Recycling Centre with a permit when taking large items to be disposed of with a van. Would the Cabinet Member for Environment commit to increasing the promotion of this policy so that residents are more aware of this requirement?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Van permits were introduced on the 31st March 2015. In the run up to that the pre-

launch communications included:

1. Leaflets distributed to all site users from December 2014 to April 2015.
2. Information on the website, including the home page carousel, during January 2015.
3. A banner on-site from mid-March 2015.
4. 'Our Enfield' in early February 2015.
5. Adverts were also placed in the local press (all 4 papers).
6. A-frames were used on-site in the lead up to and during the start to advertise the changes.

It is our intention is to re-advertise in the New Year to remind residents of the need to re-apply for permits on their expiration.

Question 32 from Councillor Simon to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can the Cabinet Member for Environment say how successful he has been in encouraging local people to take part in Cycle Enfield engagement and consultation events?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

A number of well attended exhibitions have been held for both businesses and residents. The most recent A105 and Enfield Town exhibitions at the Fox Pub and Dugdale Centre respectively, each attracted over 400 people, with the vast majority reporting that they found them useful.

I can also report that the A105 consultation attracted 1,646 responses, of which 84% were from within the borough. Whilst there is always room for improvement, I have no doubt that our consultation will give a good indication of the views of both local residents and businesses.

Question 33 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Recently I have had several complaints about the policy of requiring permits for those who have hired large vehicles to dispose of bulky waste items at Barrowell Green Household Waste and Recycling Centre in particular the turnaround time of applications for permits being weeks rather than days, leaving many to either delay disposal or hire a van for a second time. Would the Cabinet Member for Environment commit to reducing the amount of time it takes to consider and process applications for permits so that large vehicles can enter Barrowell Green?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Indeed, I will.

Question 34 from Councillor B. Charalambous to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

Would the Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection please join me in thanking her department, the manager and all staff at the Millfield Theatre for a showing of the pantomime this year on behalf of our Looked After Children, their Carers and for the first time this year the Young Carers?

Reply from Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services & Protection

Yes indeed Councillor Charalambous. I would be honoured to thank staff for such a wonderful opportunity for our looked after children, young people and their carers in Enfield.

Question 35 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Please could the Cabinet Member for Environment commit to having a review of the administration of the permit service for entering Barrowell Green Recycling Centre as residents who have used the service have complained that repeatedly after applying the paperwork returned by his Department has had the incorrect details for them including the wrong registration number and colour of vehicle and the wrong contact email address of the service?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Indeed, I will

Question 36 from Councillor Levy to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration & Business Development

Can the Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration & Business Development provide an update on the Local Plan Review?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Like all local authorities, Enfield has a duty to keep its core plans up to date. This is not only statutory but in our interest as well. It means there is a robust legal framework underpinning our responses to the different development demands we face. To that extent, renewing the Core Plan empowers the Council.

One of the main lessons we have already learnt during the current review process is that Enfield needs to respond to, and plan for, accommodating the rapid demographic and economic growth that our borough is experiencing at present – and which, according to some Greater London Authority estimates, means that over the next 20 years, as many as 100,000 more residents might put down roots here: incomers; but above all future generations of existing Enfield families.

That being the case, we all have some hard thinking to do about how to prepare for our communities of tomorrow. The Local Plan Review is an early consultation getting residents and all stakeholders thinking about the full range of conceivable choices.

Some are less palatable than others, but all should be discussed to do our duty to present and future residents.

Question 37 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Would the Cabinet Member for Environment commit to notifying Friends of the Parks Groups as part of the consultation process conducted by his department, when organisations apply for licenses to hold events in the parks that they are involved with?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Yes we will include Friends of Parks as part of any consultation carried out in accordance with a licence application. In addition, the Parks Events calendar is sent on a monthly basis to all Friends of Parks.

Question 38 from Councillor Pite to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Could the Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development update the Council on his department's collaboration with Enfield Town Market?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

The Business and Economic Development team has been collaborating with and supporting the Enfield Charitable Trust from the very outset on the New Enfield Town Market, which is clearly popular with residents so far. There are further activities planned for the run-up to Christmas with events on Small Business Saturday expected to draw more people to the town. Council will be aware of the non-stop efforts made by this Labour Administration to revive our town centres, in large part by reversing years of neglect when certain members opposite quite unbelievably quashed Enfield's footfall through their policy of turning our borough into a sleepy dormitory. We see things very differently on this side and are pulling out all the stops to revive footfall – including by sparking a night-time economy. The new Enfield Town Market fits into this broader effort.

