



LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

**AGENDA FOR THE COUNCIL MEETING
TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY 24TH
FEBRUARY 2016 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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Date: 17 February 2016

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, 24th February, 2016 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 CHAIR/DEPUTY CHAIR 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 - 24)

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 28 January 2016 as a correct record.

5. APOLOGIES

6. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Members of the Council are invited to identify any disclosable pecuniary

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

7. BUDGET REPORT 2016/17 AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
(Pages 25 - 186)

To receive the report of the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services presenting for approval the Budget for 2016/17 and Medium Term Financial Plan (General Fund). (Report No.171A)

(Key Decision – Reference No. 4175)

Members are asked to note that:

- Recommendations 2.1 – 2.14 were endorsed and recommended onto Council for formal approval by Cabinet on 10 February 2016.
- The report will need to be considered in conjunction with Report No.178A on the Part 2 Council agenda.

8. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT - 30 YEAR BUSINESS PLAN BUDGET 2016/17 RENT SETTING AND SERVICE CHARGES AND TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION RENTS (Pages 187 - 214)

To receive the joint report of the Director – Regeneration & Environment & Director of Finance, Resources and Customer Services presenting for approval the revenue estimates of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for 2016/17 and the updated position on the HRA 30 year business plan.

(Report No.172A)

(Key Decision – Reference No. 4174)

Members are asked to note that the recommendations in the report were endorsed and approved for recommendation onto Council by Cabinet on 10 February 2016.

9. REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF STATUTORY PAY POLICY STATEMENT
(Pages 215 - 230)

To receive the report of the Assistant Director Human Resources presenting the Council's Statutory Pay Policy Statement for consideration and approval.

(Report No: 188)

Members are asked to note that the Pay Policy Statement was considered and approved for recommendation onto Council, subject to the amendments identified, by the Remuneration Committee on 3 February 2016.

10. COUNCILLOR QUESTION TIME (TIME ALLOWED 30 MINUTES) (Pages 231 - 260)

10.1 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.

10.2 Councillors’ Questions (Part 4 – Paragraph 9.2(a) of Constitution – Page 4 - 8)

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

11. MOTIONS

11.1 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."

11.2 In the name of Councillor Maguire:

"This council is appalled that the services that our local communities rely on continue to face deep cuts in Government funding. Enfield Council has already shouldered £118m of cuts since 2010 and is faced with further cuts in excess of £50m by 2020.

This Labour Administration, in partnership with officers, has worked hard to find innovative ways to save money, to continue to deliver services and to give best value to the people of Enfield. This Council thanks officers and members for their dedication and commitment in dealing with those cuts in a sensitive and constructive manner.

However, further cuts to funding will leave this Council struggling to deliver the services that the people of Enfield need and deserve.

This Council resolves to work with the Local Government Association, politicians, trade unions, community organisations, the charity and voluntary sector, to expose the damaging and dangerous nature of these cuts and impress on the Government the need to reverse them and to fund local government properly."

11.3 In the name of Councillor Nesil Cazimoglu:

"The country, particularly London, is facing a housing crisis and residents in Enfield are feeling the effects. This Council believes that the government's Housing and Planning Bill will only make the situation worse; and 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.

The Housing and Planning Bill would:

- Forces 'high-value' council homes to be sold on the open market;
- Extend the right-to-buy to housing association tenants and
- Undermine section 106 requirements on private developers to provide

affordable homes

There is no commitment in the Bill that affordable homes will be replaced like-for-like in the local area.

This Council resolves that the Bill undermines localism by granting the Secretary of State the power to override local plans, to mandate rents for social tenants and to impose a levy on stock-holding councils, violating the terms of the Housing Revenue Account self-financing deal.

This Council calls on the government to grant local authorities the powers and financial ability to increase the supply of housing for our residents. Councils must be given the financial flexibilities they need to be able to scale up housing development, both in partnership and directly.”

11.4 In the name of Councillor Alessandro Georgiou:

“In view of the fact that the Council has not acquired the site at Chase Farm Hospital for which outline planning permission was given for a three form entry primary school, and the locally based Lime Trust is keen to develop a free school on the site, the Council instructs the Cabinet Member for Education and Children’s Services to write Department for Education to support the upcoming bid of the Lime Trust to open a primary free school with three forms of entry on the site”.

12. USE OF COUNCIL'S URGENCY PROVISION (Pages 261 - 262)

Council is asked to note the details provided of a decision taken under the Council’s urgency procedure relating to the waiver of call-in and requirement for notice on the Key Decision List along with the reasons for urgency. The decision has been made in accordance with the urgency procedures set out in Paragraph 17.3 of Chapter 4.2 (Scrutiny) and Paragraph 16 of Chapter 4.6 (Access to Information) of the Council’s Constitution.

13. 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 update sheet at the meeting.

14. NOMINATIONS FOR OUTSIDE BODIES

To confirm the following changes notified to the nomination on outside bodies.

Hate Crime Forum: Councillor Laban to replace Councillor Rye

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

15. CALLED IN DECISIONS

None received.

16. DATE OF FUTURE MEETINGS

To note that the next meeting of the Council will be held on Wednesday 23 March 2016 at 7pm at the Civic Centre.

17. EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

To consider passing a resolution under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 excluding the press and public from the meeting for the item of business listed on the part 2 of agenda on the grounds that it involves 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 listed on the agenda.

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
HELD ON THURSDAY, 28 JANUARY 2016**

COUNCILLORS

PRESENT Patricia Ekechi, Bernadette Lappage, Abdul Abdullahi, Daniel Anderson, Ali Bakir, Dinah Barry, Yasemin Brett, Alev Cazimoglu, Nesil Cazimoglu, Erin Celebi, Lee Chamberlain, Bambos Charalambous, Jason Charalambous, Katherine Chibah, Lee David-Sanders, Dogan Delman, Nick Dines, Guney Dogan, Sarah Doyle, Christiana During, Nesimi Erbil, Turgut Esendagli, Peter Fallart, Krystle Fonyonga, Achilleas Georgiou, Alessandro Georgiou, Christine Hamilton, Ahmet Hasan, Robert Hayward, Suna Hurman, Jansev Jemal, Doris Jiagge, Eric Jukes, Nneka Keazor, Adeline Kepez, Joanne Laban, Michael Lavender, 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, George Savva MBE, Toby Simon, Alan Sitkin, Edward Smith, Andrew Stafford, Jim Steven, Claire Stewart, Doug Taylor, Haydar Ulus, Ozzie Uzoanya and Glynis Vince

ABSENT Chris Bond, Elaine Hayward, Ertan Hurer and Dino Lemonides

111**ELECTION (IF REQUIRED) OF THE CHAIR/DEPUTY CHAIR OF THE MEETING**

Before the meeting began, the Mayor announced that the meeting was being filmed so that it could be watched by those members of the public who could not be accommodated in the public gallery and were being seated in the Conference Room.

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

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

Rabbi Daniel Epstein, from the Cockfosters and North Southgate Synagogue, gave the blessing.

113**MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORDINARY COUNCIL BUSINESS**

The Mayor thanked Rabbi Daniel Epstein for his blessing.

She then informed members about the sad deaths of former Councillor, Mayor and Freeman of the Borough, Bill Price and of Lord Parkinson who served as

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MP for Enfield West from 1970-1974. She asked members to join with her in sending condolences to their families.

A minutes silence was held in their memories.

Councillor Neville said a few words in memory of Bill Price and Lord Parkinson. Councillor Taylor added his memories of Bill Price.

The Mayor then made the following announcements:

1. Update on Mayoral Engagements

The Mayor advised that she had attended many different engagements since the last Council meeting including:

- The London New Year's Day Parade – Enfield's entry this year finished in eighth position.
- The Lord and Lady Mayoress's Children's Fancy Dress Party attended with two young Enfield residents.
- The London Government Dinner.
- Welcoming representatives from the Youth Parliament to the Mayor's Parlour.
- Being part of the audience for the opening of the new St Anne's Catholic High School's Sixth Form Centre.
- The Holocaust Memorial Day Commemoration at the Dugdale Centre, on 27 January 2016.

2. London Healthy Workplace Charter Award

The Mayor was pleased to announce, following the presentation of evidence at the London Healthy Workplace Charter Accreditation Day, that Enfield had been awarded the top level "excellence" award - the first London borough to be accredited at this level.

The workplace charter provided a framework and process for accreditation in workplace health and wellbeing. The Charter had been developed by the Greater London Authority from the national workplace wellbeing charter. Accreditation was open to London based organisations in the public, private and charity sectors.

The charter standard placed an emphasis on health and safety, occupational health, human resources, wellbeing policies and practices, along with health initiatives such as healthy eating and sport.

The Mayor congratulated all involved and invited John Griffiths (Head of Occupational Health and Safety), Julie Mimmagh (Head of Human Resources – Operations) and Geoff Norburn (Senior Administrator Health, Housing and Adult Social Care) to come forward and formally receive the award.

3. Lawyers in Local Government (LLG) Awards

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The Mayor announced that the following officers had received Lawyers in Local Government awards. Keiley Broadhead, legal officer, had been named Junior Lawyer of the Year. Duncan Creevy had been a runner up in the Fellow of Chartered Legal Executives Category and Enfield's Legal Team had been runners up in the Legal Team of the Year category. She congratulated all involved for doing so well.

Keiley Broadhead was formally presented with her award.

4. Display of Enfield Vestry Minute Books

The Mayor drew members attention to the display of Enfield Vestry Minute Books from St Andrew's Church, dated 1671 to 1744, set out on the table by the entrance to the Council Chamber.

The display had been provided by Enfield's Library and Museum's Service. At the time St Andrew's was the administrative and religious centre for Enfield. These could therefore be said to be the earliest form of Enfield Council minutes.

The Mayor thanked the Library and Museum Service for putting on the display and hoped that as many members as possible would take the opportunity look at a very interesting piece of local history.

5. Mayor's Charity Ball – 12 March 2016

The Mayor reminded members that tickets were now available for her charity ball on 12 March 2016 at Forty Hall, in support of Dementia Care. Tickets could be bought from Alison Brookes in the Mayor's Office. She hoped that everyone would attend.

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MINUTES**

AGREED that the following minutes be confirmed and signed as a correct record:

- (1) Ordinary Council Meeting – Wednesday 11 November 2015; and
- (2) Extraordinary Council Meeting – Tuesday 7 December 2015.

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APOLOGIES**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Chris Bond, Ertan Hurer and Elaine Hayward.

Apologies for lateness were received from Councillors Lee David-Sanders and Toby Simon.

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DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Before inviting members to declare any interests, the Mayor asked John Austin (Assistant Director Governance Projects) to make a short statement regarding dispensations and the declaration of interests requirements, in relation to Item 8 (Council Tax Support Scheme and Tax Base).

He reported that following a request from the Leader of the Council and the Leader of the Opposition, the Monitoring Officer had agreed to grant dispensations for all members under Section 33 (a) and (b) of the Members Code of Conduct in relation to the declaration of any disclosable pecuniary interest they may have relating to agenda items 7 (Opposition Business on Cycle Enfield) and 13.4 (Motion 13.4 on the Housing and Planning Bill)..

The Monitoring Officer was satisfied that were likely to be sufficient members with a disclosable pecuniary interest which would adversely affect the transaction of business that evening. The political representation in the chamber would be similarly affected so as to alter the outcome of any vote on the matter. Members were informed that any who may have a disclosable interest could on this occasion take part in the debates and vote on these matters. The dispensations only related to this meeting.

He also reported that in accordance with guidance from the Secretary of State, there was no requirement for members to declare disclosable pecuniary interests in Item 8 on the agenda, even though they may pay council tax within the borough, or may be in receipt of council tax support.

He advised that there was, however, a legal requirement for any member who was two months or more in arrears on their Council Tax to declare that fact and not vote on any issue that could affect the calculation of the budget or council tax more specifically. No declarations were made in this respect.

The following interests were declared at the meeting:

Agenda Item 7 (Opposition Business on Cycle Enfield):

- Councillor Joanne Laban declared a disclosable pecuniary interest as a result of her employment in the office of one of the Deputy Mayors for London.

Agenda Item 13 (Motions):

Motion 13.1 (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership) in the name of Councillor Barry

- Councillor Michael Lavender declared a non-pecuniary interest as he worked for an American company.

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OPPOSITION BUSINESS - CYCLE ENFIELD

Before the start of this item Councillor Stewart moved, and Councillor Neville seconded a proposal that the time available for opposition business should be extended by 45 minutes, as there was so much public interest in the issue.

This was agreed without a vote.

Councillor Neville introduced the issues paper, prepared by the Opposition Group. Issues highlighted were as follows:

1. That this was a major issue for the borough and it was very important that it be debated fully in terms of local democracy.
2. Although the initial funding bid had been signed by the Opposition Group, this had been on the basis that the final scheme proposals would be subject to extensive consultation. The Opposition were not opposed to enhanced cycle provision but felt that the final schemes would need to demonstrate wide public support.
3. Concerns were raised in relation to the consultation process on the A105 scheme in terms of:
 - a. The membership of the partnership boards and resident involvement in them;
 - b. The complex nature of the consultation proposals;
 - c. The lack of hard copy consultation documents and the distribution of them;
 - d. That the opening up of the consultation on line invited too many comments from outside the borough.
4. Concerns were raised in relation to the way the outcome of the consultation process had been presented. It was felt that there had not been a clear majority in support of either the A105 or the Enfield Town schemes.
5. It was felt that the consultation carried out by David Burrowes MP's better reflected the views of local residents. Out of 17,000 letters sent, 2,800 responses had been received with 75% of these against. It was also pointed out that the former leader of the Labour Group had expressed opposition in the local media.
6. Concerns were raised that the consultation documents on Enfield Town had not included Option 4, which in his view was more likely to have received support.
7. This was a scheme that would not reduce pollution and traffic congestion, as suggested.

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8. The Mayor of London was saying that there should be more extensive engagement with the public and local businesses.
9. The Opposition Group had concerns about the scope of the economic impact assessment.
10. In view of the concerns raised he called on the whole Council to reject the implementation of the current A105 and Enfield Town proposals and to support the four recommendations set out in the Opposition Priority Business Paper. He felt that the Council should respond to the views of local businesses and residents, the majority of whom, in his opinion, were against the proposals.

Councillor B.Charalambous, Associate Cabinet Member for Enfield West responded on behalf of the Majority Group highlighting:

1. There was a need for change to make Enfield a better place to live and work. The Council had a responsibility to provide new services which would make Enfield fit for the twenty first century. Cycle Enfield was such a proposal.
2. He believed that an online consultation was more effective than a paper based one, as it could be accessed by more people. He added that not everyone who would be affected by the scheme would necessarily live in the borough.
3. The population of Enfield was increasing and transport needs were changing. Traffic speeds in London were now the same as over 100 years ago. Building more roads was not an option, therefore better rail and cycling facilities were needed to improve transport links.
4. A different approach to the problem was needed. He argued that the opposition group had not put forward any constructive alternatives to the Cycle Enfield proposals. He acknowledged that change was not always easy, but in this case it was necessary.

Other issues highlighted during the debate were as follows:

- a. The need highlighted by the members of the Opposition Group:
 - To recognise that while they were not opposed to cycling in general, it was felt to be necessary to address the concerns of residents and to change the current proposals to ensure that they had the support of all stakeholders.
 - To recognise the outcome of David Burrowes referendum which they believed had clearly set out the arguments for and against the proposals in relation to the A105 scheme.

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- In relation to the Enfield Town scheme, to abandon the proposal to change the traffic flows around Church Street as it was felt that they would lead to increased congestion, pollution, noise and damage Enfield Town as a shopping centre.
- To alter the proposals so that people getting off a bus would not have to step into a cycle lane.
- To accept that a proposal originating from within the local community would be preferable to that proposed and would improve buy in to the schemes.
- To understand the view that the Southbury Road proposals would result in a loss of parking spaces, would cause even more congestion than exists at present, encourage rat running in neighbouring streets, and result in loss of business for the retail parks on the A10.
- To acknowledge the impact on vulnerable and disabled people. There was a fear that disabled parking bays would be lost, that the scheme would penalise disabled people as it would delay buses. It would only benefit fit and healthy people.
- To accept the concern that there had not been enough consultation with the business community.
- To acknowledge that the health benefits of cycling had been overstated.
- To acknowledge that only 0.7% of people currently cycle and that people will always want to travel by car and the majority of road users were car drivers. Proposals which were not universally accepted would be difficult to implement. Providing cycle lanes would not make people use them. Most journeys would take too long.
- To accept that many vibrant businesses would be affected, including through the reduction in the number of parking spaces available. Enfield's record on regeneration was felt to be not as good as other boroughs and that this scheme would drive businesses away.
- To recognise that there was a lack of awareness locally about the Hertford Road scheme.
- To recognise concerns about the operation and membership of the Cycle Enfield Partnership Boards.

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- To realise that there was support for cycling as long as it did not damage the local economy or create additional congestion.
- b. The need highlighted by members of the Labour Group:
- To recognise that there was evidence the cycling proposals would bring custom to the town centres, not drive it away. Seventy five percent of visitors currently arrive by methods other than by car. It was felt a pleasant street scene, with less through traffic would only encourage more to visit town centres.
 - To recognise that it was clear in the original cross party bid that the proposals always included the need for two miles of continuous segregated cycle lanes along Green Lanes, and that the original bid had had the clear support of the opposition leadership at the time.
 - To acknowledge, especially during this time of significant budget pressures, that £42m for Cycle Enfield was a major external investment which would enable a transformation in the borough's infrastructure, provide safer streets, better transport connections and improve the health of the community.
 - To be aware that the consultation process had been nominated for a Local Government Chronicle Award.
 - To acknowledge that the current proposals were initial drafts, a basis for consultation, not a final plan. Revised proposals for the A105 scheme, which were being extensively reshaped following this initial consultation, would be presented to Cabinet on 10 February 2016.
 - To recognise the importance of increasing physical activity and the amount of money spent by the NHS on coping with diseases which were often the result of a lack of physical activity. People who cycle were four times more likely to do the recommended weekly amount of physical activity necessary to live a healthy life. Cycling also promoted wellbeing and was good for everyone. It also helped young people gain independence and avoided isolation among the old.
 - To acknowledge that more cycling would result in cleaner air leading to less pollution related deaths.
 - To recognise that there were currently 110,000 cars for 312,000 residents. Future predictions indicate that by 2032 the number of cars would exceed 141,000 leading to a further increase in congestion.

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- To realise that only 6% of people met the current guidelines for physical activity, and that to improve these figures, it was essential to change travel behaviour to encourage more physical activity. The scheme should be supported purely on health grounds.
- To recognise the fact that so many people were attending the meeting, had put forward their views and had responded to the consultation showed that they were, contrary to opposition concerns, informed about Cycle Enfield and were engaged in the consultation. 28,000 people had visited the consultation on the Council website.
- To understand that the annual air quality limit had already been breached this year indicating an urgent need to do something to reduce fumes from vehicles and improve air quality. Many school children in the borough were affected by poor air quality. One of the most polluted places in the borough was the junction of Green Lanes with the North Circular in Bowes Ward. Concerns were raised that residents in Bowes ward appeared not to have been consulted as part of David Burrowes MP's "referendum".
- To recognise that cycling saved money, improved health and was not only good for those who cycle but for everyone, as it improved the local environment. It was not enough that it should just be a leisure activity it needed to become a realistic alternative mode of transport.
- To be aware that the old way of shopping was in decline. More and more people now shopped on line and there had to be other ways of encouraging people to visit shopping centres. Parking spaces would still be maintained for car drivers.
- To acknowledge that there were currently routes for pedestrians, trains and cars, but nothing for cyclists. It should be a duty to provide safe routes for everyone. Safe cycle routes would save lives.
- To be aware that local ward councillors were the means by which local issues could be brought forward. This discussion was a good example of local democracy in action. Southbury ward councillors have been fully involved with local residents participating in discussions about the schemes and taking any concerns forward. They have been actively promoting the consultation.
- To recognise that cities like Copenhagen were flourishing because of the cycling culture and that these proposals would stimulate the local retail economy.

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- Cycle Enfield had the power to revolutionise cycling in Enfield and we should seize this opportunity to improve Enfield's infrastructure. The current traffic situation was unpleasant and could not continue.

During the course of the debate, the time for Opposition Business was extended by another 15 minutes and then for a further 20 minutes.

At the end of the debate Councillor Neville summed up on behalf of the Opposition Group as follows:

- In his view, it was clear following the recent meeting of the Cycle Enfield Partnership Board, that the proposals for the A105 scheme would be presented to Cabinet in the form considered by the Board.
- The consultation pages on the Council website may have had 28,000 hits, but only 1846 people actually responded, reflecting the complexities of the consultation.
- Experts had concluded that there was no evidence that the scheme would improve air quality. In fact, he felt that air pollution would increase because of the increased delays and congestion at junctions caused by the proposals.
- There was no real majority for the two main schemes for the A105 and Enfield Town. He believed that the current administration was ignoring people's concerns.
- In conclusion, although not opposed to cycling, he could not support the schemes as currently proposed in the light of what he felt to be the lack of clear public support and concerns raised around the consultation process.