Question 39 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Would the Cabinet Member for Environment commit to not closing off anymore roads during this Council term in order to stop people being forced on to the main roads that are already congested?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

I will not support any measures that simply move a problem from one street to another, as is often the case with road closures. That said, each situation needs to be carefully considered on its merits, taking into account the views of residents and

other stakeholders.

Question 40 from Councillor During to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Could the Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development update the Council on the impact this Government's draconian cuts is having on the London Borough of Enfield's employability capabilities?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Despite the pressure placed on our employability provision by this Government's insane 60% cut in Enfield's funding, the Business and Economic Development team will continue coming up with efficient and effective ways of supporting our job seeking residents. This will largely revolve around partnership work with Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), Public Health and third sector providers. We will also maximise the job and apprenticeship opportunities that are becoming available through our construction sector S106 agreements, and by the Community Benefit package this administration has put together to govern procurement operations affecting other sectors of economic activity.

Question 41 from Councillor Smith to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Would the Cabinet Member list the visits he has undertaken to Council Estates managed by the London Borough of Enfield between May 2014 and October 2015?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Over the last 18 months I have visited the following estates:

Manor Court
Dover House
Scott House
Beck House
Cherry and Bouvier Estate
Firs Lane
Four Hills Estate
Joyce Avenue Estate
Snells Park
Elsinge Road Estate
Oakthorpe Road
Curtis House
Exeter Road Estate
Beaconsfield Estate
Channel Islands Estate
Parsonage Lane

Forty Hill
Tudor Crescent
Lavender Hill
St Georges Road
Jasper Close
Moree Way
Fore Street Estate
Alma Estate
Highmead
Leighton Road
Ayley Croft

Question 42 from Councillor Jemal to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can the Cabinet Member provide an update on all the work that the Council is currently doing to implement sustainable drainage schemes in the borough?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

In accordance with our role as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), Enfield takes a very pro-active approach, not just to implementing sustainable drainage schemes in the borough, but also to promoting their use as part of the ongoing development of the borough. Our planning policies include requirements for sustainable drainage and we are very active in offering pre-planning advice to developers to ensure Sustainable Drainage Schemes (SuDS) are considered right from the start of any new developments.

We have recently been very successful in gaining additional funding from DEFRA to construct SuDS schemes in locations such as Firs Farm and Bury Lodge. These schemes create wetland areas, which hold water and, therefore, reduce the potential for flooding problems downstream. They improve the quality of the water through natural processes and provide recreational and amenity benefits to the public. The wetland areas recently excavated and planted within Grovelands Park are another example of this.

Many of our streetscene improvement schemes now provide SuDS facilities through the creation of additional grass and soft landscaping features. A recent scheme at Houndsden Road involved re-profiling the grass verge to provide a small wetland area. The Council's Watercourses' Team is currently working with designers for Cycle Enfield to investigate options for incorporating sustainable drainage features within the new proposals, including soft landscaping and permeable areas.

In August, we took a number of people from various partner organisations including the Greater London Authority (GLA), Environment Agency, Thames21 and other London boroughs on a tour of Enfield's SuDS schemes. It was a very successful event, which allowed us to make some useful contacts as well as helping promote the work we are doing here in Enfield.

Question 43 from Councillor Smith to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for

Housing and Housing Regeneration

Would the Cabinet Member explain the rationale behind the selection by the Council Housing Department of tenants and leaseholders for the Housing Board?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

This was agreed by residents when Council Housing looked at a new resident involvement structure. A Steering Group was set up called the "Resident Involvement Review Group", which was made of Enfield Homes Board Members, residents and officers. When Enfield Homes Board was established, residents were on this Board. The Resident Review Group agreed that the involvement of residents had been good practice and they would like this to continue. This was endorsed by the Cabinet Member for Housing. Due to Enfield Homes' Services being brought back in house, and the new Customer Voice being established, it was agreed by residents and the Cabinet Member for Housing that Customer Voice members would be given the option to sit on the Housing Board.

In answer to the specific question, Councillor Smith knows that it is residents on the Customer Voice, not the Council Housing Department that selects representatives from among its number onto the Housing Board.

Question 44 from Councillor Bakir to Councillor Keazor, Cabinet Member for Public Health & Sport

Could the Cabinet Member for Public Health & Sport describe how we are helping the NHS to manage diabetes?

Reply from Councillor Keazor, Cabinet Member for Public Health & Sport

LBE is helping the NHS manage diabetes by facilitating prevention and assisting the mobilisation of the community for awareness and better diabetes care including empowering self-care.

For prevention, we are encouraging and supporting people to have access to healthy food and to become more physically active through use of parks, open spaces and leisure services. Conferences and other public events have been held and a sugar awareness campaign was launched in October 2015. Public Health also funds additional physical activity and cooking lessons for the children in Yr1 & Yr6 who have been identified as obese/overweight, together with support for their families.

For early recognition we commission an NHS health check programme which includes a rapid HBA1c test. The Public Health team also helped design the Clinical Commissioning Group's (CCG) three-pronged diabetes pathway that specifies the evidence based management from early recognition and prevention to management of complex cases.

To inform Enfield CCG strategies, public health publishes Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, summaries of Commissioning for Value reports, Ward profiles and GP

practice profiles that have included diabetes management. A Public Health consultant sits on many CCG executive groups, raising the importance of diabetes, improving clinical pathways, and supporting new models of care.

Question 45 from Councillor Smith to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Would the Cabinet Member list the names of the tenants and leaseholders and the estates on which they live who were appointed to the Customer Voice and Senate, when they were appointed and for what term of office?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Members of the Customer Voice are as follows:

Barbara Fry
Philip McIntyre
Janet Billingsley
Cassandra Blackwood
Tom Devine
Ben Harrington
Ryan Hebbs
Mary Clifford
Andreas Stavrinou
Elaine Sanders
Peter Williams
Vincent Konyeaso
John Theodore

Members are drawn from the three housing areas West, East and Edmonton. This was the approach agreed by the Resident Involvement Review Group who led on the development of the current resident involvement structure for Council Housing. The estates/areas represented are: Pevensey Avenue, Gilpin Crescent, Merry Hills Court, Park Road, Buckfast House, Bullsmoor Way, Crawford Gardens, Beale Close, Scott House, ALMA Road, Princes Avenue, Dunholme Road (Hyde Estate) and Langhedge Lane. Customer Voice members have a 3 year term of office.

The Customer Senate comprises:

Barbara Fry
Janet Billingsley
Peter Williams
Vijaya Bhopalsingh
Kiran Gosai
Bekir Bekir

Customer Senate members were recruited following a borough-wide marketing campaign and competitive interviews. Members come from the following areas of the borough: Pevensey Avenue, Gilpin Crescent, Scott House, Bullsmoor Way, Leyton

Road, London Road, Princes Avenue and Brittany House, Harington Terrace, Firs Lane and Dene House. They have been appointed between April 2012 and July 2014. Their term of office is for 3 years and is currently being reviewed by the Customer Voice.

Question 46 from Councillor Stewart to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can the Cabinet Member for Environment describe how has the Cycle Enfield campaign encouraged more schools, workplaces and community groups to actively promote cycling and to become more cycle-friendly in the last 12 months?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Enfield Council has run a number of successful programmes to support schools, workplaces and community groups to actively promote cycling and to become more cycle-friendly in the last 12 months.

These have included:

For schools:

- 'Bikeability' cycle training has been delivered in 46 primary schools to over 1,800 pupils in the last 12 months.
- 81 schools now have an active School Travel Plan, with 18 at Gold status.
- During 2014-15 210 individual cycle parking spaces were installed in 17 schools, together with 10 cycle shelters each providing 10-20 bike parking spaces.
- A full time 'Bike It' officer from sustainable transport charity 'Sustrans' is working with two 'hub' areas each comprised of one secondary school and five primary schools, delivering a wide range of activities.

For workplaces:

- The Council continues to develop its own workplace travel plan and invest in improved cycle facilities for staff.
- New developments in the borough are required to provide secure and covered cycle parking.

For the whole community:

- The Inclusive Cycling scheme in Bush Hill Park has been running four times and has engaged over 1,000 participants, which has included a variety of disability groups as well as individual referrals.
- Bikes are available for free hire at Forty Hall.
- Cycle Enfield has taken part in four large festivals, namely, The Pageant of Motoring, The Edmonton Festival, The Palmers Green Festival and The Enfield Town Show.

- Officers have given numerous talks outlining the Cycle Enfield scheme to specific community groups, including the 'Over 50s Forum' and local disability groups.