Councillor Taylor then summed up on behalf of the majority group by highlighting that the proposals were a joint partnership between the Conservative Mayor of London and officers. They were built on an aspiration to improve the urban infrastructure, giving pedestrians, drivers, bus passengers and cyclists equal status.

In relation to the recommendations in the Opposition Priority Business Paper, he felt:

- It was counter intuitive to suggest that work should be halted on the mini Holland part of the scheme while suggesting that there should be more consultation. It was difficult to understand whether the opposition wanted more consultation or not.
- The Council would be engaging with all stakeholders including those who live and work in Enfield as well as those travelling through. All those who have an interest in the proposals.

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- Option 4 in relation to Enfield Town, could not progress as it was not a scheme that Transport for London had indicated that they would be willing to fund. He felt that it would be a sham to consult on a scheme that could not be implemented. The provision of segregated cycle lanes, along Green Lanes, was a central part of the bid. Its transformational nature was the reason it had been successful.

- Cabinet would be considering the Green Lanes proposals on 10 February 2016 and if agreed these would then be put out again for statutory consultation. Transport for London would then take a final decision on whether or not to fund the scheme.

As an outcome of the debate the Leader of the Opposition requested that a vote be taken on each of the recommendations within the Opposition Priority Business Paper. In accordance with section 15.4 of the council procedure rules this was on a roll call basis, with the results as follows:

AGREED not to approve the following recommendation within the Opposition Business Paper:

- (1) Recommendation 1 - Halt work on the Mini Holland part of the Cycle Enfield.
- (2) Recommendation 2 - Engage properly with our real stakeholders on the design of the schemes.
- (3) Recommendation 3 – Produce new plans based on:
 - (a) Option 4 for Enfield Town
 - (b) A different approach for A105;
 - (c) Abandoning the Southbury Road Scheme; and
 - (d) Revisiting the proposed Cycling Schemes for Edmonton and the Hertford Road.
- (4) Recommendation 4 - If a suitable outcome is not achieved, then accept that the schemes which do not have both resident and business support cannot be implemented and notify the Mayor of London accordingly.

In support of the recommendations (1) – (4) above: 19

Councillor Erin Celebi
Councillor Lee Chamberlain
Councillor Jason Charalambous
Councillor Lee David Sanders
Councillor Dogan Delman
Councillor Nick Dines
Councillor Peter Fallart

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Councillor Alessandro Georgiou
Councillor Robert Hayward
Councillor Eric Jukes
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 recommendations (1) – (4) above: 36

Councillor Abdul Abdullahi
Councillor Daniel Anderson
Councillor Ali Bakir
Councillor Dinah Barry
Councillor Yasemin Brett
Councillor Alev Cazimoglu
Councillor Nesil Cazimoglu
Councillor Bambos Charalambous
Councillor Katherine Chibah
Councillor Gurney Dogan
Councillor Sarah Doyle
Councillor Christiana During
Councillor Nesimi Erbil
Councillor Turgut Esendagli
Councillor Krystle Fonyonga
Councillor Achilleas Georgiou
Councillor Christine Hamilton
Councillor Ahmet Hassan
Councillor Suna Hurman
Councillor Jansev Jemal
Councillor Doris Jiagge
Councillor Nneka Keazor
Councillor Adeline Kepez
Councillor Derek Levy
Councillor Mary Maguire
Councillor Don McGowan
Councillor Ayfer Orhan
Councillor Ahmet Oykenen
Councillor Vicki Pite
Councillor George Savva
Councillor Toby Simon
Councillor Alan Sitkin
Councillor Andrew Stafford
Councillor Claire Stewart
Councillor Doug Taylor

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Councillor Ozzie Uzoanya

Abstentions: 0

Councillor Joanne Laban declared a disclosable pecuniary interest as a result of her employment in the office of one of the Deputy Mayor's for London. She left the meeting during the debate and did not take part in the discussion.

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COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT SCHEME FOR 2016/2017 AND 2017/18 AND COUNCIL AND BUSINESS RATE TAX BASES 2016/17

Councillor Stafford moved and Councillor Brett seconded the report (Report No.168) of the Director of Finance, Resources and Customer Services reviewing and seeking approval to changes in the local Council Tax Support Scheme for 2016/17, which Council was required to produce under section 13(A)(a) and 1A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. In addition approval was being sought to the Council Tax and Business Rate Taxbases for 2016/17.

NOTED

1. As part of the Government's welfare reform programme, the Council had adopted (in January 2013) a local Council Tax Support Scheme and was now required, on an annual basis, to consider whether it wished to revise or replace the scheme.
2. Having reviewed operation of the scheme and undertaken a programme of consultation (as detailed in sections 4 and 5 and Appendix C of the report) along with an Equalities Impact Assessment (as detailed in Appendix B of the report) a number of amendments had been recommended to the Council Tax Support Scheme, as detailed in section 6 of the report.
3. The following key amendments proposed to the Council Tax Support Scheme for 2016/17:
 - a. To reduce the savings threshold from £16,000 to £6,000;
 - b. To increase the minimum contribution for working age households, not in a protected group, from 19.5% to 25%. This would increase to 26.5% in 2017/18 to reflect a year's worth of wider council funding reductions;
 - c. The Council would continue to provide a level of subsidy to the scheme, in order to reflect the full loss in government grant from the Council Tax benefit scheme. In order to ease transition and ensure the scheme remained self-financing a one off contribution of £500,000 had been recommended to the Council Tax Hardship Scheme reserve, which would be reviewed in January 2017.

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4. The full Council Tax Support Scheme had been included as Appendix A to the report.
5. The amendment to the amount calculated as the Council's Tax Base for 2016/17 from 93,432 Band D equivalents, as stated in the report, to 94,317.
6. In response to initial concerns raised regarding consultation on the proposed reduction in savings threshold, the Leader of the Opposition advised that he had received confirmation that the proposal had been included as part of the consultation process and the Opposition Group were therefore minded to support the proposed amendments on the basis they had been subject to full consultation.

The recommendations in the report were then put to the vote and agreed as follows:

AGREED

- (1) To approve the Local Council Tax Support Scheme for 2016/17 to provide financial support for households on low incomes in paying their Council Tax as detailed in Appendix A of the report, taking into account the consultation responses (detailed in Appendix C of the report) and the Equality Impact Assessment (detailed in Appendix B of the report).
- (2) For the 2016/17 scheme, the minimum contribution for working age households, not in a protected group, be increased to 25% and the savings threshold reduced to £6,000. For the 2017/18 scheme, the minimum contribution would increase to 26.5% to ensure that the scheme retained the principle of being a fully-funded scheme.
- (3) The statutory regulation amendments and national uprating of social security benefit rates that had been incorporated into the scheme, as set out in Section 6 of the report.
- (4) In recognition of the potential for increased hardship a one-off contribution be made to the Council Tax Hardship Scheme reserve of £500,000. This would be reviewed in January 2017.
- (5) Pursuant to the report (as detailed in Appendix D) and in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of the Tax Base) (England) Regulations 2012, the amount calculated by the London Borough of Enfield as its Council Tax Base for 2016/17 shall be 94,317 (as amended) Band D equivalents.
- (6) The Department for Communities and Local Government NNDR1 Business Rate base return for 2016/17 as set out in Appendix E to the report.

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In accordance with the requirements introduced in February 2014, under the Standing Order Regulations 2014, a recorded vote was taken in relation to decisions 1-6 above, given their relevance to the budget setting process, with the result as follows:

For 51

Councillor Abdul Abdullahi
Councillor Daniel Anderson
Councillor Ali Bakir
Councillor Dinah Barry
Councillor Yasemin Brett
Councillor Alev Cazimoglu
Councillor Nesil Cazimoglu
Councillor Erin Celebi
Councillor Lee Chamberlain
Councillor Bambos Charalambous
Councillor Jason Charalambous
Councillor Katherine Chibah
Councillor Lee David-Sanders
Councillor Nick Dines
Councillor Guney Dogan
Councillor Sarah Doyle
Councillor Christiana During
Councillor Nesimi Erbil
Councillor Turgut Esendagli
Councillor Peter Fallart
Councillor Krystle Fonyonga
Councillor Achilleas Georgiou
Councillor Alessandro Georgiou
Councillor Christine Hamilton
Councillor Ahmet Hasan
Councillor Suna Hurman
Councillor Jansev Jemal
Councillor Doris Jiage
Councillor Nneka Keazor
Councillor Adeline Kepez
Councillor Joanne Laban
Councillor Michael Lavender
Councillor Derek Levy
Councillor Mary Maguire
Councillor Don McGowan
Councillor Andy Milne
Councillor Terence Neville
Councillor Ayfer Orhan
Councillor Ahmet Oykener
Councillor Daniel Pearce
Councillor Vicki Pite
Councillor Michael Rye
Councillor Toby Simon

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Councillor Alan Sitkin
Councillor Edward Smith
Councillor Andrew Stafford
Councillor Claire Stewart
Councillor Jim Steven
Councillor Doug Taylor
Councillor Ozzie Uzoanya
Councillor Glynis Vince

Against: 0

Abstention: 0

119

UPPER SECONDARY AUTISM PROVISION

Councillor Orhan moved and Councillor Stafford seconded the report (No.154) from the Director of Finance Resources and Customer Services and the Chief Education Officer setting out a strategy and solution to the rising need in school places for the Autistic Spectrum Disorder cohort of pupils within the borough.

NOTED

1. That the report had been considered and approved by Cabinet on 20 January 2016.
2. As a result of 1. above, Council was being asked to approve the recommended addition of funds to the Council's Capital Programme (detailed within the accompanying Part 2 & Super Part 2 report) relating to the acquisition of land and associated feasibility works. Final confirmation of any decision would be subject to consideration of Report No.156 on the Part 2 & Super Part 2 report (Min.130 refers).
3. The opportunity provided to address the needs of the increasing number of pupils with autism across the borough and acquire a much needed resource that would not only provide additional school places but also allow them to remain in the borough, thus reducing the reliance on more costly out of borough placements. The proposal would also enable the Council to obtain a freehold interest in the former Minchenden School site with it being estimated that the associated costs could be recouped within a 5-6 year period.
4. The increasing demand for school places for people with autism which the Council had a statutory responsibility to meet.
5. The thanks offered by the Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection to officers for their efforts in delivering the increase in provision of both mainstream and special needs school places across the borough and to parents, carers and the Autism

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Society for their ongoing support in development and delivery of the Special Educational Needs Strategy.

6. Whilst congratulating the Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection for the efforts being made to address the increasing demand for Special Educational Need provision across the borough, the Opposition Group highlighted specific concerns regarding the proposals in relation to:
 - a. the financial implications in relating to funding of the wider elements of the scheme; and
 - b. the potential impact of any associated housing development on the surrounding area.

It was pointed out that the decision made by Cabinet was subject to a call-in from the Opposition Group in order to provide further opportunity to scrutinise the detailed proposals particularly as they related to the funding and proposals for redevelopment of the wider council assets in the Southgate Circus area.

Following a short debate Council was then asked to consider the recommendations made by Cabinet.

AGREED

- (1) To note the decision made by Cabinet in relation to the report on 20 January 2016.
- (2) Subject to consideration and confirmation of the figures detailed within the Part 2 and Super Part 2 report, to approve the following recommendations made to Council in relation to the capital funding of the scheme:
 - (a) The addition of the total acquisition budget to the Capital Programme
 - (b) The addition of funds to the Capital Programme for the acquisition of land at the Minchenden site;
 - (c) The addition of funds to the Capital Programme for the additional feasibility work to the Farbey Building, the Mews Building and part of Leigh Hunt Drive Car Park for the Minchenden ASD provision; and
 - (d) The addition of funds to the Capital Programme to carry out the detailed feasibility of associated Council assets, as shown in Appendix 2 of the Part 2 report.

In view of the concerns highlighted by the Opposition Group, the decision in relation to **2 (c)** and **(d)** above were subject to a vote, with the following result:

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For: 36
Against: 19
Abstentions: 0

Please note the decision in relation to the accompanying Part 2 item was subject to a separate vote (Min.130 refers).

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DURATION & EXTENSION OF COUNCIL MEETING

The Mayor advised, at this stage of the meeting, that the time available to complete the agenda was shortly due to expire. In order to provide sufficient time to consider the Upper Secondary Autism Provision report on the Part 2 agenda it was agreed (unanimously), having been proposed by the Mayor:

- (1) that the guillotine procedure, under Council Procedure Rule 8, should be applied to the remaining items of business on Part 1 of the Council agenda meaning they would be considered without debate; and
- (2) having completed the business on the Part 1 agenda, to extend the time available for the meeting by an additional period of 15 minutes (under Council Procedure Rule 11m) to allow completion of the business listed on the Part 2 agenda.

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**REFERENCE FROM MEMBER & DEMOCRATIC SERVICES GROUP:
STRUCTURE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS AND AMENDMENTS TO COUNCIL
PROCEDURE RULES**

The Mayor advised that this item had been withdrawn from the agenda.

122

**REFERENCE FROM MEMBER & DEMOCRATIC SERVICES GROUP:
ENFIELD'S CORPORATE PARENTING BOARD FOR LOOKED AFTER
CHILDREN - CHANGES TO TERMS OF REFERENCE**

RECEIVED a report from the Interim Director of Children's Services (No.170) seeking agreement to an increase in representation of elected members on the Council's Corporate Parenting Group and deputy chairing arrangements.

NOTED that the proposed changes to the Terms of Reference had been considered and recommended to Council by the Member and Democratic Services Group on 13 January 2016.

AGREED that the proposal to increase the representation of elected members on the Council's Corporate Parenting Board from two to four (split 2:2 between both groups) along with the deputy chairing arrangements be approved, as detailed in the Terms of Reference as set out in Appendix 1 to the report.

123

COUNCILLOR'S QUESTION TIME (TIME ALLOWED 30 MINUTES)

1.1 Urgent Questions

There were no urgent questions.

1.2 Questions by Councillors

NOTED the seventy nine questions on the Council agenda and written responses provided by the relevant Cabinet Members.

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MOTIONS

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

1.1 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.”

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1.2 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 flagpole to the right of the Mayor.”

1.3 In the name of Councillor Maguire:

“This council is appalled that the services that our local communities rely on continue to face deep cuts in Government funding. Enfield Council has already shouldered £118m of cuts since 2010 and is faced with further cuts in excess of £50m by 2020.

This Labour Administration, in partnership with officers, has worked hard to find innovative ways to save money, to continue to deliver services and to give best value to the people of Enfield. This Council thanks officers and members for their dedication and commitment in dealing with those cuts in a sensitive and constructive manner.

However, further cuts to funding will leave this Council struggling to deliver the services that the people of Enfield need and deserve.

This Council resolves to work with the Local Government Association, politicians, community organisations, the charity and voluntary sector, to expose the damaging and dangerous nature of these cuts and impress on the Government the need to reverse them and to fund local government properly.”

1.4 In the name of Councillor Nesil Cazimoglu:

“The country, particularly London, is facing a housing crisis and residents in Enfield are feeling the effects. This Council believes that the government’s Housing and Planning Bill will only make the situation worse; and 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.

The Housing and Planning Bill would:

- Forces ‘high-value’ council homes to be sold on the open market;
- Extend the right-to-buy to housing association tenants and

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- Undermine section 106 requirements on private developers to provide affordable homes

There is no commitment in the Bill that affordable homes will be replaced like-for-like in the local area.

This Council resolves that the Bill undermines localism by granting the Secretary of State the power to override local plans, to mandate rents for social tenants and to impose a levy on stock-holding councils, violating the terms of the Housing Revenue Account self-financing deal.

This Council calls on the government to grant local authorities the powers and financial ability to increase the supply of housing for our residents. Councils must be given the financial flexibilities they need to be able to scale up housing development, both in partnership and directly.”

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COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

AGREED to confirm the following changes to committee memberships:

1. Conservation Advisory Group

Councillor Kepez to be replaced by Councillor Hurman.

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NOMINATIONS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

There were no nominations to outside bodies.

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CALLED IN DECISIONS

None received.

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING

NOTED that the next meeting of the Council will be held at 7.00pm on Wednesday 24 February 2016 at the Civic Centre.

129

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

AGREED in accordance with Section 100(A) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the press and public from the meeting for consideration of Item 1 listed on Part 2 of the agenda on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 (information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information) of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act (as

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amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006).

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UPPER SECONDARY AUTISM PROVISION

Councillor Orhan moved and Councillor Stafford seconded a report from the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services and the Chief Education Officer (No.156) providing additional detail in support of the Capital funding approvals being sought under the strategy for addressing the rising need in school places for the Autistic Spectrum Disorder cohort of pupils within the borough.

NOTED

1. The report had been submitted in conjunction with Report No 154 on the Part 1 agenda (Min.119 refers). The recommendations in the report had been agreed and referred on to Council, at the Cabinet meeting held on 20 January 2016.
2. Council was being asked to approve the addition of funds to the Capital Programme for the elements of the strategy detailed in the report.
3. Further information in support of the strategy and financial approvals was circulated at the meeting under restricted circulation in accordance with the Council's Super Part 2 procedure.
4. Whilst aware of the need to maintain confidentiality in relation to the commercial terms of the proposed land transactions, concerns were raised by the Opposition Group at the restricted circulation of the additional detail contained within the Super Part 2 report and associated financial implications. This was on the basis the information had only been tabled once the Council had moved into Part 2 of the agenda and at the limited time this had provided for members to consider the additional details provided.

Although recognising the concerns raised by the Opposition Group, the Leader of the Council confirmed that a briefing on the Super Part 2 report had been provided, in advance of the Cabinet meeting, for the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and that it would not be possible (given the timing of the decisions required) for consideration of the recommendations to be deferred.

Having received the additional information provided within the Super Part 2 report Council was then asked to consider and confirm the inclusion of the additional costs identified for the scheme within the Capital Programme in accordance with the recommendations made by Cabinet and supporting information in Report No.154 on the Part 1 agenda.

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The recommendations were then put to the vote, with the Opposition Group advising that on the basis of the additional information provided within the Super Part 2 report and limited time available to consider it, they would no longer be prepared to confirm any of the recommendations considered under the accompanying Part 1 agenda item (Min.119 refers).

Having been put to the vote the recommendations were agreed with the following result:

For: 36
Against: 14
Abstentions: 2

AGREED having considered the additional supporting information within the Part 2 and Super Part 2 report to confirm, further to the decision in relation to Report No154 on the Part 1 agenda:

- (1) The addition of the total acquisition budget for acquisition of the Minchenden site and associated feasibility studies (as detailed within 2.2 of the Part 2 & Super Part 2 report) to the Council's Capital Programme.
- (2) The addition of funds to the Council's Capital Programme (to the upper limit identified within 2.2(i) of the Part 2 and Super Part 2 report) for the acquisition of land at Minchenden.
- (3) The addition of funds to the Council's Capital Programme (as detailed in section 2.2 (ii) of the Part 2 and Super Part 2 report) for the planning, procurement phases and internal design feasibility work to the Farbey building, Mews building and part of Leigh Hunt Drive car park for the ASD provision at Minchenden.
- (4) The addition of funds to the Council's Capital Programme (as detailed in section 2.2 (v) of the Part 2 and Super Part 2 report) for the detailed feasibility work in relation to the Southgate Circus Library site and associated Council assets.

(Exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 (information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)) of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 as amended)

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MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015/16 REPORT NO: 171A**MEETING TITLE AND DATE:**

Cabinet: 10 February 2016

Council: 24 February 2016

REPORT OF:Director of Finance, Resources &
Customer Services**Contact Officers:**

James Rolfe Tel: 0208 379 4600

Isabel Brittain Tel: 0208 379 4744

Jayne Fitzgerald Tel: 0208 379 5571

Agenda – Part: 1	Item: 7
Subject: Budget 2016/17 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 to 2019/20 (General Fund)	
Wards: All	
Cabinet Members consulted: Cllr Doug Taylor Cllr Andrew Stafford	

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 The Medium Term Financial Plan covers the next 4 years. If approved, it sets the level of Enfield's Council Tax increase in 2016/17 at 1.99%¹.
- 1.2 There is also a Social Care Council Tax precept of 2%. As a result of reductions in the GLA element of the Council Tax, the overall increase over the 2015/16 Council Tax is 1.78%. It also sets out future years' plans which will be reviewed and updated as circumstances change over the period of the plan.
- 1.3 This report is the culmination of the 2016/17 budget planning process and provides:
- Information on the outcome of the recent budget consultation;
 - Details of the local government financial settlement;
 - The proposed level of the 2016/17 Council Tax;
 - The Council Tax Requirement for 2016/17;
 - The Council Tax to be levied for the year ahead including the Greater London Authority precept for 2016/17;
 - A summary of the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan over the next four years and the financial outlook for the Council and its services;
 - The advice of the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services regarding the recommended levels of contingencies, balances and earmarked reserves.
- 1.4 The report makes recommendations regarding future investment in the Capital Programme.
- 1.5 In accordance with the Prudential Code, the report recommends that the Council agrees the Treasury Management Strategy as well as the setting and monitoring of Prudential Indicators.
- 1.6 The report includes recommendations for the Council's contingencies and balances undertaken in the context of the risks and uncertainties associated with the budget and Medium Term Financial Plan.

¹ To ensure equivalent increases in all bands this equates to 1.98% in practice.

1.7 The report is structured as follows:

	Section
Recommendations	2
Background to the budget process	3
Budget Consultation	4
Local Government Finance Settlement	5
Council Tax Base, Business Rates and Collection Fund	6
Revenue budget proposals	7
Summary of budget proposals and Council Tax impact	8
The Prudential Code and Capital Programme	9
Medium Term Financial Plan	10
Budget risks and uncertainties	11
Contingencies and general balances	12
Comments of the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services	13
Alternative Options Considered	14
Reasons for recommendations	15
Key Risks	16
Impact on Council Priorities	17
Equalities Impact implications	18
Performance Management implications	19
Health & Safety implications	20
Human Resources implications	21
Public Health implications	22

Budget & Council Tax Report Tables²

No.	Title	Section
1	Cumulative % Change in Core Spending Power by Region	5
2	Settlement Funding Assessment Breakdown	5
3	Cumulative Real Terms % change in SFA- 2015/16 to 2019/20	5
4	Cumulative change in Core Spending Power 2015/16 to 2019/20	5
5	Benefits Administration Grant	5
6	Council Taxbase 2016/17	6
7	Local Business Rates Collection Fund	6
8	Enfield Collection Fund	6
9	Pressures (cost increases) 2016/17	7
10	2016/17 New savings by department	7
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12	Council Tax Band D Charge 2016/17	8
13	Capital Programme Summary	9
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14	Capital Funding Table	9
15	Medium Term Financial Plan 2016-20	10
16	Sensitivity Indicators	10

² Tables may not sum exactly due to rounding

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The attention of Members is drawn to the comments in paragraph 2.15 regarding S106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 which requires any Member who is two months or more in arrears on their Council Tax to declare their position and to not vote on any issue that could affect the calculation of the budget or Council Tax.
- 2.2 With regard to the revenue budget for 2016/17 it is recommended that Council:
- (i) Set the Council Tax Requirement for Enfield at £107.915m in 2016/17;
 - (ii) Set the Council Tax at Band D for Enfield's services for 2016/17 at £1,144.17 (para 8.1), being a 1.99%³ general Council Tax increase and a 2.00% Adult Social Care Council Tax Precept.
 - (iii) Approves the statutory calculations and resolutions set out in Appendix 10.
- 2.3 With regard to the Prudential Code and the Capital Programme it is recommended that Council:
- (i) notes the information regarding the requirements of the Prudential Code (section 9);
 - (ii) agrees the Approved Capital Programme for 2016/17 to 2019/20 as set out in section 9 and (appendix 9). Also notes the Indicative Capital Programme and it is recommended that Council agrees that these indicative programmes be reviewed in the light of circumstances at the time;
 - (iii) agrees the inclusion of £6.325m one-off funding for the transition to a "cloud" solution for the delivery of Enfield's IT services as well as a £5.25m first year allocation of funding for the on-going Capital Investment Programme in the 2016/17 Capital Budget. The £6.325m was recommended to Council as part of the Cabinet report on 10th February 2016. The on-going capital investment programme has hitherto been funded from the IT Investment Fund;
 - (iv) agrees the Prudential Indicators, the Treasury Management Strategy, the Minimum Revenue Provision statement and the criteria for investments set out in section 9 and Appendices 4 & 5.
- 2.4 It is recommended that Council agrees the Medium Term Financial Plan and adopts the key principles set out in paragraph 10.11.
- 2.5 With regard to the robustness of the 2016/17 budget and the adequacy of the Council's earmarked reserves and balances it is recommended that Council:
- (i) notes the risks and uncertainties inherent in the 2016/17 budget and the Medium Term Financial Plan (sections 10 & 11) and agrees the actions in hand to mitigate them;
 - (ii) notes the advice of the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services regarding the recommended levels of contingencies, balances and earmarked reserves (section 12) and has regard to the Director's statement (section 13) when making final decisions on the 2016/17 budget;
 - (iii) agrees the recommended levels of central contingency and general balances (section 12).

³ To ensure equivalent increases in all bands this equates to 1.98% in practice.

- 2.6 To agree the Schools Budget for 2016/17 (Section 5.13 and appendix 13).
- 2.7 It is recommended that Council agrees the Fees and Charges for Environmental Services for 2016/17 (Section 10.14) and Appendix 12.
- 2.8 It is recommended that Council agrees the Fees and Charges for Adult Social Care Services for 2016/17 (Sec. 10.15) and Appendix 11, subject to consultation.
- 2.9 It is recommended that the New Homes Bonus is applied as a one-off contribution to the General Fund in 2016/17.
- 2.10 To approve the policy for the calculation of Minimum Revenue Provision (Section 9 & Appendix 4)
- 2.11 To approve the adoption of the new flexible use of capital receipts as announced by the DCLG for 2016/17 to 2019/20.
- 2.12 To note the Council's Initial Efficiency Plan for new capital receipts (Appendix 14)
- 2.13 To note the Government's 4 year funding offer with an acceptance deadline of 14th October 2016 and that a further report will be presented to Members once sufficient details to make a recommendation are made available by the Government.
- 2.14 To consider the feedback and results from the Budget Consultation and Overview and Scrutiny Committee Budget Meeting on 1st February 2016.

2.15 Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires any Member who is two months or more in arrears on their Council Tax to declare their position and not to vote on any issue that could affect the calculation of the budget or the Council Tax. Any Member affected by Section 106 who fails to declare this could be subject to prosecution.

3. BACKGROUND TO THE BUDGET PROCESS

- 3.1 The budget decisions in this report are aligned with the Administration's vision and priorities for Enfield; a better place to live and work by delivering fairness for all, growth and sustainability and strong communities.
- 3.2 The Council's Corporate Strategy, "A Fairer Future for All" sets out each of the Council's strategic aims and associated priorities. The Council Strategy is linked to the budget through the Medium Term Financial Plan and the annual budget process. The Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan (2016-20) forecasts funding requirements for the Council's General Fund services. The budget process has taken into account:
 - The Council's Corporate Strategy
 - The Chancellor's 2015 Spending Review.

- The Local Government Finance Settlement 2016/17
- The forecast and prioritisation of the Council's revenue and capital resource requirements over the next four years

- 3.3 Enfield Council has proactively lobbied the Government for a fair share of existing and new national resources in the interest of local residents and businesses. Cabinet and lead members have been actively involved including meeting Ministers to make the case for Enfield.
- 3.4 Directors, in consultation with their portfolio holders and working with the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services, have finalised next years' service budget requirements and drawn up savings and additional income proposals to balance the overall budget for 2016/17. Cabinet on 22nd July and 18th November 2015 received reports on the progress of the 2016/17 budget and updates of the Medium Term Financial Plan.
- 3.5 At the 18th November Cabinet meeting, a schedule of departmental service savings, totalling £5.45m for 2016/17 were approved.
- 3.6 One of the Council's financial objectives is to keep Council Tax increases as low as possible, whilst ensuring that the Council provides quality services that continue to meet the changing and growing needs and expectations of service users. There have been no Enfield Council Tax increases since 2009/10.
- 3.7 The proposals in this report enable the Council to balance the 2016/17 budget whilst giving some protection to front line services and investing in key projects and priorities including Enfield 2017. The Medium Term Financial Plan is also balanced in 2017/18, with a relatively small gap in 2018/19. The large funding gap in 2019/20 demonstrates the difficult service decisions ahead as central government funding reductions continue to reduce the resources available to meet increasing service demands.

4 BUDGET CONSULTATION

4.1 Scope of Consultation

As in previous years, the Council is committed to consulting a range of stakeholders on its budget plans and the 2016/17 Budget Consultation Process aimed to encourage participation by the following:

- All residents and Council tax payers
- Representative voluntary and community organisations (especially those representing protected characteristic groups under the Equality Act 2010)
- Overview and Scrutiny Committee, Associate Cabinet Members

4.2 Methodology

The following consultation and engagement methods were made available:

- **Online questionnaire using SNAP software** – open to all residents/members of the public, stakeholders and partner organisations
- **Budget Consultation Publication** sent to all households in the Borough

- **Three Focus Groups** consisting of participants recruited from the voluntary and community sector, as well as representatives from harder to engage or disadvantaged communities
- **Three Public Meetings** of residents drawn from Associate Cabinet Member Areas (these are co-terminus with parliamentary Constituency boundaries (Enfield North, Enfield Southgate, Edmonton)
- **Additional meetings** were held with a number of groups at their specific request including Enfield Disability Action's Deaf Drop-in group, Enfield Racial Equality Council and the Over-50s Forum

4.3 Key consultation questions

Consultation questions sought to ascertain participants views on:

- Service priorities for both protection and for offering up savings
- The degree of support for (or opposition to) Council tax increases and what level of increase is considered reasonable
- How to mitigate against the adverse effects of cuts in services
- Suggestions, options or other courses of action the Council could take to protect services, including views on charging for services

4.4 Outcomes

The feedback from all of these consultation processes was presented to the Budget Overview and Scrutiny Panel on 1st February 2016 - Appendix 1 to this report provides a summary of findings. The minutes of the Panel are also included in the appendix.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE SETTLEMENT

5.1 2015 Spending Review and Autumn Statement (SR2015)

The Government's SR2015 was announced on the 25th November 2015. This included the first new set of public spending plans since 2010. It set out the Government's four year economic plan for public spending with debt projected to fall in every year as a share of Gross Domestic Product with a forecast surplus of £10bn by 2019/20. Total managed expenditure (i.e. pensions, benefits etc.) is forecast to decline by 3.2% of Gross Domestic Product, from 39.7% in 2015/16 to 36.5% in 2019/20.

5.2 Spending Review 2015 (SR2015) is intended to deliver £12 billion of savings to the overall Departmental spending. The government has protected a number of core priorities from the spending reductions and these include:

- Spending 2% of GDP on defence for the rest of this decade;
- Spending 0.7% of Gross National Income on overseas aid;
- Providing the NHS in England with £10 billion per year more in real terms by 2020/21 than in 2014/15;
- Protecting schools' funding in England in real terms over SR2015;
- Protecting overall police spending in real terms over SR2015.

As a result Local Government must take a greater share of the cuts in public spending than would be otherwise required.

- 5.3 SR2015 also set out significant proposals for the devolution of Local Government Funding. The Institute for Fiscal Studies observed that:

“We are also in the middle of a revolution in the funding of English local government. In part this reflects a big cut in central government support – cuts of over 50% in this spending review period, come on top of big cuts in the last parliament. These cuts in grants have had big distributional effects – those authorities more dependent on central government funding have seen their spending power reduced much more than others.

Following changes in April 2013, councils’ spending power already depends, in part, on how much business rates are raised in their area. They get to keep up to 50% of the growth in their rates revenue that’s due to new development. The Chancellor confirmed plans to go further. These changes have big effects on economic incentives, financial risk and funding patterns across the country. How much councils have to spend in future will depend much more on the performance of their tax base than it did in the past. This is a big change.”

THE IFS also reported that full retention of business rates is the culmination of a big shift from central to local funding in recent years and that there will be winners and losers.

SR2015 set out high level plans for local government spending to 2019/20 which lacked the detail to determine the financial implications for individual councils including Enfield. The Government promised that this detail would be set out in the 2016/17 Provisional Local Government Settlement in December. The information so far available is set out in the following sections.

5.4 **2016/17 Local Government Finance Settlement**

The annual Settlement sets out the Government’s spending control totals for Local Government which is used to control council expenditure as part of the programme to reduce public expenditure and debt as set out in SR2015. The 2016 Provisional Settlement was issued on 17th December and in addition to providing figures for 2016/17, showed provisional funding information up to 2019/20. The Final Settlement was issued on 8th February with minimal changes for Enfield.

Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA)⁴

For the period 2015/16 to 2019/20, there is a reduction to the National Settlement Funding Assessment of 31.8% (based on the adjusted 2015/16 figure). Rather than all local authorities receiving the same percentage reduction in Revenue Support Grant (RSG) funding, the government now propose to take into account the amount that can be raised locally from Council Tax, thereby increasing the reduction in RSG funding for higher taxbase authorities (in terms of the ratio of taxbase income to SFA) and lowering the reduction for lower than average taxbase authorities. The government has also altered the split of funding between tiers of government, which would appear to favour upper tier (County) services and lead to higher funding reductions for lower (District) councils.

⁴ The SFA consists of the local share of Business Rates, and Revenue Support Grant. The first SFA was in 2013/14 which set the starting point for setting Revenue Support Grant until the planned reset in 2020.

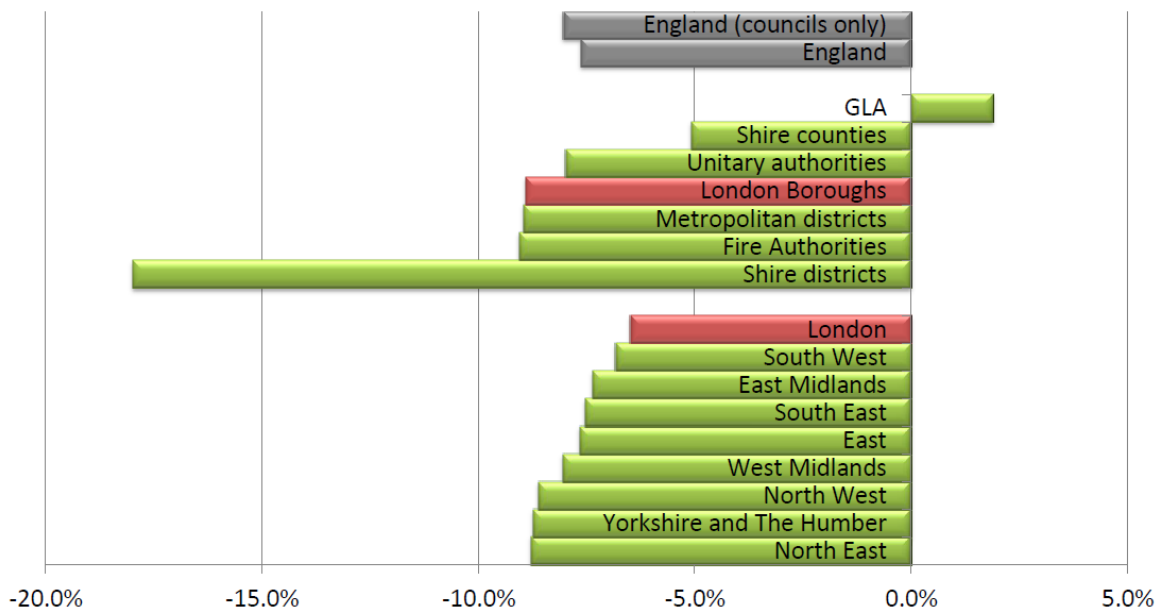
Core Spending Power

The Minister announced that the Spending Power calculation that has been published in previous years has been amended to exclude funding that is not directly controlled by local government and is now known as Core Spending Power. It includes:

- Settlement Funding Assessment
- Council Tax Requirement
- New Homes Bonus
- ‘New’ Better Care Fund (from 2017/18)
- Rural Services Grant (not applicable to Enfield Council)

There is a reduction of 2.3% for 2016/17 and an overall reduction for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20 of 0.4%. In real terms there is an 8% cut nationally. On this measure, London has fared worse in real terms with a 9% real reduction. London is actually the worst affected region if Fire Authorities and the GLA are excluded.

Table 1: Cumulative % change in Core Spending Power by region & type - 2015-16 to 2019-20 (real terms)



The Government has made a number of key assumptions to forecast Core Spending Power. Particular assumptions include:

- 1.75% average council tax increases each year as well as all eligible social care authorities taking up 2% Social Care Council Tax precept
- Tax base growth based on historic trends from 2013/14 to 2015/16

The measure therefore significantly underplays the extent of overall funding cuts as council tax is exaggerated and New Homes Bonus is not guaranteed. London Councils estimates cuts to be closer to 14% using more generally accepted Council Tax assumptions. The distributional effect of the Core spending power is not quite a reversal of SFA winners and losers but it does tend to bring more tax-dependent boroughs back towards the average (see tables 3 and 4 below showing the different relative position of London authorities under the two measures).

5.5 Revenue Support Grant Allocations

A new methodology for determining authorities' RSG allocations has been proposed within the provisional settlement. The methodology adds together authorities' SFA amount and their forecast Council Tax income for 2016/17 (based on individual authorities' actual Council Tax levels), before applying a percentage reduction. This approach means that authorities with a lower than average council taxbase (relative to their SFA amount) have a lower reduction in grant (and those with a higher taxbase have a higher reduction in grant). By using actual Council Tax levels, rather than an assumed level, this approach also favours authorities with below average Council Tax, and disadvantages those with above average Council Tax levels. This approach means that for some authorities' their RSG will be reduced to nothing before 2019/20. The government plans to reduce top up/increase tariff amounts for these authorities, in order that the overall change in funding is consistent across all authorities.

5.6 Government Funding Allocations for Enfield

Table 2: Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA)	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000
Final Settlement					
Revenue Support Grant	59,325	46,553	34,050	25,732	17,289
Business Rates Top-Up	35,278	35,571	36,271	37,341	38,534
Locally Retained Business Rates	32,036	32,303	32,938	33,910	34,993
Enfield Final SFA	126,639	114,427	103,259	96,983	90,816
Cash Reduction		(12,212)	(11,168)	(6,276)	(6,167)
Annual Cash Reduction (%)		-9.6%	-9.8%	-6.1%	-6.4%
Cumulative Cash Reduction		(12,212)	(23,380)	(29,656)	(35,823)
Cumulative Cash Reduction (%)		-9.6%	-18.5%	-23.4%	-28.3%
Government Adjusted SFA Reduction	129,553	-11.7%	-20.3%	-25.1%	-29.9%

The Provisional Settlement included a reduction in Enfield's SFA below the average for England with reductions greatest for the counties and districts.

The Final Settlement was issued on 8th February and provided the assurance that every council would not receive less than the resources allocated by the Provisional Settlement. In addition, following lobbying (specifically by the counties) on the consultation, additional transitional funding of £150m a year for the first 2 years of the settlement is to be provided for councils with the sharpest reductions in Revenue Support Grant. Based on an adjusted CLG calculation of 2015/16 SFA and including transitional funding, Enfield's SFA reduction is in line with the average for England in 2016/17 of around 11.8%.

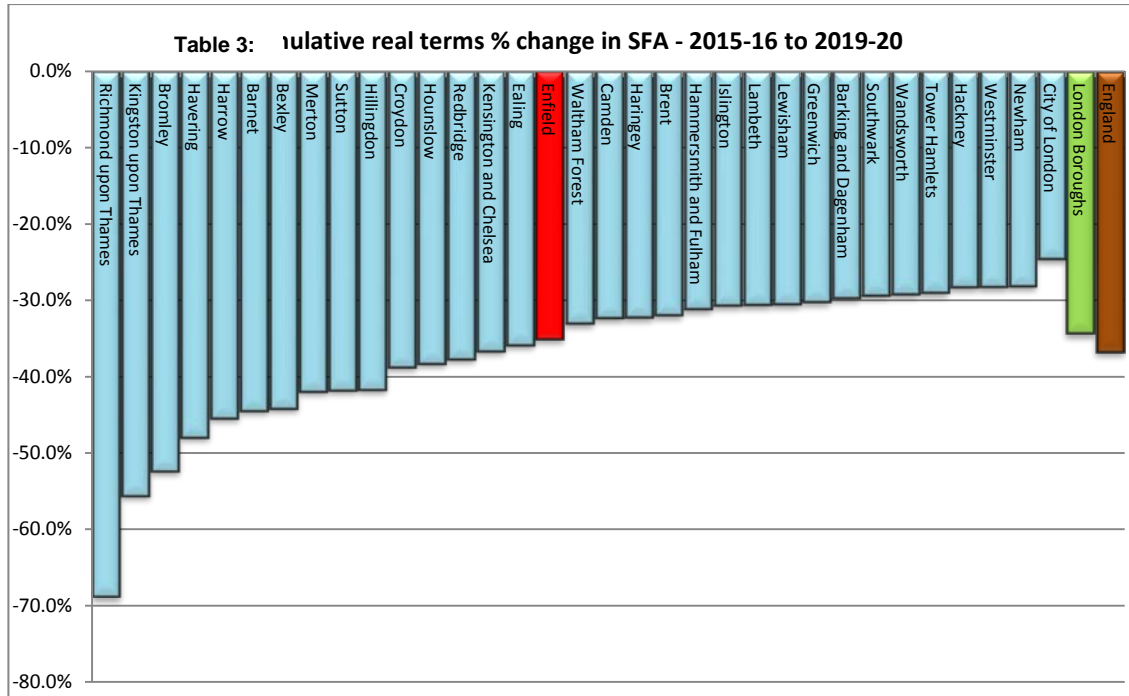
The addition, in 2016/17 of £210m⁵ in additional funding as part of the Final Settlement for transitional grant and also rural services is disappointing given the pressures faced by Enfield's in terms of:

- The on-going impact of grant damping, under which Enfield has now lost over £100m, and which is hard wired into funding baselines with no corrective action taken by the Government.