Question 47 from Councillor Smith to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Would the Cabinet Member commit to holding elections across our estate communities in order to give a democratic mandate to tenant and leaseholder representatives who sit on the Housing Board, Customer Voice and the Senate?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

The current resident involvement framework was established in the last year following a major piece of work led by residents themselves via the Resident Involvement Review Group. The residents did consider holding elections but were concerned that this would be expensive and time consuming. As an alternative they chose instead to initially build capacity from existing resident involvement structures. Now the Customer Voice is established with terms of reference for 3 years, members are considering future options for recruitment including the possibility of elections.

Question 48 from Councillor Lemonides to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Can the Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration update the Council on progress with addressing fuel poverty, reducing bills for residents on the Exeter Road Estate and working with partner agents for securing funds to support fuel poverty?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

The Exeter Road estate works currently on site will be completed by the end of November 2015. The high-rise blocks in this scheme will have works which includes new external wall insulation and replacement windows, alongside the Decent Homes works such as structural repairs and asbestos removal (where applicable). These measures will significantly improve the thermal efficiency of these blocks.

The works were funded from the Councils Housing Revenue Account and also additional grant funding of just under £1million, which has been provided by British Gas as part of their Energy Company Obligations (ECO).

The next phase of the planned works on the estate is the replacement of the failing underfloor electric heating system.

Despite the funding pressures that the Council currently faces, we have been seeking innovative heating solutions which would allow the Council to meet a number of its policy aims including not only the "Decent Homes" targets, but also

tackling issues such as the alleviation of fuel poverty on the estate and increasing our environmental sustainability outputs.

A major parallel target for the heating renewal was to also attract external grant (partial) funding for this heating wherever possible, to offer better solutions for tenants at lower capital costs to the Council.

The heating solution chosen will entail the drilling of a number of bore holes under both Housing Revenue Account land and a small area of adjoining land in Durants Park to install the new 'Ground Source Heat Pumps', which will in turn power a new central heating system in the flats.

This innovative solution attracts funding under the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) scheme and upon completion of the works the scheme should attract nearly £1m of additional ECO funding for the Council as well as Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) payments of between £2.0m and £2.8m over the 20 year post completion period (subject to the amount of heat actually used).

Although the 'bore' drilling and heat pump installation is being carried out by a specialist contractor, the domestic plumbing works in the blocks and individual flats has been sub-contracted to an Enfield based plumbing and heating contractor thereby protecting local jobs, creating further training opportunities and also adding income back into the local company. This is in line with another of the Council's stated policy aims.

ECO Funding from 'EDF' has now been agreed to help deliver this heating initiative and we believe this investment will help to tackle significant 'Fuel Poverty' issues for around a further 750 people in the Borough. These combined insulation and heating measures are estimated to save in the region of 60% of the total fuel bill, which could be as much as £600 per family, per annum.

The Domestic Ground Source Heat Pump system on this scale, is a first in England (one previous scheme is currently underway in Glasgow) and it will therefore be a high profile project for the Council.

Question 49 from Councillor Smith to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Would the Cabinet Member agree that appointing tenant and leaseholder representatives to serve on the Housing Board, Customer Voice and the Senate for four years with a job of scrutinising the spending of millions of pounds worth of public money without any democratic mandate is unacceptable in modern Britain?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

The current arrangements do indeed have a democratic mandate.

The nomination process to the Customer Voice and Customer Senate was carried out amongst existing resident groups and committees and was successful in

attracting enthusiastic residents some of whom had no history of being engaged in this way.

The Customer Voice now has a good geographical spread as well as nominees from:

- Tenant and Resident Associations
- Leaseholder Forum
- Customer Senate
- Access for Services Forum
- Sheltered Housing Forum

Future membership to the Voice and Senate will be reviewed in consultation with residents towards the end of their 3-year term in office.

Question 50 from Councillor Abdullahi to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Could the Leader of the Council say what % of Enfield households have an income below £15,000 per annum?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

The latest figures from CACI LTD show that across the Borough, 25,257 households (19.87%) have gross household incomes of £15,000 p.a. or less. The wards with most households having incomes of £15,000 p.a. or less are:

Edmonton Green	33.6%
Upper Edmonton	28.7%
Ponders End	26.7%
Lower Edmonton	26.5%

Question 51 from Councillor R. Hayward to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

How many acres of brown field land is there within the London Borough of Enfield for possible housing development?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

The Council's Housing Trajectory (2014) indicates there is 110 hectares of brownfield land available for residential development in the borough.