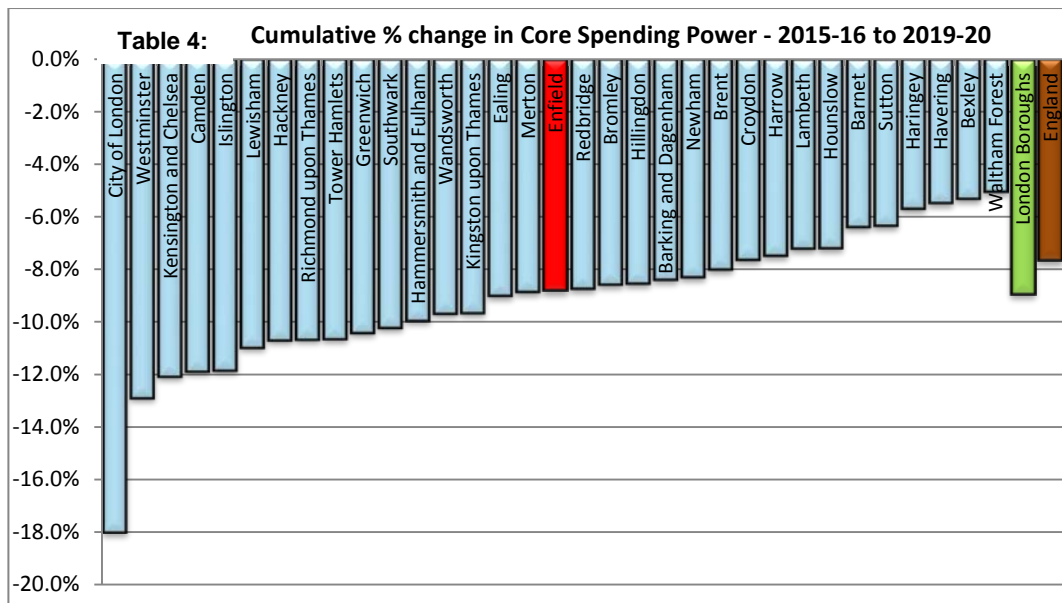
⁵ New Transitional Grant of £150m and additional Rural Services Grant of £60.5m.

- The Government’s failure to provide the £74m funding which in 2015/16 helped offset the funding cut imposed by the notional Welfare Provision adjustment to councils’ SFA which has cost Enfield £0.5m in lost grant.

The transitional grant is short term and so over the longer term Enfield’s SFA position under the Provisional Settlement remains unchanged as shown in Table 3 below.



When comparing Enfield to London on Core Spending Power there is a significant change in the picture in that Enfield and outer London generally receives lower reductions than inner London. These statistics illustrate the perverse nature of different measures being used to assess the relative impact of the settlement on regions and individual authorities.



5.7 Damping

Whilst noting the changes to the methodology for calculating SFA and RSG, funding allocations are still fixed in line with the 2013/14 Settlement until 2020 as a result of the Government introducing the part localisation of business rates from 1 April 2014. Even with the new methodology, Enfield's damping will continue to be included in the funding assessment until 2020 at the earliest when funding will be reviewed by the Government and 100% business rate retention is due to take over. This presents a constant pressure to the Council as growing demand is not matched by increases in funding. The Council has lobbied long and hard against current damping arrangements. The Council has discussed the position with similarly affected London Boroughs and joint lobbying of the Government on damping was undertaken in the summer of 2015. The Government has failed to address the Council's concerns and although this settlement now takes into account the relatively lower resource base of Enfield, this does not compensate for the level of damping still included in the 2016/17 SFA.

5.8 Four Year Settlement: an offer to all councils

The Government will offer any council that wishes to take it up a four-year funding settlement to 2019/20. The government states it is making a clear commitment to provide central funding allocations for each year of SR2015, should councils choose to accept the offer and if they publish an efficiency plan. This offer will be subject to taking account of the increase in the annual business rate multiplier (based on September RPI) and transfer of functions and responsibilities to local government and any other unforeseen events. Councils will have until 14th October 2016 to agree funding allocations for 2017/18 to 2019/20 with the Government.

The reaction by Local Government is that the "offer" is particularly vague, and that councils are being asked to sign up to a deal based on very limited information. There is still a lack of detail about the process for agreeing funding allocations, in particular about what the efficiency plans to be submitted in return for a four year settlement should contain, and when councils will have to submit them. The consultation document refers to strengthening financial management and efficiency, maximising value in arrangements with suppliers and making strategic use of reserves in the interests of residents. Clarity over the requirements of efficiency plans in each of these areas is needed before councils can agree any offer.

The indication by the Secretary of State that the requirements for monitoring efficiency plans will be relatively "light touch" is positive, but final details are needed to confirm this. In addition, the Government must clarify exactly what is fixed for four years in the offer to councils. The recent shift in policy position by the Government on social rent reductions, which made the 30-year "deal" for HRA self-financing settlements obsolete, has raised doubts about the robustness of previous Government commitments.

Members are asked to note the lack of detail supporting the Government's 4 year funding offer and that a further report will be presented to Members once sufficient details to make a recommendation are available from the Government.

5.9 2% Social Care Council Tax Precept

The Spending Review and Autumn Statement also announced measures to help local authorities with responsibility for adult social care to meet the needs of their population including an additional 2% flexibility on their current Council Tax referendum threshold, to be used entirely for adult social care.

There is concern in local government that the social care council tax precept is the first time central government has moved to ring-fence an element of locally determined Council Tax to pay for a particular service. The new Better Care Fund allocations from 2017/18 will be calculated on the assumption that all eligible authorities will raise the precept, thus the pressure on councils to increase Council Tax for residents is considerable. The Government has indicated that the reporting mechanisms will not be burdensome or bureaucratic.

5.10 Capital Receipts Flexibility

Starting in 2016/17 the Government will provide a general capitalisation directive to all councils enabling them to utilise new capital receipts to finance the revenue cost of efficiency and transformation programmes. This will require an efficiency statement setting out each council's plans as the expenditure to be met from capital receipts and the future savings that result (see appendix 14).

5.11 Apprenticeship Levy 2017/18

The government's 2015 Spending Review confirmed that there will be an apprenticeship levy payable by large employers in all industries to increase their contribution towards staff training, starting from 2017/18. All companies with an employee payroll bill of over £3m per annum will be subject to the levy based upon the earnings of its employees (regardless of actual apprentices employed). The levy will equate to 0.5% of the total paybill. Employers will also be able to claim back training costs which could potentially be more than the levy paid (depending on national take-up). The LGA is currently lobbying the Government for local authority exemption from this levy in the light of continuing funding reductions. The Medium Term Financial Plan will be updated once more details are available.

5.12 Other Specific Government Funding

The local government finance system distributes much of Government funding. The significant 'stand-alone' specific grants are set out below.

Department for Communities and Local Government

- **Business Rate 2014 Autumn Statement Measures (Continuation of Funding)**

It would appear that the s31 grant paid as compensation for the multiplier cap in 2014/15 and 2015/16 will continue to be paid as a specific grant and not rolled into SFA. This was worth around £1m to Enfield in 2015/16 and should be worth the same (subject to collecting similar business rate amounts) in 2016/17.

- **New Homes Bonus Grant (NHB)**

It appears that there are no changes to the NHB scheme planned before 2018/19, with in-year national allocations increasing from £1,167m in 2015/16 to £1,485m in 2016/17, £1,493m in 2017/18 and then a reduction to £938m in 2018/19 and to £900m by 2019/20. Savings are to be used toward the additional funding for BCF. NHB will continue to be funded through £250m in specific grant with the rest in top-sliced funding from business rates.

The Government has announced a total award of £4.964m NHB to Enfield in 2016/17, an increase of £1.134m over 2015/16. In 2015/16 the Government imposed a £70m top-slice on London boroughs to be pooled for use on a programme of projects across London to be agreed by the London Enterprise Panel (LEP). Enfield's top-slice was £1.08m leaving £2.75m of NHB within the Council's direct control. London Councils has received confirmation that there will be no LEP top-slice in 2016/17 and that borough's will receive the full benefit of NHB.

All new NHB from 2016/17 is funded by holding back the cost from the Government Control Totals. Therefore NHB is financed by reduced Revenue Support Grant and does not represent additional funding overall. The NHB represents a considerable addition to funding for some authorities, mainly shire districts. However, for many other authorities the effect of it being mainly funded through top-sliced funding is a net reduction in resources.

• Council Tax & Housing Benefit Administration Grant

The Government continues to reduce the level of grant available to fund the local administration of welfare benefits. HB admin grant reduced by 7%.

Table 5 :Benefits Administration Grant	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	Change £'000	Change %
DWP Housing Benefits Administration	2,027	1,891	(136)	-7%
DCLG Council Tax Support Admin.	545	500 ⁶	(45)	-8%
Total Administration Grant	2,572	2,391	(181)	-7%
Welfare Reform New Burdens Grant	169	0	(169)	-100%
CTS New Burdens Grant	101	0	(101)	-100%
Total Administration Grant	2,842	2,391	(451)	-16%

Department for Works and Pensions

• Former Independent Living Fund (ILF) Recipients Grant

The ILF closed in 2015 with funding devolved to local administrations. The devolved funding is not ring-fenced. The Government on 10th February 2016 issued a consultation on the funding of local authorities in meeting Care Act 2014 duties to former ILF recipients which will end on 22nd March 2016. Based on the consultation figures Enfield's allocations would be:

	£'000
2016/17	799
2017/18	773
2018/19	748
2019/20	726

Department for Education (DfE)

• Education Services Grant (ESG)

ESG is a non-ring-fenced specific grant provided for funding education services and support services to schools. It is allocated on a simple per-pupil basis to local authorities and academies according to the number of pupils for whom they are responsible. The ESG general funding rate (received for all pupils in LBE maintained mainstream schools) has been reduced in 2016/17 from £87 per pupil

⁶ Actual grant awaited from Government

to £77 per pupil. The ESG retained duties rate will remain at £15 per pupil – this is received for all pupils in Enfield regardless of whether they are in LBE maintained schools or academies. Enfield's total grant in 2016/17 is £4.574m, a reduction of around £0.475m compared to £5.049m in 2015/16. This is slightly more than the reduction of £0.411m included in the MTFP for 2016/17.

- **Special Educational Needs and Disability Implementation Grant**

On the 29th January 2016, the Minister of state for Education issued a 2016/17 grant determination in respect of SEND funding. Enfield's allocation is £259k.

Department for Health & Public Health England

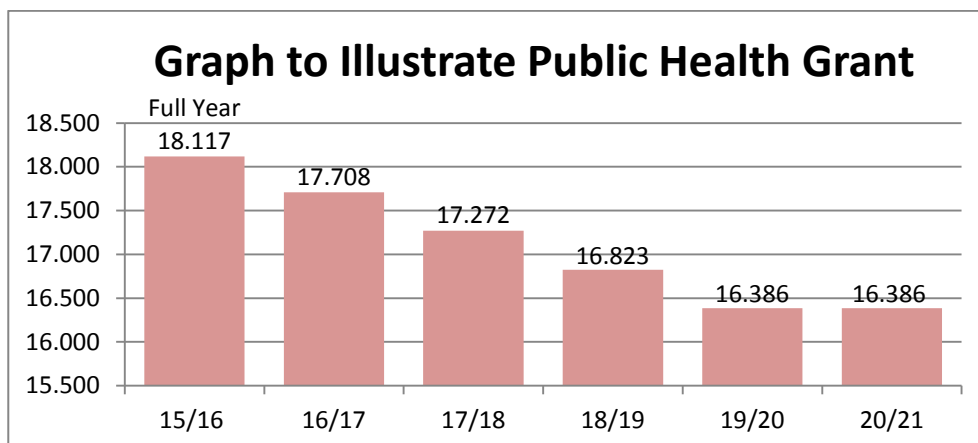
- **Public Health Grant**

From April 2013, local authorities took on responsibility from the NHS, for improving the health & well-being of their local population and reducing health inequalities. The authority now has a duty to take appropriate steps to improve the health of its local population both through the overall aims, objectives and services of the Council and, more specifically using ring-fenced Public Health grant which cannot be used to support general council expenditure. The grant is designed to cover all expenditure incurred in delivering the Public Health function including all employee & overhead costs.

In December 2014 the Department of Health announced a 2015/16 Public Health grant of £2.8bn, with £430m to be added in October 2015 when responsibility for the commissioning of services for children aged 0-5 transferred to Local Authorities from NHS England (making a total of £3.23bn). On 4 June the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a package of further public sector savings in 2015/16 to reduce public debt. The total savings of £3bn included £200m from the 2015/16 Public Health grant. Enfield's 2015/16 allocation of £16.70m has been reduced by £1.03m to £15.67m. This reduction has been rolled into the 2016/17 Public Health grant base.

Public Health England have advised that from the baseline, cash savings will be phased in at 2.2% in 2016/17, 2.5% in 2017/18, 2.6% in each of the following two years and flat cash in 2020/21. The Spending review made the commitment that the grant would be retained for 2016/18 but would be replaced as 100% retained business rates is introduced.

The actual grant allocations were issued on 11th February 2016. For Enfield 2016/17 and future indicative allocations are shown graphically below:



• **The (Improved) Better Care Fund**

The original Better Care Fund was introduced in 2015/16 having been announced as part of the 2013 Spending Round. It provides a structured system to transform local health and social care services so that people are provided with better integrated care and support. It brings together the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and Local Authority and encompasses a substantial level of joint funding to help local areas manage current pressures and improve long term sustainability. This fund is made up of existing Council and Health budgets and does not represent new funding. This Fund is an important enabler to take the integration agenda forward at scale and pace, acting as a significant catalyst for change, and is being managed as part of the Enfield 2017 programme.

Starting in 2017/18, there will be an additional funding through the “Improved Better Care Fund”. By 2019/20, this will be worth £1.5bn per annum. This funding will go to authorities with Social Care responsibilities to complement the new 2% Social Care Council Tax precept, which was previously announced in Spending Review 2015. This funding will take into account the amount that each authority can raise locally through a 2% increase in Council Tax.

New Burdens

a) Local Welfare Assistance

In 2013/14, the Government transferred to the local authority the task of supporting emergency payments to individuals in the borough together with a confirmed funding allocation of £0.9m agreed for two years. In 2015/16 this funding was cut and the Government separately identified a ‘notional’ £129.6 million as part of the existing SFA. Following lobbying an additional £74m was included in the final 2015/16 Settlement. The £74m has been dropped from the 2016/17 Settlement resulting in cut of £0.5m to Enfield which has been built into the budget.

b) Clients with no recourse to public funds

Enfield, in common with other local authorities in London, are reporting an increasing financial and service pressure arising from their duty of care to those with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF). This arises as failed asylum seekers are not entitled to benefits after all appeals are turned down and they are awaiting decisions by the Home Office on deportation. There is a projected overspend of £843k in 2015/16 based on the families the Council has supported during 2015/16 to date. The costs have increased in recent years as it has become more difficult to resolve the immigration status of these clients and families are now being supported longer with resultant additional costs.

Efforts to contain and manage costs in this area continue; for example Enfield participates in the NRPF Network which is a network of local authorities and partner organisations, hosted by LB Islington, with 3 key aims:

1. To provide guidance and information on social services duties to people with NRPF.
2. To embed the NRPF Connect database as an effective mechanism to share data and expedite the resolution of supported cases.
3. To work with local government partners to ensure the responsibility of providing ‘safety net’ services is funded.

Enfield has been linked into the Connect system since December 2014 and has found it useful in tracking and resolving cases with the Home Office. However whilst

this may be helping to contain the growing pressure we have not yet seen a reduction in the numbers of families supported which had reached 139 in December 2015 compared to 130 in a full year 2015/16.

The Council along with other local authorities continues to lobby the Government to recognise that this has become an extra burden on local government.

c) Centrally held funds

Once again there has been a top-slice, this time of £50 million, to pay for the difference between income from the business rates levy and that from the safety net. This is because of provision from appeals, most of them from before 2013 when the business rates retention system was introduced. The LGA and London Councils are calling for the Government to meet the cost of appeals from before 2013 in full.

5.13 The Schools' Budget

Dedicated Schools Grant 2016/17

The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is a ring fenced grant, the majority of which is used to fund Individual Schools Budgets. There are no significant changes to the DSG methodology in 2016/17 as the Government has delayed their planned move to a National Fair Funding formula until at least 2017/18, with an extensive consultation on proposed changes planned for later in 2016. For 2016/17 the DSG will continue to be allocated to local authorities in three notional blocks, with funding methodology, changes and pressures as detailed below:

Schools Block

- This is a per pupil allocation based on the October 2015 Census. For Enfield this is £5,204 per pupil. This element of the settlement will therefore be on a flat cash basis for the fourth year running.
- A significant new pressure in the school's block arises as Non Recoupment Academies (NRAs) growth will not be funded as it was in 2015/16. With effect from 2015/16 NRAs (academies with no predecessor LA school) were bought into the DSG, with Local Authorities now required to calculate their formula allocation. These are all new and growing schools which will admit an additional cohort each September until they are full and from 2016/17 Local Authorities are required to fund this in year growth. In 2016/17 the cost of NRA growth in Enfield is estimated as £1.8m.

Early Years Block

- This is a per pupil allocation initially based on the January 2015 Census and then updated for the January 2016 Census for 3 and 4 year old free entitlement.
- For Enfield this is £3,948 per pupil (FTE) for 3 and 4 year olds
- Funding for the 2 year old free entitlement is also based on January Census data at a rate of £5,016 per pupil (FTE).

High Needs Block

- Funding is based on historical expenditure in this area. There are no year on year adjustments for increased numbers of high needs learners/places under the current funding regime.

- An additional £92.5m is being allocated nationally in 2016/17 to increase High Needs block allocations and Enfield's share of this is £0.656m.
- Pressures in the High Needs block have been estimated at around £1.5m including the increased demand for out-borough placements, post 16 college placements and exceptional needs support in mainstream schools.

Enfield's initial 2016/17 DSG settlement was announced on 17th December 2015 as £306.142m (excluding £0.418 Early Year Pupil Premium funding). The Early Years Block allocations for 2, 3 and 4 year olds are based on January 2015 data and will be updated during 2016/17 to reflect January 2016 census data. We have estimated the likely funding adjustment as £2.249m. The authority will also receive £1.234m from the Education Funding Agency to fund post 16 pupils in special schools. The inclusion of these two adjustments increases the forecast 2016/17 DSG resources to £310.207m. The forecast resources available for 2016-17 are £0.916m less than in 2015-16 due partly to the lack of funding for NRA Growth. In 2015/16 resources were also supplemented by a one-off contribution from reserves which is not available in 2016-17.

Under Department for Education (DfE) regulations, certain specific decisions relating to the distribution of the DSG funding are subject to consultation with the Schools Forum, with the Council making the final decision on the allocation of available resources taking account of any recommendations made by the Schools Forum. The draft 2016/17 School's Budget was presented to Schools Forum on 20th January 2016 for agreement of the School Block formula funding allocations prior to submission of the data to the Education Funding Agency (EFA) by their deadline of 21st January 2016. In order to balance the budget and address the pressures outlined above savings have been identified in DSG funded services and these have been discussed and agreed with the Schools Forum. The draft budget is included in Appendix 13 for approval.

There are considerable risks in the schools budget for 2016/17 due mainly to increasing numbers of children presenting with special educational needs: this has resulted in an in year pressure in 2015/16 which is likely to worsen in 2016/17 as insufficient additional funding was received to address this increasing pressure. As detailed above the funding of NRA growth has also placed an additional and significant pressure on the schools budget as no additional funding was received to match the additional cost.

5.14 Other Schools' Funding Pupil Premium Grant

The Pupil Premium is allocated in addition to the DSG to enable schools to work with pupils who have been registered for free school meals at any point in the last six years (known as 'Ever 6 FSM'). The Government has confirmed that the rates for 2016/17 will remain at 2015/16 levels i.e. £1,320 for primary FSM 'Ever 6' and £935 for secondary FSM 'Ever 6' pupils for 2016/17.

Looked After Children, and children who have been adopted from care, will continue to attract a higher rate of funding than children from low-income families and this will remain at £1,900 per pupil for 2016/17. Children who have parents in the armed forces are supported through the Service Child premium which remains at £300 per pupil in 2016/17.

The Pupil Premium is a specific grant that the council has to passport directly on to schools, who can then decide how they will use the additional funding to achieve improved outcomes for this group of children. The latest pupil premium allocation for 2015/16 totals £19.2m but this is expected to reduce in 2016/17 due to reductions in FSM eligibility. Allocations for 2016/17 will be based on January 2016 pupil data and will be published in June 2016.

Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)

EYPP was introduced in 2015/16 with schools, nurseries and child-minders receiving £300 for every 3 and 4 year-old from a low-income family, to enable these children to start school on an equal footing to their peers. This is based on the 3 and 4 year olds taking up their full entitlement of 570 hours. This will continue at the same rate in 2016/17.

Sixth Form Funding

The Education Funding Agency (EFA) is responsible for the funding of 16-19 provision in academies, general further education colleges, sixth-form colleges and independent provision. The EFA also distributes resources to local authorities for them to pass on to those schools that are not academies.

In 2016/17 funding is being maintained at 2015/16 rates i.e. base rate of £4,000 for full time students aged 16-17 years (£3,300 for 18 year olds). School sixth forms will receive their 2016/17 indicative allocations by the end of January 2016. Similarly to 2015/16 the Education Funding Agency (EFA) will set a deadline in April to receive business cases where exceptional circumstances have affected their 2016/17 indicative allocation. Considerations will be given to:

- Cases affecting lagged student numbers, 5% of students or a minimum of 50 students, whichever is lower
- Full time/part time split and other funding factors - overall impact of 5% on total funding or £250,000, whichever is lower, and
- other cases not covered above, reviewed individually

Formula Protection Funding (FPF) introduced in 2013/14 to protect funding per learner reductions (resulting from the introduction of funding per student calculation) will be phased out over the next 6 academic years (final year of FPF will be 2020/21). EFA will detail mechanism for phasing out FPF on their website by end of January 2016.

5.15 Local Council Tax Support

The Government replaced the national Council Tax Benefit scheme with local schemes of Council Tax Support in 2013/14. Enfield Council is adversely affected as it had the second highest Council Tax Benefit caseload in London before the change. Funding has now been incorporated in the Settlement Funding Assessment. Council on 28th January agreed the 2016/17 Council Tax Support Scheme.

5.16 Local Referendums on Council Tax Increases

The Localism Act requires councils to hold a referendum for proposed Council Tax increases in excess of a threshold set annually by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. The Referendums Relating to Council Tax

Increases (Principles) (England) Report 2016/17 sets out the principles which the Secretary of State has determined will apply to local authorities in England in 2016/17.

The 2016/17 Council Tax Referendum Limit remains at 2%; this applies to local authorities and fire authorities. However, local authorities with social care responsibilities have been set a referendum threshold of 4%, providing that a maximum of 2% is for adult social care.

The Council is required to determine whether its basic amount of Council Tax is excessive in accordance with the principles approved under Section 52ZB of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. The London Borough of Enfield element of the Council Tax, in accordance with the regulation, is not excessive as it is within the thresholds set by the Secretary of State.

6 THE TAX BASE AND THE COLLECTION FUND

6.1 The Tax Base

This is the third year of the local Council Tax Support Scheme whereby Council Tax benefits are provided through locally determined discounts in residents' Council Tax bills. The 2016/17 scheme was approved by Council on 28th January 2016 including an increase in the contribution from 19.5% to 25% in 2016/17.

On the 28th January 2016, the Council agreed a Council Tax base of 94,317 Band D properties for 2016/17 (91,714 in 2015/16), based on the latest composite collection rate of 96.95%. The increase in the tax base of 2,603 is due to new properties and the change in the CTS. A summary of the tax base changes is set out below:

Table 6: Council Tax Base 2016/17	Band D Equivalent
Tax base 2015/16	91,714
Increase in Properties	740
Council Tax Support Scheme changed from 19.5% to 25% in 2016/17 (Net of Non-Collection)	1,136
Reduction in estimated cost of Council Tax Support Scheme (net of losses)	649
Discount on Empty Home Premium	350
Provision for non-collection on increase in tax base (excluding CTS changes)	(272)
Tax Base 2016/17	94,317

6.2 The Collection Fund

Council Tax

The Council's 2014/15 audited accounts reported a surplus of £7.78m (Enfield's share £6.0m) on the Council Tax Collection Fund. The latest review of the Fund indicates that there will be an estimated surplus balance of £3.387m at 31st March 2016. This follows continued better than expected collection following the introduction of the local Council Tax Support Scheme in 2013/14. The balance will be shared between the Council (£2.671m) and the Greater London Authority (£0.716m) in proportion to their 2015/16 Band D council tax charges. Enfield's share is included in the 2016/17 council tax requirement calculation in Table 11.

Business Rates

The Council retains 30%⁷ of the local business rate income due to the Council based on the Government return forecast (NNDR1) of net rating income which was reported to the Council on 28th January 2016. Enfield's estimated share is £33.073m. In addition the council will receive an estimated £1.43m relating to Enfield's on-going share of the loss of business rate income to due to the 2014 Autumn Statement announcement including the capping of the increase in the business rate multiplier to 2% and various other reliefs in 2015/16. This on-going loss will be met again by the Government through a specific grant in 2016/17.

The Council's 2014/15 audited accounts reported a deficit of £9.780m (Enfield's share £2.934m) on the local Business Rates Collection Fund. The latest review of the Fund indicates that there will be an estimated deficit balance of £4.505m at 31st March 2016. The deficit is created by Enfield losing business rates because of successful backdated rateable value appeals that should have been paid for by the Government as part of the closure of the National Non-Domestic Rates Pool on 31st March 2013⁸. For Enfield, there is an estimated deficit on the collection of business rates of £1.352m as at 31st March 2016. The shares are as follows:

Table 7: Local Business Rates Collection Fund	%	Deficit £'000
Government	50%	2,253
Greater London Authority	20%	901
London Borough of Enfield	30%	1,352
Total Deficit	100%	4,506

The overall estimated surplus on the Collection Fund for Enfield at 31st March 2016 is:

Table 8: Enfield Collection Fund 31st March 2016	£'000
Council Tax Surplus	2,671
Local Business Rates Deficit	(1,352)
Total Surplus	1,319

7. REVENUE BUDGET PROPOSALS

7.1 Budget Update

The overall summary of the budget proposals by each service is shown in Appendix 3. An overview of the budget position regarding pressures and savings is set out below.

7.2 Pressures

The Council faces additional pressures in 2016/17 especially as a result of loss of grant, demographic changes, welfare reforms increasing the cost of temporary accommodation, population growth and changing needs, totalling £26.497m.

⁷ 30% Enfield / 20% GLA / 50% Government

⁸ The valuation of property is the responsibility of the Government's Valuation Office Agency and is not within the control of the Council.

These additional pressures facing the Borough in 2016/17 are broken down in the following table:

Table 9: Medium Term Financial Plan Pressures	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	Total £'000
North London Waste Authority Increasing cost in relation to the disposal of waste.	608	0	0	0	608
Price Inflation & pay awards Provision in the MTFP includes 1% Pay Award contingency for each year as well as estimated provision for the London Living Wage payment to directly employed staff as well as provision for Business rates, and utility costs etc, over the period of the plan.	2,600	2,500	2,500	4,500	12,100
Capital financing including interest charges Investment in schools, regeneration and highways improvements which is met by new borrowing and is repaid over the life of the asset.	2,346	1,532	1,193	5,000	10,071
Adult Social Care Council Tax Precept Adult Social Care Council Tax Precept	2,071	2,204	2,336	2,470	9,081
Welfare reform - temporary accommodation Temporary Accommodation budget pressure	1,000	0	5,812	0	6,812
Schools & Children's Services Pressure Demand led Children's services pressures arising from the 2015/16 revenue monitoring process.	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
Review of Actuarial Pension Costs 3 Yearly Review of the Pension fund	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
Contracted out national insurance rebate abolished Employers National Insurance pressure in 2016/17.	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Other Items (including one-off E2017 costs)	1,673	-2,633	0	3,030	2,070
Total	14,798	6,603	11,841	15,000	48,242
Reduction in Government and business rate funding Loss of income from the Government from budget reductions, fall out of Council Tax Freeze Grants and change in business rate income	11,699	13,359	7,438	6,160	38,656
Total Pressures	26,497	19,962	19,279	21,160	86,898

7.3 Full year effect of previous year decisions

Some of the 2015/16 pressures and savings agreed by Council were for a part-year only as some items were profiled over several years. Items agreed in previous budgets but not due to come into effect until 2016/17 total (£8.143m). This includes the Year 2 savings for Enfield 2017 of (£3.6m).

7.4 New Savings 2016/17

The table below shows the total savings made by each service in 2016/17 which are detailed in **Appendices 2a & 2b**.

	2016/17 New Savings			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
	November Cabinet	New Proposals	Total	Future Years-New Savings Proposals			
Department	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Regeneration & Environment	(1,692)	(488)	(2,180)	(764)	(300)	0	(3,244)
Finance, Resources & Customer Services	(209)	(122)	(331)	(909)	(682)	(58)	(1,980)
Housing, Health & Adult Social Care	(2,570)	(4,299)	(6,869)	(4,611)	(3,733)	(3,285)	(18,498)
Schools & Children's Services	(979)	(2,202)	(3,181)	(3,584)	(2,252)	(985)	(10,002)
Chief Executive	0	(300)	(300)				(300)
Total Departmental Savings	(5,450)	(7,411)	(12,861)	(9,868)	(6,967)	(4,328)	(34,024)

The spending and savings proposals outlined in this report were developed in the context of the Council's Strategy. These priorities take into account feedback from residents in the Budget Consultation as well as both the Council's and the external auditor's assessment of our performance.

- 7.5 In setting the Council's 2016/17 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan, the Council's aim has been to continue to maintain, and where possible, improve services provided without increasing the Council Tax. The focus continues to be on delivering high quality services more efficiently through reductions in costs. The Council routinely, throughout the year, takes action to cut costs and make efficiency savings wherever possible. Every attempt continues to be made to minimise additional costs, but the ability to influence many of them is limited and the ability to make back office savings is increasingly difficult as a result of the scale of public spending cuts. Decisions are becoming more difficult and potentially not without significant impact.

7.6 Risk Based Budgeting

In the coming years more than ever the Council faces huge financial uncertainty, especially in respect of:

- Temporary accommodation
- Pressures on children's social services
- The going-live of the Care Act 2014
- Local Government funding
- Scope to make savings while maintaining services

The Council has initiated the Enfield 2017 transformation programme partly in response to these risks. It also needs to make greater use of its financial strength including its reserves to avoid unnecessary budget reductions and support a more commercial approach to capital investment with greater returns to the Council for the benefit of its residents.

The 2016/17 budget includes the best estimate of financial achievement of savings and likely pressures. Where there are potential risks of higher cost pressures as in the areas listed above or slippage in realisation of savings these have been factored into the assessment of budget robustness, balances and reserves to ensure the Council can meet any short term pressures without any impact on service delivery.

8. SUMMARY OF BUDGET PROPOSALS AND IMPACT ON COUNCIL TAX

- 8.1 The Localism Act requires Council approval of the Council Tax Requirement. The following table sets out the Council's budget position after taking into account the proposed changes.

Table 11	2015/16	2016/17
Budget Position & Council Tax	£000's	£000's
Net revenue budget		
Schools Budget	307,837	310,207
Other Services (base budget)	257,449	243,997
Dedicated Schools' Grant	(307,837)	(310,207)
	257,449	243,997
Budget Movements:		
Pressure (Cost increases)	17,518	14,798
Full Year Effect of previous savings decisions	617	(8,143)
Proposals for savings (Appendix 2)	(31,587)	(12,861)
Net Budget	243,997	237,791
Less Corporate Funding:		
Revenue Support Grant	(59,325)	(46,554)
Business Rate Top Up	(35,277)	(35,571)
Retained Local Business Rates	(32,573)	(34,503)
Other Core Grants	(13,080)	(11,929)
Collection Fund Net Surplus	(2,825)	(1,319)
Corporate Funding	(143,080)	(129,876)
Council Tax Requirement	100,917	107,915
Tax Base (Band D equivalents)	91,714	94,317
Council Tax (Band D)	1,100.34	1,144.17

- 8.2 The GLA Assembly reviewed the mayor's draft GLA budget on 27th January with the final draft budget due to be agreed by the London Assembly on 22nd February 2016. This is after the publication of the budget report to Council and so any changes to the GLA precept will be reported as revised statutory calculations and resolutions and a new Appendix 10 submitted for approval by Council. The budget was recommended with a decrease in the Band D precept from £295 to £276. The Band D Council Tax payable by Enfield residents for 2016/17 based on the budget proposals and GLA precept is £1,420.17. This is made up as follows:

8.3 Band D Charge 2016/17

Table 12: Band D Charge	2015/16	2016/17	Change
	£	£	%
London Borough of Enfield	1,100.34	1,122.16	1.99% ⁹
Adult Social Care Council Tax Precept	-	22.01	2.00%
London Borough of Enfield Total	1,100.34	1,144.17	3.99%
Greater London Authority	295.00	276.00	(6.44%)
Total	1,395.34	1,420.17	1.78%

⁹ To ensure equivalent increases in all bands this equates to 1.98% in practice.

- 8.4 The statutory calculations of the proposed Council Tax for each property band and the formal Council resolutions required under the 1992 Local Government Finance Act are attached at **Appendix 10**. Revised recommendations will be submitted to Council if there is a change by the GLA at its meeting on the 22nd February.

9. CAPITAL PROGRAMME & THE PRUDENTIAL CODE

9.1 Introduction

Public expenditure reductions have significantly reduced Government funding for capital investment. Traditional funding methods on their own cannot meet the investment needs of the Council and so alternative resources have been identified including commercially based investment to both regenerate Enfield and generate increased capital receipts.

The Prudential Code and Indicators was designed to measure the affordability of traditional public sector investment and debt. Since then, Councils have started to use new financial instruments including commercial ventures to meet capital investment funding shortfalls created by the reduction in public expenditure. This report includes updated Prudential Indicators showing the division between schemes being funded by traditional public sector capital sources and schemes being undertaken using commercial investment opportunities.

- 9.2 This report sets out the projects being undertaken by the Council for confirmation and approval as well as the associated funding arrangements.

9.3 2015/16 Capital Budget

The current capital budget monitoring is reviewed on a quarterly basis at Cabinet. The outturn for the year is projected to be £184.3m for the General Fund and £55.8m for the HRA.

9.4 Approved Capital Programme 2016/17 onwards

The investment programme is based upon the latest financial information in the quarterly capital monitoring and a review of the existing schemes. The recommended programme is summarised below. The detailed schemes are set out in Appendix 9.

Table 13: Approved Capital Programme Summary

Approved Capital Programme Schemes	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	Total £'000
Schools & Children's Services	31,131	50,498	31,160	13,409	7,843	134,041
Regeneration & Environment:						0
Environment	25,571	40,905	12,611	5,163	588	84,838
Regeneration	72,549	70,900	45,730	35,590	18,370	243,139
Housing, Health & Adult Social Care:						
Housing Grants	3,026	2,574	0	0	0	5,600
Affordable Housing	2990	2100	0	0	0	5090
Housing Gateway	25,333	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	85,333
Adult Social Care	4606	7020	342	684	0	12652
Corporate						
Libraries, Leisure and Culture	3471	3300	1250	0	0	8021
Enfield 2017 & Other IT Investment	14,173	2,150	0	0	0	16,323
Other Property Schemes	1488	15848	15208	0	0	32544
General Fund Programme	184,338	215,295	126,301	74,846	26,801	627,581
Housing Revenue Account	55,817	46,297	50,949	60,046	44,052	257,161
Approved Capital Programme	240,155	261,592	177,250	134,892	70,853	884,742

- 9.5** The impact of the recommended Capital Programme is reflected in the current borrowing requirements set out as Prudential Indicators in **Appendix 4**. It should be noted that a substantial part of the programme will be financed using commercial returns, the split is summarised in Appendix 9.

The Approved Programme has been revised to include a number of projects which have previously been included as Indicative Projects (see below). Meridian Water is reported elsewhere on the agenda for approval and is not included below. The planned financing cost of Meridian Water will be met by capital receipts and new revenue streams i.e. self-financing. The newly approved projects will be subject to future detailed reports to Members for approval and the capital financing costs have been included in the budget and Medium Term Financial Plan.

Table 13a: Indicative Capital Projects for Approval

	2016/17 £'000
Transport for London funding:	
Major Schemes	3,178
Highways & Streetscene:	-
Programme	7,646
Corridor Improvements - Hertford Rd	1,619
Waste & Recycling	421
Building Improvement Programme (BIP)	1,455
Disability Access Programme	200
Affordable Housing	2,100
Total Indicative Projects for Approval	16,619

IT Delivery Capital Programme

Cabinet on 10th February 2016 received a progress report on the delivery of new IT as part of Enfield 2017. Cabinet approved the retention of a mixed model of IT delivery with a range of providers for its IT Service, based on the principles of the nationally recognised Service Integration and Management (SIAM) model. Cabinet also approved the registration of a company, wholly owned by Enfield Council, to further develop, support and commercialise the unique Enfield 2017 digital platform along with the intellectual property and code owned by Enfield Council. To support this objective, Cabinet recommended that Council approve an additional inclusion of £6.325m one-off funding for the transition to a “cloud” solution for the delivery of Enfield’s IT services. Also included in the report is a £5.25m first year allocation of funding for the on-going Capital Investment Programme in 2016/17 Budget, which was previously funded from the IT Investment Fund which has now been fully utilised. This is part of a more transparent reporting process for IT Development.

Later year capital investment will be included in the Indicative Capital Programme. The 2016/17 capital budget will be added to the Approved Capital Programme as part of 2016/17 monitoring to Cabinet.

9.6 Indicative Capital Programme

The General Fund programme has a number of schemes that will only proceed following a full business case being made to ensure that the schemes:

- Meet Council priorities,
- Represent value for money
- Are either funded by new government grants or new external contributions

- Are invest to save projects and can be met from the current Medium Term Financial Plan
- Replace existing approved schemes
- Meeting governance requirements

All these 'indicative' projects have been grouped together as a separate programme block for noting by Council. They include later years rolling programmes and projects where external funding is expected but not guaranteed at this stage. This block totals £125m over five years and will be subject to further reports to Cabinet and Council as necessary. **The revenue costs of these schemes are not yet provided for in the Medium Term Financial Plan.**

9.7 Capital Financing

The funding of the approved programme is summarised below:

Table 14: Capital Funding Table

Approved Capital Programme Schemes	Financing Grants £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	Revenue £'000	S106 / CIL £'000	General Resource £'000	Total £'000
Schools & Children's Services	89,561	2,416	18,322	1,551	22,191	134,041
Regeneration & Environment:						
Environment	38,774	0	10,506	209	35,349	84,838
Regeneration	10,403	38,740	14,735	398	178,863	243,139
Housing, Health & Adult Social Care:						
Housing Grants	2,626	0	600	0	2,374	5,600
Affordable Housing	0	0	0	0	5,090	5,090
Housing Gateway	0	0	0	0	85,333	85,333
Adult Social Care	1772	0	0	0	10,880	12,652
Corporate						
Libraries, Leisure and Culture	0	0	2496	0	5,525	8,021
Enfield 2017 & Other IT Investment	0	0	501	0	15,822	16,323
Other Property Schemes	0	0	0	0	32,544	32,544
General Fund Programme	143,136	41,156	47,160	2,158	393,971	627,581
Housing Revenue Account	4,831	76,699	147,238	2,000	26,393	257,161
Approved Capital Programme	147,967	117,855	194,398	4,158	420,364	884,742

9.8 Councils can no longer rely upon Government grants, capital receipts and developer contributions to meet the capital investment needs of the Council, and especially in respect of regeneration. The Council continues to seek external support but the cuts in public spending and economic turbulence means that there is greatly reduced funding available to councils. The Council has approved schemes based on commercial financial arrangements whereby the required borrowing is financed either by selling acquired assets at a profit or using annual income flows to meet capital financing costs such as interest and the provision for debt repayment. These schemes currently take two forms:

- Wholly owned Council companies acquire assets for housing
- Council owned land developed for housing and commercial regeneration

9.9 The financial implications are reflected in the prudential indicators in Appendix 4. It should be noted that the policy on MRP has been updated to make clear the Council's approach to providing for repayment of debt where asset disposals are part of the financing plan.