Question 52 from Councillor Doyle to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing & Housing Regeneration

Given the impact on Enfield, Could the Cabinet Member for Housing & Housing Regeneration say what has been the price increase in private rental properties in the past 12 months up to 31 March?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing & Housing Regeneration

Room size	% increase in rent
1 bed	4.6%
2 bed	1.6%
3 bed	8.5%
4 bed	9.8%

Increase in the Consumer Price Index for this period was 0%.

Question 53 from Councillor Hurer to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Does the Leader of the Council believe it is appropriate for sitting Councillors to appear in radio shows broadcast by pirate radio stations such as Bizim FM?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Enfield Council's Communications Team is responsible for organising radio and television interviews for designated spokespeople for the authority. No interviews have been arranged with Bizim FM. I must confess however that I have never heard of this radio station.

Question 54 from Councillor N. Cazimoglu to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Could the Cabinet member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development update the Council on the London Regeneration Fund bid promoting digital entrepreneurship, particularly in BME communities and how this will impact on Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

The bid to the Mayors Regeneration Fund will look to develop small business and training opportunities at Meridian Water which include bespoke entrepreneurship for excluded communities as part of the strategy to ensure that Meridian Water developments reach the wider community, starting in Edmonton. This Labour administration has long been convinced of the need to support incubation efforts, addressing the failure of certain markets to nurture infant industries. Hence the work we have been doing with Building Bloqs in the makespace business, which we now hope to expand to propel our Silicon Enfield initiative.

Question 55 from Councillor Celebi to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Does the Cabinet member concede that more houses have been built in London under Boris Johnson's term as Mayor for London than under the former Labour Mayor Ken Livingstone and can he outline how this will have impacted on Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Total housing completions figures for London are published in the Greater London Authority's Annual Monitoring Reports available at

<https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/planning/research-reports/monitoring-london-plan>

Ken Livingstone was London Mayor for eight years but figures are only available for five years, while six years of figures are available for Mayor Boris Johnson. Taking an annual average of housing completions for both mayors, figures indicate that housing delivery in London was higher for the years 2004 to 2008 (under Ken Livingstone) than for the years 2009 to 2014 (under Boris Johnson). The housing figures for Enfield over this time also reflect this trend. During the overall period of 2004 to 2014 it should also be noted that market conditions were affected by the market crash and recession of 2008.

The average figures are as follows:

	Annual Average 2004-2008	Annual Average 2009-2014
Completions London	24,382	22,943
Completions Enfield	725	404

Question 56 from Councillor Maguire to Councillor A.Cazimoglu, Cabinet Member for Health & Social Care

Can the Cabinet Member for Health & Social Care please provide an update on the recent launch of the revised multi agency Safeguarding Strategy?

Reply from Councillor A Cazimoglu, Cabinet Member for Health & Social Care

The Safeguarding Adults Board became statutory from April 2015 under the Care Act 2014; the recent launch of the Board's Safeguarding Adults Strategy 2015-2018 represents the commitment of all partners to work together to achieve outcomes for adults at risk to prevent abuse from occurring and responding robustly when harm does occur. The strategy will be reviewed annually through consultation with local people, service users and carers and the action plan is monitored on a quarterly basis at all meetings. Members may wish to note that the launch event included the Multi Agency Safeguarding Adults Hub, which provides a single point of access of professionals to share information and agree the best course of action for a safeguarding adults' enquiry; this will be done with regard to the wishes and views of the adult at risk. The launch of the new London Safeguarding Adults Policy &

Procedures has been delayed across London until Feb 2016 and the Enfield Safeguarding Adults Board is preparing in advance for this implementation.

Question 57 from Councillor Celebi to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Does the Leader of the Council accept that the proposed cuts to the Archives, Museum Services, and access to the Archives by appointment only, will undermine Enfield's culture?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Not at all. Enfield has a proud heritage and its people and past have connections around the world. Providing more images and documents on Enfield's history online will increase the reach of Enfield's culture to those based around the world who cannot attend the Local Studies Centre. For those able to attend the centre, the full collection will continue to be available to view with support from a specialist officer. The Council has received funding this year from Heritage Lottery Fund to undertake digitisation of its resources so I believe, rather like the national archives service, that increasing digital access enhances rather than undermines our culture.