9.10 The Council recognises the risk with these commercial schemes. For that reason the associated borrowing and potential revenue costs have been built into the Director of Finance, Resources and Customer Services risk assessment and advice as to the robustness of the Council budget and reserves.

9.11 **Housing Revenue Account Capital Programme**

The HRA Capital Programme has been prepared for 2016/17 in line with currently available resources, including estate renewals. The proposed HRA Capital Programme is a key element of the HRA business plan; this report forms part of tonight's agenda.

The Prudential Code

9.12 The Prudential Code for Capital Investment commenced on 1 April 2004. Within the regime, authorities must have regard to the *Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities- revised in 2011*. The principles behind this Code are that capital investment plans made by the Council are:

- Prudent,
- Affordable
- Sustainable.

9.13 The Code identifies a range of public sector indicators which must be considered by the Council when it makes its decisions about future capital programmes and sets its budget. Capital expenditure plans for 2015/16 to 2019/20 as proposed in this report give rise to a net borrowing requirement for the Council. This has an impact on affordability on the revenue budget due to the financing costs associated with that borrowing.

9.14 **Appendix 4** sets out the Prudential Indicators for the London Borough of Enfield, based on the Capital Programme for 2015/16 to 2018/19 as detailed in this report. As mentioned above, these indicators are specific to the public sector and do not capture the risks and opportunities offered by the debt relating to commercial projects, especially where future disposal of assets created will yield capital gains that are subject to future market forces. For this reason the indicators are split to highlight the scale of the commercially based projects that are subject to the greatest financial opportunities and also risks.

9.15 **Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)**

In accordance with the Government's Capital Finance Regulations, Councils are required to approve a statement in advance of the financial year setting out the method by which they intend to calculate Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). This is the amount which authorities should set aside annually for the repayment of debt relating to capital expenditure financed by borrowing. It should be noted this only refers to non-HRA services – the HRA is exempt from making MRP. The Regulations require authorities to make prudent provision; guidance issued under the regulations set out options by which this can be achieved.

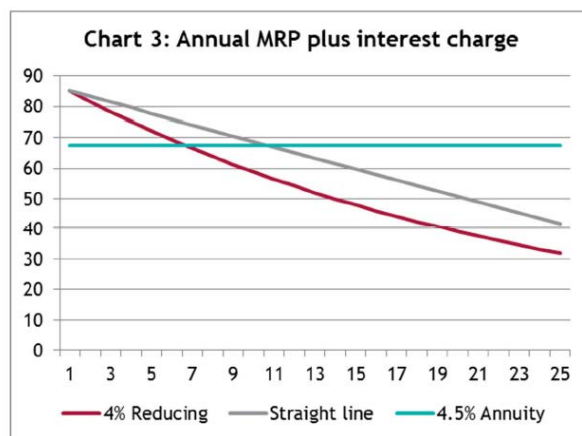
9.16 External Review of the Council's MRP Policy

At a time of increasing pressure on the revenue budget, savings in the annual cost of MRP may reduce the need for savings to be made in front line services. Arlingclose (the Council's Treasury advisors at the time) was commissioned to conduct a review of the Council's existing MRP policy to establish whether there was any opportunity to secure revenue benefits whilst still setting aside a prudent level of MRP in accordance with Government guidance and good accounting practice. This included a review of the existing Capital Financing Requirement and MRP which confirmed the current balance and provision are correct.

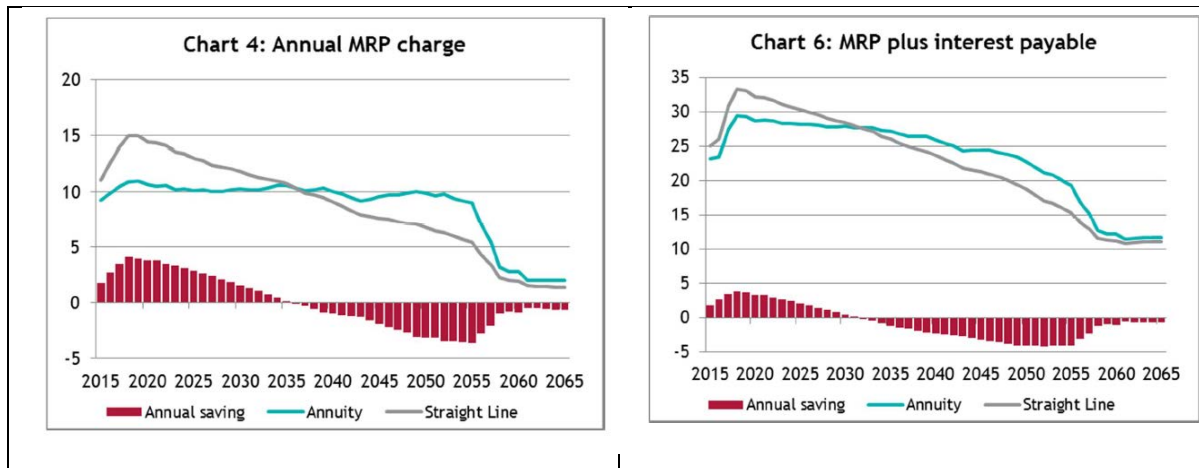
For capital expenditure financed by borrowing since April 2008, the Council has three broad options:

- The 4% reducing balance method (currently used, and only permitted, for supported borrowing)
- The straight line asset life method (currently used for prudential borrowing), and
- The annuity asset life method.

Arlingclose showed graphically (below) that when interest and MRP are taken together the annuity method shows a constant cost where the other two methods show a declining cost. On the grounds that well-maintained assets will generally provide a constant service benefit to the Council or even an increasing benefit once the effect of inflation is taken into account, the annuity method appears technically superior for the calculation of MRP. The constant cost would also be easier to budget for.



It must be recognised that the annuity element of the MRP starts much lower than with the straight line method, but increases over time. This generates much larger savings in the early years, (estimated at £33 million over the next ten years on existing CFR). Taking both MRP and interest into account the annuity method is estimated to save £31m over the next ten years (£26.6m on an NPV basis). Over 50 years there is a £7.2m NPV saving.



The Council is asked to agree to the adoption of the annuity repayment method for borrowing since 2008 with immediate effect during 2015/16. Government Guidance requires that an annual statement on the Council's policy for its MRP should be submitted to Council for approval before the start of the financial year to which the provision will relate but that changes during the year are permitted if approved by full Council. If agreed by Council, this policy will apply from 2015/16. However this policy will be subject to external audit as part of the 2015/16 Statement of Accounts and new external auditor, BDO will review this change in policy as part of the audit of the Councils accounting provision for the repayment of debt. The 2016/17 budget and MTFP does not yet reflect this change pending certification of the annual accounts.

This review only assessed the Council's existing MRP arrangements and further reviews including the MRP provision for PFI schemes may be undertaken and reported back to Council as appropriate.

- 9.17 In the light of the above the Council is asked to approve the policy for the calculation of MRP, which is consistent with the guidance issued under the Regulations as set out in Appendix 4.

9.18 Monitoring and revision to the programme

The monitoring of the Capital Programme, which is led by the Cabinet member for Finance is reported to Cabinet on a quarterly basis, together with the quarterly reporting of the Prudential Indicators. Monitoring statements are signed off by Directors and Lead Members.

The Capital Programme is revised on a continual rolling basis by reporting changes to Cabinet for approval as part of the monitoring process. The programme recommended is based on the latest information available at the time of producing this report. The regular 2015/16 monitoring report to Cabinet will include updates subsequent to this report.

9.19 Treasury Management Strategy & Prudential Indicators

Appendix 4 explains in detail the Prudential Indicators that the Council is required to set and their recommended values to 2019. The indicators are monitored by the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services, reported quarterly to

Cabinet and reviewed annually by the Council. The indicators are consistent with the Council's current commitments, existing plans, the proposals for capital expenditure and financing, and with the Council's approved Treasury Management policy, statement and practices. The tables summarising the Prudential Indicators recommended by the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services are contained within **Appendix 4**.

9.20 **Treasury Management Strategy 2015 to 2019**

The Authority has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management as a statement of its intention to follow best practice. The Council adopted the Code of Practice in January 2002 and the revised Code in November 2011 that will be adopted as part of this report. The other mandatory indicators for treasury management are set out in Appendix 5. The Council is asked to approve the strategy for borrowing and investments in **Appendix 5**.

10. **THE MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN**

- 10.1 This section sets out the implications of the budget proposals in this report for the General Fund Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). They include the impact of the Capital Programme on future revenue expenditure.
- 10.2 The Medium Term Financial Plan is based on an analysis of the key influences on the Council's financial position and an assessment of the main financial risks facing the Council. The financial forecast set out in paragraph 10.3 models income and expenditure and resources available over the next four years and is considered to be the most likely outcome based on the following factors and assumptions.

The key influences and assumptions are:

- **2015 Spending Review & Local Government Finance Settlement**

The Government has announced the settlement for 2016/17. The Medium Term Financial Plan incorporates the latest settlement figures.

The Government has announced radical changes to Local Government Finance arrangements, the most significant at this stage being the 100% localisation of business rates and the ending of Revenue Support Grant. This will be subject to consultation this year and the MTFP will be updated for the latest information. It is certain that the new arrangements will create winners and losers, and as such represent both an opportunity and risk to Enfield and all councils in England.

The current system's risk will remain as a pressure will be created if business rates fall due to closures, economic recession and significant losses due to appeals. There is currently limited protection through the Business Rates Retention (BRR) scheme called the safety net. In year falls in excess of 7.5% of the Council's business rate baseline will be funded by the Government's safety net scheme. Under the new system this protection is unlikely to continue in its present form if at all.

- **Inflation rates and pay increases**

A 1% pay award assumption has been built into the Medium Term Financial Plan for 2016/17. Future years' awards have also been set at 1% in line with current Government policy.

Current inflation is below 1%¹⁰. No general price inflation has been assumed from 2016/17 to 2018/19 (1% in 2019/20). All services are expected to procure services in line with this policy so that all providers of public services contribute to the reductions in public service expenditure. A central provision has been made for unavoidable increases in business rates and employers national insurance contributions. Any other inflationary increases must be managed by the service within its existing budget.

- **Interest Rates**

The Council borrows to fund capital investment in priority services. The Capital Programme includes new borrowing to finance capital investment in schools, highways and regeneration. Provision has been made in the MTFP to fund the ongoing borrowing costs. Although the Council borrows at fixed rates, the cost will depend on the prevailing interest rates at the time of taking out new loans.

The Council earns interest on its cashflow, by lending surplus cash balances for short periods; these cash balances represent unapplied balances, earmarked reserves and capital receipts. The current economic downturn has directly impacted on this income. Interest rates have now been low for a prolonged period and as a result the Council has set up an Equalisation reserve which is being used to mitigate the effect of low interest rates.

- **The on-going effect of existing policies, pressures and growth in priority services**

Provision has been made in the Medium Term Financial Plan for the on-going effect of previous years' additional costs and savings. In addition, the Council has made provision for anticipated cost pressures where they can be identified.

The capital financing costs associated with planned capital investment in highways, streetscene and schools are a significant pressure in the MTFP. The affordability of future capital investment is assessed as part of the MTFP and is increasingly under pressure as the Government reduces support for capital investment. The Council is proactively working to identify external funding grants and generate commercial opportunities (e.g. Meridian Water) to support its Capital Programme and is introducing the Community Infrastructure Levy which will support future regeneration.

- **Local Demographic Pressures & International Refugees**

In revising the Medium Term Financial Plan detailed work has been undertaken on the demand for services to the vulnerable, children and the growing adult population generally. These pressures are set to continue and grow in the medium term. The population of the borough continues to rise each year and the rebasing of local government will not result in any additional funding to meet this demand.

¹⁰ December 2015 Consumer Price Index (CPI) 0.2%.

Councils may now need to assist with the international problem of resettling Syrian refugees. Local authorities could potentially find themselves in a position where their communities were faced with the decision of having to reduce existing local services in order to meet the costs of supporting people in their areas.

Government funding to cover the costs of refugees for the first 12 months have been confirmed. It will be allocated on a per head basis. Councils will receive Government funding of £130m nationally by 2019/20 to help resettle Syrian refugees beyond their first year in the UK. If families arrive steadily over the next four years, the Government will need to monitor the situation to ensure the scheme is adequately funded. As well as accommodation, school places and employment opportunities, some of the most vulnerable will also need ongoing support from health and social care services to cope with injuries, disabilities and to recover from the severe trauma they have experienced.

Housing costs in the London are a significant barrier to council participation in the programme. Although these refugees are entitled to public funds there is a gap between Local Housing Allowance and market rents. Without adequate Government funding both locally and regionally, councils' ability to resettle new arrivals will be limited.

A London wide scheme through the GLA is being developed with Government and details of cost recovery are still not entirely settled.

- **Risks, contingencies and balances**

There are risks inherent in the Medium Term Financial Plan for the reasons summarised above and exemplified in Section 11 of this report. A number of key items in the plan cannot be estimated with accuracy. The figures in the plan also assume that significant savings will be made. In this situation, it is essential to maintain sufficient balances, not only to deal with unforeseen events but also to cover the potential risk of not achieving the savings required. In addition, the Council will need to maintain adequate reserves for future commitments.

- 10.3 The Council will work to minimise Council Tax increases in later years. No final decision has been taken on taxation levels for 2017/18 and later years, but a 1.99% annual increase plus the Government Social Care Council Tax precept of 2% has been included for planning purposes. The following table summarises the current financial forecast for the period of the plan (2016/17 – 2019/20):

Table 15: Medium Term Financial Plan	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000
Council Tax Base Provision	100,917	107,915	112,531	117,021
Inflation / Pay Awards	2,600	2,500	2,500	4,500
Other cost increases	12,198	4,103	9,341	10,500
Savings Identified	(12,861)	(9,868)	(6,967)	(4,328)
Reductions in Government Funding	11,699	13,359	7,438	6,160
Full Year Effect of Previous years	(8,144)	(7,919)	(5,973)	850
Gap still to be found	0	1,122	(1,849)	(13,015)
Collection Fund	1,506	1,319	0	0
Council Tax Requirement	107,915	112,531	117,021	121,688
Taxbase (91,714 2015/16)	94,317	94,579	94,579	94,579
Band D Charge	£1,144.17	£1,189.81	£1,237.29	£1,286.63
% tax change	3.99%	3.99%	3.99%	3.99%

- 10.4 Many factors affect the Council's future financial position which can be estimated with some degree of confidence for the first year of the plan (2016/17) but become increasingly uncertain for later years. It is therefore essential to test the sensitivity of the plan to changes in the main assumptions. The figures in the following table illustrate the extent to which the plan would be affected by such changes:

Table 16: Sensitivity Indicators	Budget impact £'000	Council Tax impact %
1% change in pay	1,500	1.5%
1% increase in departmental price inflation across income & expenditure	2,000	2.0%
0.5% increase in interest rates (benefit to the Council)	(300)	-0.3%
1% increase in homecare costs	180	0.2%
1% increase in care costs for Older People	200	0.2%
1% change in Settlement Funding Assessment based on 2015/16	1,260	1.3%

- 10.5 In future if Members wish to increase investment in existing services or develop new services, or if demographic or other changes result in greater financial pressures, additional resources will not be achievable through efficiency savings elsewhere in the budget.
- 10.6 The Council is clear as to the financial pressures it is facing and is determined to deliver cashable savings that keep Council Tax low whilst at the same time maintaining or improving the quality of priority services wherever possible. However, it also recognises that efficiency savings are not inexhaustible and continuing reductions to public sector funding make cuts to services inevitable.
- 10.7 The National Audit Office (NAO) has warned in its first assessment of the sector's financial robustness that the government must establish mechanisms for dealing with "widespread financial failure" in local authorities. The report stated that Whitehall was failing to understand the combined effects of its policy reforms on councils' finances.

- 10.8 Despite councils having “generally coped well” with the significant cuts made to their budgets, the NAO’s head warned that councils would struggle to absorb further cuts over the next two years without reducing services.

10.9 Bridging the budget gap from 2017/18 onwards

Reductions in local government funding are included in the 2015 Spending review until 2019/20 at least. The impact of 100% localisation of business rates locally cannot yet be determined although nationally the Government intend the change to be cost neutral at the national level. The Council’s medium term financial planning process recognises this uncertainty and it is clear that savings in addition to those in this report will be needed between 2018/19 and 2019/20 to balance the budget.

Medium Term Financial Plan Budget Gap	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Budget Gap (surplus)- future years	0	(1,122)	1,849	13,015

This remains a significant challenge with the efficiencies that have already been banked over the last four years. Despite these substantial cuts in government grants, Enfield remains a successful, high performing Council, continuing to deliver high quality services across the borough.

10.10 Enfield 2017

A significant element of the savings built into the Medium Term Financial Plan depend on the delivery of the Council’s transformation programme, Enfield 2017. This will ensure that the Council is able to deliver services to our customers that are sustainable, efficient, cost effective, local and available when they need them, whilst improving overall access to services.

We are evolving to ensure that we continue to meet the demands being placed on us by a changing world and the expectations of our residents.

To maximise synergies across the Council, and reduce delivery risk, the Enfield 2017 programme will co-ordinate and deliver transformation across all areas of the Council, and deliver improved outcomes across all services, with over 80% of all customer outcomes being resolved at the first point of contact.

To achieve this, we will blend the best skills from a range of programme partners, including Enfield, Microsoft, PWC and Ernst & Young, who will work in partnership as one team, drawing on each other’s core strengths across the next two years.

10.11 Key Principles of the Medium Term Financial Plan

The Medium Term Financial Plan is based on a number of key principles and assumptions. These are:

- That savings identified will be implemented to allow benefit realisation as soon as practicable.
- The Medium Term Financial Plan assumes a 1.99%¹¹ increase in Council Tax and a Social Care Council Tax precept of 2.0% for each year over the period of the Plan.
- That the demographic pressures the Borough faces are regularly reviewed and updated throughout the lifetime of the plan.
- That all risks related to both the delivery of the proposals in the plan and any future uncertainties are reviewed on a regular basis.
- Minimum balances of around £14m are maintained in accordance with the latest Finance Resilience Review carried out by external auditors.

10.12 **Education – schools**

The Department for Education has announced the position on schools funding for 2016/17. This is set out in the report (para 5.13).

10.13 **Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

The Medium Term Plan for the Housing Revenue Account is included in the HRA estimates report elsewhere on this agenda.

10.14 **Fees & Charges- Regeneration & Environment 2016/17**

The current (2015/16) and proposed fees and charges for 2016/17 for services and materials provided by the Regeneration and Environment Department are set out in Appendix 12 of this report. In completing the exercise managers have sought to fully understand the cost of delivering the various functions and benchmarked the proposed charges against relevant comparators.

In several areas charge increases reflect the significant on-going investment by the council despite significant reductions in government funding. Charges related to the parks and cemetery services have been benchmarked across neighbouring boroughs and are priced accordingly and competitively. There is a clear recognition that better facilities and services are required and expected of the council and we will continue to address this need.

It should be noted that all commercial charges are included in a separate part 2 report to ensure confidentiality.

It is recommended that the revised fees and charges for Regeneration & Environmental Services are agreed as set out in **Appendix 12**. All proposed charges will become live on 1st April 2016 unless otherwise stated.

¹¹ To ensure equivalent increases in all bands this equates to 1.98% in practice.

10.15 Fees & Charges - Health, Housing and Adult Social Care 2016/17

The current charges for 2015/16 and proposed charges for 2016/17 (subject to consultation) for services provided by Adult Social Care within Health, Housing & Adult Social Care are set out in **Appendix 11** of this report. The allowances and disregards proposed for 2016/17 are also set out in Appendix 11.

The annual review of charging for services has been completed and will be subject to a consultation period up to March 2016. All charges within the policy will reflect the commissioned cost of services provided in keeping with the requirements of the Care Act 2014 which replaces previous guidance under the Fairer Charging regulations (non-residential services) and CRAG (residential services).

Benefit Uplifts

Disability Benefits have not changed in 2016/17 from the levels set in 2015/16. The basic state pension rate has increased from its current rate of £115.95 per week by 2.89% to £119.30 in 2016/17.

Residential Charges

The Care Act 2014 requires Social Services authorities to recover the full charge for residential care subject to the allowances and discretions available under the statutory charging scheme. The service user will contribute their assessed charge up to the full cost of the service. The full cost of the service will always be charged to other Local Authorities or Independent Agencies using the authority's services. The proposed weekly charge for in house residential care will increase in line with the uplift amount awarded for state pensions of 2.89%.

Residential respite will be charged on the basis of a flat rate contribution for people with savings below £23,250. These are based on the minimum living allowance rates minus personal allowance.

Community Based Services

These are services provided under the duties of the Care Act 2014. The Care Act 2014 regulations for assessing and charging replaced from 1st April 2015 the previous legislation (S17 Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Act 1983 and Department of Health Fairer Charging Guidance) which gives local authorities the power to make reasonable charges for these services.

The authority may not require the service user to pay more for these services where their means are such that it would not be reasonably practicable for them to pay that amount. For people who fund the full cost of their services, the local authority must not charge an amount which is in excess of the costs of delivering those services (for example, overhead costs like the cost of an assessment must not be charged for). However, the local authority may charge for some services it provides (the cost of brokering support plans, for example).

In keeping with national guidance only service users with sufficient available weekly income and/or savings/capital over £23,250 will be liable to pay the full charge. Currently those people whose assessed charge is below £2.50 per week

receive a free service as the cost of administering and collecting payment exceeds this amount. This will remain in 2016/17.

It is recommended that the proposed charges for services arranged by Adult Social Care and the proposed allowances and disregards are agreed as set out in **Appendix 11**.

Transport

Contribution will be determined by financial assessment – this will be at cost of provision for full charge clients. Transport costs to be separated out from day-care costs.

10.16 Fees & Charges- Council Tax Enforcement

'Regulation 34(7) of the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992 No.613) provides that when granting a liability order the court shall make an order reflecting the aggregate of the outstanding council tax and "a sum of an amount equal to the costs reasonably incurred by the applicant in obtaining the order."

From the 1st April 2016 the court costs reasonably incurred by the Council to be charged are as follows (No change from 2015/16):

	Issues of a Summons £	Issue of a Liability Order £	Total Costs £
Council Tax	70.00	25.00	95.00
Business Rates	90.00	45.00	135.00

11. BUDGET RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

11.1 Throughout the budget process, officers have kept under review the key risks, uncertainties and opportunities that could have implications for the Council's financial position in 2016/17 and in the medium term. The systematic review, particularly of risks and mitigating actions is a key part of any effective planning system and therefore crucial in the budget setting process, a process reinforced by the external review of resilience discussed below.

In previous audit reviews it was recommended that the Council should continue:

- To ensure that the Medium Term Financial Plan remains responsive given the scale of the savings still required and the financial uncertainty that remains within the timeframe of the Plan.
- To maintain appropriate levels of earmarked reserves.

All of these areas and the Council's approach are reviewed as part of this report. The key assumptions are set out in paragraph 10.2 whilst the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services assessment of balances and resources is set out in **Appendix 8**.

12 CONTINGENCIES & GENERAL BALANCES

Contingency and Contingent Items

- 12.1 The Budget includes a central contingency of £1m for unforeseen circumstances. The Council also holds centrally a number of contingent items relating to spending requirements that are expected to arise at some point in the budget year but about which there is some uncertainty regarding the timing or magnitude of the financial impact. In 2015/16 contingency has been utilised in order to mitigate pressures relating to No Recourse to Public Funds.
- 12.2 The Funding Challenge mentioned earlier in the report draws attention to the continued pressure relating to No Recourse to Public Funds resources in Enfield and across the London boroughs.
- 12.3 The Council's policy will continue to be one of containing spending within the budgets set for each department without recourse to the central contingency other than in exceptional circumstances. However, there are significant risks facing the Council in 2016/17 and through the period of the Medium Term Financial Plan. **Appendix 6** provides details of the high risk areas identified corporately and by departments. In view of these levels of risk it is recommended that the central contingency be retained at £1m for 2016/17.

12.4 General Balances and the 2015/16 Revenue Monitoring

The Council's general balance (excluding schools) stood at £14m as at 31 March 2015. The latest 2015/16 Revenue Monitoring report to Cabinet forecasts a departmental overspend of £1.6m.

- 12.5 The level of balances is examined each year along with the level of reserves and contingencies, in light of the risks facing the Authority in the medium term. Following consideration of risks outlined in **Appendix 6** it is recommended that the General Fund balance be maintained at £14m.

12.6 Earmarked Reserves

Council reserves are held to meet the cost of specific one-off projects or specific risks. Any balance on reserves once the projects are completed or the risk has ceased is returned to General Fund balances.

A list of the Council's Earmarked Reserves and the purposes for which they are held is set out in **Appendix 7(a)**. Planned movements in the balances over the next three years are shown in **Appendix 7(b)**. These are split between revenue and capital projects which are included in the MTFP and Capital Programme respectively.

The current level of available general Fund specific reserves is forecast to reduce from £55.6m as at 31st March 2015 to £14.1m by 31st March 2020 based on the projects currently planned. The use of reserves will be monitored and project revised depending on competing priorities for investment to generate revenue savings.

It is also recommended that any uncommitted departmental resources at year end are added to central reserves so they can be managed more flexibly to support the achievement of corporate priorities.

13. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RESOURCES AND CUSTOMER SERVICES

13.1 Financial Comments

The Local Government Act 2003 places a duty on the Chief Finance Officer to report to Council as part of the budget process on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves. Statutory guidance in this area is provided by Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) Bulletin 78 (Nov 2008) and is the basis on which the Chief Finance Officer's annual financial risk assessment has been updated in the Council Budget report to Cabinet. A full statement of robustness is provided at **Appendix 8(a)**.

The 2016/17 budget has been prepared taking into account the following:

- Specific cost pressures set out in 7.2.
- The reduction and changes in central Government funding over the period of the Medium Term Financial Plan.
- Provision for legislative change and changes to the Council's statutory responsibilities;
- The estimated impact of underlying cost pressures, evidenced by financial monitoring reports in the current year;

Taking into account the budget risks and uncertainties, and assuming that the recommendations set out above are agreed, the Council's contingencies and balances are considered prudent.

13.2 Legal Implications

The report sets out the basis upon which recommendations will be made for the adoption of a lawful budget and setting of council tax. The setting of the council budget is a matter for the Council, having considered recommendations by the Cabinet. The Council's budget-setting process is set out in the Constitution.

The Council has various legal and fiduciary duties in relation to the budget and setting of council tax. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Chief Finance Officer to report to Council as part of the budget process on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves. The Council is required by the Local Government Finance Act 1992 to make specific estimates of gross revenue expenditure and anticipated income leading to the setting of the overall budget and council tax. The amount of council tax must be sufficient to meet the Council's legal and financial commitments, ensure the proper discharge of its statutory duties and lead to a balanced budget.

Members are obliged to take into account all relevant considerations and disregard all irrelevant considerations in seeking to ensure that the Council acts lawfully in adopting a budget and setting council tax. Members should note that

where a service is provided pursuant to a statutory duty, the Council cannot fail to discharge it properly.

In considering the budget for 2016/17, the Council must also consider its on-going duties under the Equality Act to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; and advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not and foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. The Council must consider how its decisions will contribute towards meeting these duties in light of other relevant circumstances such as economic and practical considerations.

Members should note some of the actions to deliver proposed savings for future years have not yet taken place and may require specific statutory and/or legal procedures to be followed.

Finally, Members should have regard to s106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 which provides that members who are in arrears council tax for two or more months may not vote on matters concerning the level of council tax or the administration of it.

13.3 Property Implications

As outlined in the report, particularly in relation to the Capital Programme.

14. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 14.1 The Council operates a budget planning and consultation process during which a wide range of options are considered in detail before recommendations are made. Issues raised and discussed have greatly contributed to this report including information from the Budget Consultation set out elsewhere in this report.

As part of its planning for both 2016/17 and future years the Council has considered future levels of Council Tax.

15. REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 15.1 To set the Council's Budget Requirement and level of Council Tax for 2016/17 within the timescales set out in legislation.
- 15.2 To agree the Treasury Management Prudential Indicators and the Capital Programme for 2016/17.

16. KEY RISKS

As outlined in section 11 and **Appendix 6**.

17. IMPACT ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

- 17.1 **Fairness for All** – The recommendations in the report fully accord with this Council priority. Where the budget proposals affect services to the public, Predictive Equality Impact Assessments have been completed by the relevant service

department. The purpose of these assessments is to identify where and how proposed or changed policies and/or services could improve the Council's ability to serve all members of the community fairly and improve the effectiveness of the Council by making sure it does not discriminate and that it promotes equality.

17.2 **Growth and Sustainability** – The recommendations in the report accord with this Council priority. A number of initiatives in this budget support the regeneration of Enfield. In addition, the Authority procures goods and services where possible from the local area in order to generate the local economy.

17.3 **Strong Communities** – The recommendations in the report fully accord with this Council priority.

18. EQUALITIES IMPACT IMPLICATIONS

18.1 The Council is committed to Fairness for All to apply throughout all work and decisions made. The Council serves the whole borough fairly, tackling inequality through the provision of excellent services for all, targeted to meet the needs of each area. The Council will listen to and understand the needs of all its communities.

18.2 The Council does not discriminate on grounds of age, colour, disability, ethnic origin, gender, HIV status, immigration status, marital status, social or economic status, nationality or national origins, race, faith, religious beliefs, responsibility for dependants, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy and maternity, trade union membership or unrelated criminal conviction. The Council will promote equality of access and opportunity for those in our community who suffer from unfair treatment on any of these grounds including those disadvantaged through multiple forms of discrimination.

18.3 The use of Equality Impact Assessments helps the Council to analyse and assess the impact of services and policies which will help achieve its aims. The Council recognises that undertaking full assessments will help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Council by ensuring that residents and service users' needs are met

18.4 The Council's budget is not subject to a single Equality Impact Assessment, as it is far too complex for this approach. Instead, some budget proposals require change or new services and policies and, in these cases, the relevant service has responsibility to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment which evaluates how the proposal will impact on all parts of the community. The impact assessment must include consultation with affected people and organisations

19. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The key priorities and targets within the Council's Improvement Plan have been one of the drivers for the proposals in this report regarding the allocation of the Council's capital and revenue resources.

20. HEALTH & SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

Health & safety implications if relevant were taken into account as part of the budget setting process.

21. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS

To date the Council has implemented a robust redeployment programme and worked closely with the trade unions to identify a number of initiatives which have minimised the number of compulsory redundancies over the past two years. Given the financial pressures identified in this report, the Council will be exploring a range of options to ensure that it's human resources are appropriately used and allocated in the future with a view to delivering efficient services with reduced budgets.

22. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

The public health implications are referred to in section 5.12.

Budget Consultation – 2016/17

Summary Conclusions

- Majority support for Council Tax increase
- Support for introduction and/or increase in charges for some services
- Priority services: Refuse collection, Adult social services, road maintenance and street cleansing
- Priorities for reduction: Theatres, Museums and galleries, sports activities and car parks.
- Focus groups clearly highlighted concern over implementation and protecting vulnerable groups.

2016-17 Budget Consultation



APPENDIX 1

Results are based on responses from 3,334 across Enfield.
The survey was available for completion between 15 November 2015 and 29 January 2016.

This spreadsheet only displays the results of those who provided definitive responses to the questions. Those who selected responses such as 'neither' or 'don't know', have not been accounted for in these tables.

Where results do not sum to 100%, this may be due to multiple responses, computer rounding or the exclusion of don't knows/not stated.

An asterisk (*) represents a value of less than one half of one per cent, but greater than zero.

		Total
Q1	In which postal district do you live?	
	Base:	3333
	EN1 (Enfield Town area)	601
	EN2 (Chase area)	530
	EN3 (Ponders End area)	310
	EN4 (Cockfosters area)	90
	N9 (Edmonton Green area)	295
	N11 (Bowes and Southgate Green area)	95
	N13 (Palmers Green area)	400
	N14 (Southgate area)	387
	N18 (Upper Edmonton area)	131
	N21 (Winchmore Hill area)	421
	Prefer not to say	54
Other	19	
Q2	Do you receive either Council Tax Support and/or Housing Benefit?	
	Base:	3330
	Both	3%
	Council Tax Support	4%
	Housing Benefit	1%
	None	89%
	Prefer not to say	3%
	Receives benefit	8%
	Does not receive benefit	89%
Q3	What services do you feel the Council should prioritise its increasingly limited resources on? <i>Multiple response</i>	
	Base:	
	Refuse collection	55%
	Adults and older people's social services	38%
	Road maintenance	35%
	Street cleansing	35%
	Security and safety	33%
	Pavement maintenance	28%
	Parks and open spaces	25%
	Children's social services	24%
	Street lighting	22%
	School improvement	21%
	Economic development	21%
	Health improvement	20%
	Facilities for young people	16%
	Libraries	14%
	Local tip / household recycling centre	13%
	Homelessness service/support	15%
	Green maintenance	14%
	Doorstep recycling	11%
	Leisure centres and swimming pools	9%
	Council Tax and benefits services (enquiries)	8%
	Sports courses and activities	4%
Public car parks	3%	
Museums and galleries	3%	
Theatres	2%	
Other	5%	

		Total
Q4	What services do you feel the Council should prioritise for reduction? <i>Multiple response</i>	
	Base:	
	Theatres	49%
	Museums and galleries	45%
	Sports activities and courses	33%
	Public car parks	33%
	Council Tax and benefits services (enquiries)	30%
	Leisure centres and swimming pools	24%
	Doorstep recycling	16%
	Libraries	16%
	Green maintenance	15%
	Economic development	14%
	Homelessness services/support	12%
	Health improvement	11%
	School improvement	10%
	Street lighting	9%
	Parks and open spaces	8%
	Facilities for young people	8%
	Local tip / household waste recycling centre	7%
	Pavement maintenance	6%
Refuse collection	6%	
Children's social services	5%	
Road maintenance	5%	
Street cleansing	4%	
Adults and older people's social services	4%	
Security and safety	4%	
Other	10%	

Q5	Which of the following services, provided or supported by the Council, have you or your household used or benefited from in the last 12 months? <i>Multiple response</i>	
	Base:	
	Parks and open spaces	75%
	Local tip / household waste recycling centre	67%
	Public car parks	50%
	Libraries	49%
	Leisure centres and swimming pools	33%
	Theatres	21%
	Museums and galleries	19%
	Schools	19%
	Council Tax and benefits services (enquiries)	12%
	Adults and older people's social services	10%
	Sports activities and courses	9%
	Facilities for young people	5%
	Children's social services	2%
	Homelessness services / support	1%
	None of those listed	3%

Q6	If there are any services, that you believe are not currently provided online, or that you would like to see made available through the Council website (www.enfield.gov.uk), let us know. <i>Open-ended question</i>	
	Base:	396
<p>Most popular issues raised: Greater functionality relating to Highways issues (for example, reporting faulty street lights or trees that need to trimming) and ability to set-up an online account for payments (for example, changing direct debit details and making payments. Both issues raised by 15 respondents</p>		

Q7	To what extent do you agree or disagree the Council should consider raising the level of Council Tax in order to protect services?	
	Base: <i>Those who have a clear preference</i>	2925
	Strongly agree	19%
	Tend to agree	38%
	Tend to disagree	14%
	Strongly disagree	29%
	Agree	57%
	Disagree	43%
Net agree	14%	

		Total
Q8	By how much do you think it is reasonable for the authority to increase Council Tax in order to protect some services? Open-ended question. NB only includes those who selected 'tend to agree' or 'strongly agree' to Q7)	
	Base: Those who 'agree' to Q7	
	Less than 1%	1672
	1% to 1.99% (£0.21 to £0.42 per week)	11%
	2% to 2.99% (£0.42 to £0.63 per week)	15%
	3% to 3.99% (£0.63 to £0.84 per week)	21%
	4% to 4.99% (£0.85 to £1.06 per week)	9%
	5% more (£1.06 or above per week)	4%
	Average Council Tax increase (mean)	40%
	4.67%	

Q8	<i>N.B. a value of '0' is given to those who selected 'tend to disagree' or 'strongly disagree' to Q7</i>	
	Base: Those who express a preference in Q7	2925
	Average (mean)	2.67%

Q9	Another way in which the Council can prevent some services being cut or reduced, would be to introduce or increase charges. To what extent do you agree or disagree the Council should consider this as an option?	
	Base: Those who expressed a clear preference	
	Strongly agree	2686
	Tend to agree	12%
	Tend to disagree	43%
	Strongly disagree	20%
	Agree	55%
	Disagree	45%
	Net agree	10%

Q10	If you have any comments on how the Council should prioritise spending or make savings to help find the anticipated £50million in savings by 2019/20, let us know? Open-ended	
	Base:	1647
	Reduce staff and councillors / reduce wages and expense (251)	15%
	Scrap / cut / stop Cycle Enfield (210)	13%

No other issue raised by more than 3% of respondents

		Total
Base:		
Gender		
Male		46%
Female		46%
Prefer not to say / no response		8%
Which age group applies to you?		
18 or under		*
19-24		1%
25-29		2%
30-34		4%
35-39		5%
40-44		6%
45-49		8%
50-54		10%
55-59		11%
60-64		10%
65-69		14%
70-74		9%
75-79		5%
80 or over		8%
Prefer not to say / no response		8%
Ethnicity		
English/Welsh/Scottish/N Irish/British		66%
Irish		2%
Greek		1%
Greek Cypriot		3%
Turkish		*
Turkish Cypriot		1%
Italian		1%
Polish		*
Russian		0
Kurdish		*
Gypsy/ Irish Traveller		*
Romany		*
White and Black Caribbean		1%
White and Black African		1%
Mixed European		1%
Indian		3%
Pakistani		*
Bangladeshi		*
Sri Lankan		1%
Chinese		1%
Caribbean		2%
Ghanaian		*
Nigerian		*
Somali		*
Arab		0
Other		4%
Don't know/ prefer not to say		12%
Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?		
Base:		
Yes, limited a little		6%
Yes, limited a lot		12%
No		74%
Prefer not to say/No response		8%

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE BUDGET MEETING - 1.2.2016

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
BUDGET MEETING
HELD ON MONDAY, 1 FEBRUARY 2016****COUNCILLORS
PRESENT**

OSC Committee Members: Cllr Derek Levy (Chair), Cllr Krystle Fonyonga (Vice-Chair), Cllr Katherine Chibah, Cllr Abdul Abdullahi, Cllr Edward Smith, Cllr Joanne Laban

Cabinet Members: Cllr Doug Taylor, Cllr Achilleas Georgiou, Cllr Nneka Keazor, Cllr Andrew Stafford, Cllr Alev Cazimoglu, Cllr Daniel Anderson, Cllr Ahmet Oykenner, Cllr Ayfer Orhan, Cllr Yasemin Brett, Cllr Alan Sitkin

Associate Cabinet Members: Cllr George Savva, Cllr Vicki Pite, Cllr Bambos Charalambous

OFFICERS:

Rob Leak (Chief Executive), James Rolfe (Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services), Isabel Brittain (AD Finance), Ray James (Director of Health, Housing and Adult Social Care), Ian Davis (Director of Environment & Regeneration), Tony Theodoulou (Director of Schools and Children's Services), Ilhan Basharan (Communities and Resident Engagement Services Team Manager), Phil Webb (Consultation and Resident Engagement Co-ordinator) Claire Johnson (Scrutiny and Member Services Manager), Jane Jubby (Scrutiny Officer)

Also Attending: 25 Members of the Public

352**WELCOME AND APOLOGIES**

Attendees and residents were welcomed to the meeting.

Apologies were received from Simon Goulden, Anthony Murphy, Alicia Meniru, Bindi Nagra and Jenny Tosh. Apologies for lateness were received from Ray James.

353**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

No declarations of interest were received.

354**LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD BUDGET CONSULTATION 2016/17**

The Chair outlined the structure and process for the meeting, in line with the Budget Programme, as follows:

Introduction to Budget Consultation, Findings and the Council's Options

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James Rolfe, Director of Finance, Resources and Customer Services, gave a presentation, the key points of which were as follows:

- The Council's Medium Term Financial Plan set out the Council's financial planning for the next four years.
- Pressures and risks on the Council's financial position included:
 - the Government's Spending Review announced late last year, which changed levels of Government funding;
 - An increasing population and an increased birth rate;
 - An ageing population;
 - Increased costs associated with developing new housing;
 - Rising costs associated with inflation and pay (for example, the National Living Wage);
 - An upturn in the property market which in particular impacted upon the costs of providing temporary accommodation.
- Government funding had fallen from £190m in 10/11 to £91m in 19/20. This represented therefore a drop of over £100m, which in real terms, was closer to £120m.
- A number of savings proposals had already been agreed at the Cabinet Meeting in November, leaving a budget gap of between £4.5 and £5m, for which further savings proposals had been put forward which were still subject to Cabinet and Council agreement.
- The Budget would therefore be balanced in Year 1 of the Medium Term Financial Plan, with a rising deficit of £133,000 in Year 2, £20m in Year 3 and £13m in Year 4.
- Much work would therefore need to be undertaken in future years to bridge these deficits.

The following questions and comments were then taken:

Cllr Smith felt that the presentation gave a false impression of the situation, and that the cuts in Government Grant were only one part of the whole picture. Referring to a recent comment by Greg Clark (Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government), it was the Government's intention that more finance should be raised locally through initiatives such as the Better Care Fund and increased taxation. He added that it was also the Government's intention that the 'books would be balanced' by 2020.