With massive Government funding cuts affecting every Council service, the Council has to ensure it uses its resources effectively. Appointment based services are proposed so that the service operates effectively and efficiently with specialist staff available to provide customers with expert knowledge as required and are commonplace in other authorities including our neighbouring Conservative controlled Barnet Council.

Question 58 from Councillor Celebi to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

Does the Leader of the Council accept that the proposal to scan the resources from the Local Studies Centre, making them available online, will prevent access to those who don't have computer knowledge and/or internet facilities?

Reply from Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

There is no intention to close the Local Studies Centre or dispose of any of the Local Studies Collection. Those able to attend the centre will continue to be able to browse and receive specialist help with their searches. There is simply a proposition to extend our current programme of digitisation, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, to more images and documents so that those who have an interest in Enfield but cannot attend the centre, can also explore Enfield's diverse and fascinating history online. This increases access to a global audience on a 24/7 basis.

Question 59 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Oyken Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

In a written reply in May to a question about the 'small site' plots in Chase Ward and when work is set to start, you said:

"Development works are programmed to start on site at Tudor Crescent by the end of next month (May 2015) and complete by November 2015, and at Forty Hill &

Lavender Hill the following month (June 2015) with completion planned at these two sites in December 2015."

Can the Cabinet Member please update me on whether these targets either have or are going to be met? If they are not going to be met can he please tell me why not and what the new dates are?

Reply from Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Partners have been working closely with utility companies, planners and/or members of the Conservation Action Group to address service issues and agree external materials to satisfy planning conditions across these sites.

Careful selection of the materials for the external envelope of the buildings (including the bricks, roof tiles, guttering, windows and front doors) will safeguard the character and appearance of the area, particularly with regard to Forty Hill Conservation Area, and materials can be replaced/replicated in the future without adding financial burden to this or future schemes.

I am pleased to advise that matters are now sufficiently resolved so work has commenced on site at Tudor Crescent and Forty Hill, is imminent at Lavender Hill and all three sites are expected to be completed Spring 2016.

Question 60 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

Does the Cabinet Member still believe that spending £3.5m on a farm in Enfield's Green Belt, despite it yielding less than 1% when fees are taken into account, to be good value?

Reply from Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance & Efficiency

Yes and, as you are fully aware, the independent report requested by the Overview & Scrutiny Committee clearly stated that this was a good purchase at this price.

The yield quoted at 1% is not a true reflection of the return you would achieve from this or any other asset as in this scenario all the costs associated with the purchase have been front end loaded and would not normally be included in yield comparisons.

Once the farm has been fully let (greatly delayed by the fire) we will be able to set out the yield, which we expect will compare favourably with other Council owned Green Belt assets.

Question 61 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

Does the Cabinet Member believe that Enfield's Green Belt portfolio is managed exceptionally and is being maximised to its full potential?

Reply from Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

Yes although there is always room for improvement and Knight Frank work hard with the Council to seek feedback on the management of the estate and various projects they are involved in.

Knight Frank are market leaders in the management of rural assets. As an example they are currently in advanced discussions to generate a one off large income stream to the Council, which without their skills and expertise would not have been possible.

They react very quickly to issues on the portfolios and they seek to resolve potential issues in an efficient and considerate manner.

Question 62 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

Once agents fees are taken into account, can the Cabinet Member advise what is the yield applied to Enfield's Green Belt Portfolio?

Reply from Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

This information is commercially sensitive but I am happy to brief the member outside of the meeting.

Question 63 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

At auction in 2014 Enfield Council capped its bid for 36-38 London Road at £2,465,000. The rental income was £248,500. The building sold at auction for £2.75m. Earlier this year the Council purchased Sloemans Farm for £3.5m. The publicly available figures indicate a rent in the region of £50-£70,000 a year. Can he please try to give a justification to NOT purchasing 36-38 London Road given the price it was sold at and the rental income it produces AND the development value of the land given the high price paid for Sloemans Farm and the very low rental income it produces?

Reply from Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

The Council had its Property Procedure Rules (PPR's) approved November 2013 that govern property acquisitions, and has to adhere to them. These procedures are in place to protect the Council and Officers from over bidding on properties and in hindsight the units on London Road are still vacant.

To comply with this, the Council obtained independent valuation advice from an RICS Registered Valuer to justify the acquisition as 'Best Value' under s120 of the Local Government Act 1972 and in this instance the advice received showed that subject to a set of assumptions and the current income levels attributed to the Property the upper figure set the bid level of £2.465m.

As you are also aware we obtained an independent valuation advice from an RICS Registered Valuer for the acquisition of Sloeman's Farm and the price paid reflected the valuation received.

Question 64 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

Why did the Council cap its bid for 36-38 London Road at the price it did?

Reply from Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

The Council capped its bid as the independent valuation received dictated what the Authority could bid up to in the auction room.

Question 65 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

Prior to bidding for 36-38 London Road what internal assessment was undertaken as to the development value of the land?

Reply from Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

The valuation process necessarily looks at development opportunities in the light of current and emerging planning policies and legislation. These were therefore considered in arriving at a suitable valuation. A title search and report on title were also undertaken, along with full legal due diligence.

Question 66 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Does Councillor Anderson agree with me that whilst improving cycling conditions along Southbury Road is desirable, taking out the left-filter lane from Southbury Road on to the A10 will make conditions considerably worse for drivers? In a written response on October 14th to questions by me about the proposed changes to the Southbury Road/A10 junction thanks to Cycle Enfield, officers admitted that the proposals will increase congestion for motorists by reducing the green time that vehicles have to turn left onto the A10 and letting four fewer cars per cycle of lights through.

Given this is a major arterial route in Enfield and one used by people for journeys that are exceedingly unlikely to be used by people who can swap their car journeys for bikes, would he agree that this particular aspect of the Cycle Enfield proposals appears to be an alteration too far and that officers should therefore urgently reassess their current proposals for this junction?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

As I have repeatedly said, the proposals for each element of Cycle Enfield are draft and will be reviewed and amended in light of the consultation process. Therefore, the

response Councillor Dines received has to be understood in that context. That said, it should also be borne in mind that the proposals need to be seen within the wider context of improved safety and convenience that will be afforded to cyclists and pedestrians. Furthermore the traffic modelling, which Councillor Dines indirectly refers to makes no allowance for the reduction in queues afforded by some motorists switching from car to bike.

Question 67 from Councillor Chamberlain to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Will the Cabinet Member set out the following information:

1. The number of documents held by Enfield Museums and Archives service;
1. The number of those documents currently digitised
3. The cost of digitising the remaining documents
4. The budget assigned to continuing to digitise those documents

Reply from Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

1. The number of documents held by Enfield Museums and Archives service;

Local Studies and Archives collections are represented and reported in cubic metres. We have 27 Cubic Metres of records including photographs, maps, archives, oral histories, deeds, books, ephemera, newspapers and other publications.

The Museum currently holds an extensive collection of social and local history objects relating to the people of the borough – around 15,000 items including 2,000 handling items. It includes archaeology, costume, natural history, fine and decorative art, furniture.

2. The number of those documents currently digitised

The Heritage Lottery Fund funded 2000 images to be digitalised.

3. The cost of digitising the remaining documents

There is no intention to digitise the whole collection as this would be impractical and unlawful in some cases (e.g. where we do not own the copyright or the physical size/frailty of the item). We simply wish to extend the current programme of scanning popular images and documents, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, so that we can offer a richer online experience for those people with an interest in Enfield's history who cannot attend the centre. A final decision has not been made following the consultation. If it is agreed to extend the digitisation programme and move to appointments, the specialist officer will be undertaking this work alongside caring for the collection when they are not engaged with appointments.

4. The budget assigned to continuing to digitise those documents

See answer to point 3 above – the cost of digitisation would be staff time.

Question 68 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Is the Cabinet Member aware of the dire experience of businesses following the introduction of cycle provision in Waltham Forest, similar to that planned in Enfield?

In Waltham Forest, businesses claim that over a period of two years, they have seen a 50% decline in profits. I'm sure he would agree that any loss of profits on anything approaching this level would be catastrophic for Enfield businesses, many of whom are already struggling. Is he content to take a risk on a similar outcome in Enfield, or will he now publicly abandon the present proposed schemes and return to the drawing board to produce something which avoids that risk and meets the most significant points voiced by our residents?

Reply from Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Councillor Neville should be careful of relying on hearsay. Indeed, given that Waltham Forest have only just started implementing their 'Mini Holland' proposals, it is stretching credulity to believe that it is responsible for businesses seeing a 50% decline in profits over the last two years. However, the recent demonstration he is indirectly referencing in his question was over the closure of some residential roads in Walthamstow Village, a measure that we are not proposing. I am, therefore, confident that the improvements we are planning here in Enfield will revitalise our high streets and help businesses increase their profits.

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