James Rolfe acknowledged this point but responded that there was not yet enough information regarding devolving, for example, Business Rates, to anticipate or analyse the full effect these would have. Central Government funding had decreased dramatically and there was no guaranteed replacement finance.

Cllr Taylor added that the recent Spending Review had outlined more significant funding decreases than anticipated. Outer London boroughs had been particularly badly affected and grant damping continued to be an issue. Enfield's needs assessment had been artificially restricted over time leading to £100m in lost income. Enfield's per capita funding amount was significantly

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lower than many other London Boroughs; for example, Westminster had a per capita spend of £916, Hammersmith & Fulham £900 and Kensington & Chelsea £815. Cllr Taylor argued that this was not an acceptable situation; Enfield was experiencing rises in population but this was not properly reflected in funding levels.

It was acknowledged that grant damping was an issue that both parties had sought to address, but remained a significant matter.

Ilhan Basharan, Consultation and Resident Engagement Services Team Manager, then gave a presentation on the results and methodology of the Budget Consultation for 16/17, the key points of which were as follows:

- The Consultation for this year had taken place within the context of the significant financial challenges facing all local authorities and the methodology used sought to give residents the best opportunity for participation.
- Three public meetings had been held; chaired by the Associate Cabinet Members in their respective areas. An Online Questionnaire had also been available from 15 November 2015 to 29 January 2016. In addition, a Budget Consultation Publication document had been posted to every household and Focus Group meetings had been held in order to ensure engagement with harder-to-reach members of the community. Additional meetings had also been undertaken at the specific request of certain groups, for example, the Over 50s Forum and the Enfield Racial Equality Council. A communications campaign of press articles and posters had further publicised the Consultation.
- Unfortunately, the Associate Cabinet Member meetings had been poorly attended, however, there had been a high level of response, higher than previous years, to the Budget Consultation document and Online Questionnaire (2,246 and 1,088 responses respectively).
- Residents were asked to list services they would like to prioritise and those they were prepared to see reduced. Residents were also asked if they would support a rise in Council Tax and the percentage rise they would be prepared to see, as well as support for increases in fees and charges.
- Organisations that had participated in the Focus Group meetings had included the Royal British Legion, Enfield Voluntary Action, and representatives of the LGBT and BME communities.
- Most voluntary organisations supported a rise in Council Tax of 1.99% but were concerned that vulnerable residents should be protected against the adverse effects of any such rise.
- There was strong support expressed for further consultation in order to assess the impact of any changes or increases in Council Tax and charges.
- Most respondents were not in receipt of Council benefits. No particular postcodes had been targeted for consultation; residents were self-selecting in this respect.
- The top four priority services chosen by residents were refuse collection, adult social care, road maintenance and street cleansing.

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- The top four services for reduction were theatres, museums and galleries, sports activities and free car parks.
- 1,672 respondents agreed to a rise in Council Tax, 1,253 disagreed.
- Three quarters of those who agreed to a rise in Council Tax supported a rise of 2% or more. A rise of more than 1.99% would require a referendum.
- As with a proposed rise in Council Tax, residents were concerned to protect vulnerable people against any rises in fees and charges.

The following questions were then taken:

Q: It is reassuring that a number of methods were undertaken during the Consultation. However, the sample size seems small – is this typical of consultation response levels generally?

A: The response to this year's Budget Consultation was in fact one of the largest response rates to the Budget Consultation so far. 1,100 responses is usually taken as sufficient for a resident survey and we received over 3,000 responses.

Q: Take-up of the Associate Cabinet Member meetings was disappointing. What do you think should be done in future to build attendance levels at such meetings?

A: Public meetings around the Budget Consultation are unfortunately, often not perceived as very exciting generally and we did run a communications campaign around these meetings to encourage people to attend. Starting this campaign earlier may be the way forward.

Q: The Questionnaire does seem to be very limited and simplistic in its approach. It seems that the background material that was supplied in the past has disappeared over time; why is this? If more information was provided perhaps there would be a greater level of interest and response.

A: We feel that the simplicity of the Questionnaire was in fact a point in its favour as it allowed residents to focus on the key issues. The format of the Questionnaire was derived from consultation with a number of stakeholders and we did aim for a good balance. The Focus Groups did ask for more specific information and it may be that a further, more targeted, consultation may be useful.

Q: How many people attended each of the Associate Cabinet Member meetings and was there a balance of attendance across the East and West of the Borough?

A: 4 or 5 people attended the meeting held in Palmers Green; there was no public attendance at the other two meetings. It was therefore important that we ensured a higher level of response from the Focus Groups and other methods of survey.

The Chair expressed concern on behalf of the Committee at this area of the Consultation and asked that the issue be addressed for future Consultations.

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Cllr Georgiou commented that the appropriate balance needed to be found between providing too much, or too little information and he felt that this was achieved, as evidenced by the level of response. The Consultation had been given careful consideration to ensure this was the case. It was acknowledged, however, that the Associate Cabinet Member meetings had not worked as anticipated and lessons would be learned from this.

Q: There appears to have been a lower level of response to the Consultation in the East (Edmonton) area of the Borough. How will this be addressed for future consultations?

A: We have offered the Consultation in various formats, including a translation service, to try and raise the level of engagement. A total of 426 responses were received from the Edmonton area this year, we recognise this could be better. We may look at different Focus Groups that could target certain communities in the area next year.

Consideration of Further Savings Proposals from the Budget Consultation

The Chair invited Directors to outline the savings proposals for their Departments, as follows:

Regeneration and Environment

- There would be a restructure and reduction of the Council's PCSO Policing Team. Increased resources would be deployed on Housing Estates and across the Borough to tackle specific crime themes such as Anti-Social Behaviour and theft from the person.
- The cost of administering the Controlled Parking Zone Permits scheme was currently greater than the income generated. It was proposed to introduce new charges and a consultation was due to take place in this regard.
- There would be a budget reduction in Regulatory Services.
- The Shopmobility service would be moved to a traded service.
- It was proposed to increase allotment costs in order to fully cover the cost of toilet maintenance at these sites.
- There would be a reduction in street cleansing in more urban areas.
- There would be a reduction in the frequency of parks cleaning; it was proposed to change the volunteer agreement in order to increase the use of volunteers to help with cleaning at peak periods.
- The Associate Cabinet Members would act as the main communication point for the Friends of Parks; with a consequent reduction in Public Realm Improvement Officer posts.

The following questions and comments were then taken:

Q: Given the changes to the PCSO contract, how would parks be policed in the future?

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- A: We have been working with the Metropolitan Police to look at what the policing model should be for the Borough. The Police employ a formula in order to calculate appropriate policing numbers and are satisfied that the proposals outlined still provide a safe level of policing. The Council is, in fact, putting in an additional resource; moving from using PCSOs to deploying full Police Officers in housing estates and a small pool of around 6 Officers to deal with specific issues across the Borough, including those occurring in parks.
- Q: Wouldn't transferring the Shopmobility service to another Department simply be creating a pressure elsewhere?
- A: The Shopmobility service will ultimately be a traded services company and therefore self-funded.
- Q: Were the Friends of Parks consulted prior to the proposal to change the volunteer agreement and, given that the recent Associate Cabinet Member meetings were poorly attended, should we not be looking to keep the Public Realm Improvement Officers, given the good relationship they have developed with the Friends of Parks?
- A: We do not believe our proposals will significantly alter our relationship with the Friends of Parks; we still believe we can support Friends of Parks through the new solution. We recognise the role the Public Realm Improvement Officers have played in this regard, but the level of savings needed to be found means that we have to consider all options.
- Q: Given that street cleansing has been identified as a high priority for residents by the Budget Consultation 16/17, will this view be taken into account when considering these savings proposals at Cabinet?
- A: All of the comments made at this Committee will be taken into account.
- Q: Why has the level of policing increased given the financial challenges the Council faces?
- A: We know how strongly people feel about policing in the Borough and have tried to maintain a good balance. The Council has recognised the need to be responsive to where crime actually takes place and the new arrangement will better deploy resources; this does not mean that those resources will not be deployed to parks.
- Q: Won't increasing the cost of Parking Permits hurt the people of Enfield and their ability to spend money in the Borough?
- A: The decision will not be taken lightly and is subject to statutory consultation. The scheme is actually currently losing money, where it should be self-funding. By raising Permit costs, the Council is therefore not seeking to make a profit. Permit charges have in fact not been raised since 2012. We believe that it is not appropriate for some Council Taxpayers to be funding others.

Cllr Brett commented that she understood that at present, the Borough was understaffed by 19 Police Officers, but that a number of probationers were

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currently completing their training and would be deployed to the Borough over the coming year.

Finance, Resources & Customer Services

- There would be an overall reduction in the Arts & Culture Business Plan that would result in the Plan being self-sustaining;
- Civic Restaurant income would be increased.
- Hire income at Salisbury House would be increased.
- Money would be released from the Leisure Centres contract set aside for works to cover latent defects, as this was no longer required.
- The value of the Fusion Contract Bond could be decreased due to the increased size of Fusion as an organisation.
- Treasury income was at a higher level than previously expected.
- Collection rates for Council Tax and Business Rates remained high, despite increased economic pressures.
- There would be a reduction in leisure facilities development work.
- Further savings would be achieved after completion of the Enfield 2017 transition.
- There would be a reduction in running costs for the Civic Centre due to recent refurbishment.
- The letting of floors in the Civic Centre to external tenants had also generated additional income.

The following questions and comments were then taken:

Q: Have these proposals already been agreed by Cabinet?

A: Yes.

Q: Referring to those proposals not yet agreed, there is a proposal to reduce the subsidy of free activities in leisure centres. What will this mean?

A: The general take-up of free activities by young people is low, so we will be reducing this service; however, we will maintain the offer for those young people with hardship issues.

Q: When will the Heritage Lottery Fund Grant come to an end for Forty Hall, and therefore when will it become self-sufficient?

A: The Grant will cease at the end of 2017 and it is the intention for Forty Hall to be self-funded from this point. The Heritage Lottery Fund will, however, maintain an interest after this date.

The EYP representative asked why leisure facilities for young people were being reduced, and argued that low take-up may be because young people were not aware of them.

Cllr Brett replied that the free activities would be targeted instead at those young people who actually needed it to ensure those in genuine hardship could still access leisure services.

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Q: In light of the Consultation responses regarding the priority of certain services do you envisage revising any proposals or do the responses reflect prioritisation of services anyway?

A: The initial view is that feedback from the Consultation on leisure services is as expected; it is a lower priority generally. We are trying to make such services as self-sufficient as possible.

Q: Is the transfer of Housing Benefit to Universal Credit part of the 'post Enfield 2017' savings proposed?

A: no, this refers to further post reductions.

Q: Referring to the reduction in the budget for festivals and events, has the potential for such events to generate income, for example in parks, been fully explored?

A: The activity referred to is not those held in parks but refers to cultural events at sites such as Millfield House and Forty Hall. We are on track for increasing income in those areas and may be able to further increase income in future years.

Cllr Stafford commented that the provision of a bus service stopping at sites such as Forty Hall would help the Council generate further income through events at these sites. The Chair suggested that a sponsorship arrangement may be a possibility in order to achieve this.

Q: Referring to the Enfield 2017 Programme, it has been mentioned that cumulative savings of £20m would be achieved over 4 years. This year, however, it is understood that there was a substantial shortfall in the level of expected savings. Given this, please could you confirm whether the Programme is still on track to deliver the overall expected savings?

A: Yes, it is. There has been some slippage but the Programme is on track to deliver its overall savings. IT investment is currently ahead of schedule and establishment of the Hubs is going well.

Housing, Health & Adult Social Care

- The proposals aimed to target services at those with the greatest need.
- The Adult Social Care budget accounted for over a third of the Council's overall budget; it was therefore impossible to avoid savings in this area.
- Housing related support services would be recommissioned, all arrangements were being assessed and contracts reconsidered. Savings would be achieved through a combination of reductions in services and more efficient contracts. All contracts would be subject to the usual decision-making processes.
- Over 80% of the Adult Social Care budget was spent externally on care and support/personal budgets. The proposals would seek to contain and reduce spending in this area through:
 - Working to reduce levels of dependency;

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- Contract renegotiation to achieve better prices; opportunities for this were, however, limited as wage costs accounted for 70-80% of adult social care costs and these were rising (the National Living Wage would be £9 per hour by 2020).
- Seeking to try and find the best and safest way to meet need with less resources.
- The achievement of the level of savings required was not without risk but it was not a situation unique to Enfield; the Council was working closely with other local authorities and with local people to inform the work ahead.

The following questions and comment were then taken:

Q: It is appreciated that the level of savings required for adult social care (£13m) are significant and will therefore lead to significant reductions in the total care purchasing budgets. The Government has introduced a 2% precept on Council Tax to offset funding reductions, along with schemes such as the Better Care Fund. Are these under consideration by the Council as part of the solution?

A: We have indicated to the DCLG in our response to the LGFS that the Council is planning to collect the 2% precept for adult social care but ultimately, this will be a decision for Members. The Better Care Fund is very heavily backloaded to the end of the current Parliament; there will therefore be no new money for the next year, with a small amount thereafter and the largest proportion of money under the Fund not available until 19/20. Such initiatives are welcome, but they unfortunately are not enough.

Cllr Cazimoglu commented that such initiatives were significantly below what was necessary. There was a £4bn shortfall nationally for social care funding; and it was a service that most people would be expecting to access at some point in their lives. The Health, Housing and Adult Social Care Department had already generated savings of £27m but there was in excess of £24m savings still to be achieved. Cllr Cazimoglu added that adult social care was significantly underfunded and underfunding impacted upon the most vulnerable members of the community. Cllr Cazimoglu reiterated that the Better Care Fund did not represent new funding and that the precept would ultimately be paid by residents themselves.

Q: According to the responses to the Budget Consultation, it appears that health improvement featured highly both as a service for protection and reduction. Can you explain why this would be?

A: It is curious. Perhaps it is not an issue that people feel particularly strongly about, hence the mixed response.

Cllr Smith asked whether Cllr Cazimoglu accepted that it was a neutral proposal to raise Council Tax.

Cllr Cazimoglu responded that the 'bottom line' remained a level of funding cuts of £24m by 2020 and that therefore most residents would start to see a reduction in services as a result. The best way forward would be for parties to work together to resolve this situation.

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Schools & Children's Services

- 37 proposals had been put forward by Schools and Children's Services to achieve £10m savings.
- A growing child population and increases in children in care and asylum seeking children meant that there were unavoidable and significant pressures, the budget pressure for the Department currently stood at £3m. Young Albanian men seeking asylum, and those families without recourse to public funds were particular increasing pressures.
- Given the situation, there were limited opportunities for achieving savings. The Department had taken a zero based budget approach.
- The Council had proposed a reduction in spending back to only those services it was legally required to provide; expenditure on discretionary services had been removed completely; such services would not necessarily cease but would need to seek other sources of funding.

Cllr Orhan commented that the increasing numbers of children coming into the Borough, particularly those with no recourse to public funds, were a cost pressure that the Council was required to meet. The Council was focusing its resources on the bigger picture, to ensure the most vulnerable were safeguarded. The significant level of cuts did not mean, however, that there would not be a risk to services in the future if they continued.

The following questions and comments were then taken:

Q: There has been a lot of attention and focus on safeguarding issues recently (in the media). Has this increased pressure on such services, as, perhaps, more cases come to light?

A: This pressure is, of course, welcome if it leads to the greater protection of vulnerable children. There is a new framework around cases of child exploitation. There are no proposals related to reducing this service.

Cllr Orhan added that Enfield was the first local authority to be rated 'good' by Ofsted in this area but that it was not possible to guarantee that all children in the Borough were safe. Ongoing cross-party working would be needed to ensure continued investment in this area.

Q: How will a reduction in play schemes benefit the children of Enfield?

A: The proposals eliminate spend on any discretionary services. Due to the significant budget pressures on services we have had to focus on those services we must provide as an authority; particularly as demand for these is increasing. The Council has needed to target funding to the most vulnerable. It is not a reduction we wanted to make, but these are the only options available.

Q: Given that the procurement for SEN vehicles only concluded recently, and that I understand a change of route recently made led to some children being late for school; how is the Council ensuring in the future

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that the right vehicles and the right routes will be chosen for this essential service?

- A: The Council is actually reviewing its overall transport strategy at the moment and is working with parents, schools and other users in doing so. The Council recognises the importance of providing access to schooling for the most vulnerable children in our Borough and the need to ensure that the service is safe and meets their needs.

Cllr Fonyonga asked, as Chair of the Adoption Workstream, whether the training the Council provided to adopters, which had been recognised as excellent, was being offered to other authorities as a potential source of income?

The Director of Schools and Children's Services responded that the quality of Enfield's training had indeed been recognised and that Enfield was part of a 6 Borough North London Consortium which shared resources. The Council would certainly be prepared to work with other consortia to share best practice in this area.

Cllr Orhan summarised that all of the savings proposals put forward represented difficult choices that had needed to be taken and that all options were considered. It was also important to recognise Enfield's achievements in Schools and Children's Services, the positive Ofsted report, for example, and the significant take-up of school menus that had recently been revised and improved.

Comments/Issues Raised During the Budget Consultation

The following questions and comments were then taken from residents in attendance:

- Q: Why is the Council not talking to the Friends of Parks when considering cuts to services?

A: This is not about reduced investment in parks. In fact, there will be an extra £2m invested between 2017-18. The Friends Agreement will continue, the proposals simply change the way the Council will engage and the reduction of the Officer posts mentioned. It would not have been appropriate to consult the Friends of Parks on staff reductions such as this. The budget process is ultimately about consulting all residents on services.

- Q: Will the Council be taking into account the views of residents expressed in the Budget Consultation that vulnerable residents should be protected as far as possible when deciding upon the savings proposals in relation to children's and adult social care services?

A: Once a savings proposal is put forward the consultation process begins. Services are currently geared to keep families together as much as possible and it is acknowledged that our effectiveness at doing so may be impacted by service reductions. All such savings represent difficult decisions that needed to be made. It is to Enfield residents' credit that they recognise the importance of such services.

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The proposals for adult social care represent the safest way to meet the Government spending reductions required. These may be refined to some degree by local discussions but it remains that significant budget reductions need to be made as a result of Government cuts. People can help by raising the profile of this issue nationally.

Cllr Cazimoglu added that it was recognised the impact on reducing adult social care services would have on other services in the Borough, for example, increased pressure on hospitals.

Q: Is the previous proposal to leave park gates unlocked still happening? If so, can those staff who continue to clean the toilets in parks assist in locking gates?

A: There is no longer a savings proposal of this kind.

Q: Has the cost of the reduction in the Public Realm Improvement Officer posts been weighed up against the potential income such Officers can help generate?

A: Yes, this has been taken into account. There will still be an officer working with the Friends of Parks to ensure such groups can access funds.

Q: Referring to the proposal to use volunteers to help with litter picking, such volunteers will be unable to do this for all of the time required and what will happen if volunteers are unavailable?

A: The proposal is related to high intensity litter picking only, ie. during school holidays.

Q: Do the budget proposals for Schools and Children's Services take into account the additional costs needed in respect of secondary school places?

A: Figures in relation to school places change regularly; it is an ongoing pressure dependent on pupil place projections. Details can be provided at a future meeting, if necessary.

Q: Will the Associate Cabinet Members have the time to effectively engage with the Friends of Parks and how will Associate Cabinet Members work with them? Also, does the Council appreciate the impact on park quality generally by changing the arrangements to the Green Flag standard?

A: The Council is not proposing to cease applying the Green Flag Standard; we are just changing the process for doing so. Current applications will be pursued. The Associate Cabinet Member's role is to work on a geographic basis engaging residents and the Council therefore believes that they will be an effective engagement point for the Friends of Parks and can give useful feedback to Cabinet in this regard.

Q: Will they be able to attend Friends of Parks meetings?

A: All Ward Councillors should be working with such organisations as well, not just the Associate Cabinet Members. It should be remembered that

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there is a need to ensure parks 'work smarter' in the future; hence the savings proposals put forward. Referring back to the Public Realm Improvement Officer posts, any proposals involving staff have to be dealt with sensitively and we are obliged to consult them first. Staff reductions have taken place across the Council. It is also important to view the proposals with regard to parks as part of a bigger picture of significant savings across all services.

Q: Based on the findings of the Budget Consultation, is there a proposal to look at raising Council Tax to help address budget reductions?

A: It may be something to consider in the future but it would be difficult to mount a referendum now for a rise in Council Tax for 15/16.

Q: What is meant by 'alternative delivery means' with regard to the proposal related to SEN Transport to and from schools?

A: Alternative delivery refers to the need to consider other options that reduce costs.

Q: What is the justification for building an all-weather pitch on Enfield Playing Fields, given the reductions that need to be made elsewhere?

A: The context for this is important. The FA has made a significant subsidy contribution to this project and it will help address child obesity. It is an investment in the future and will in fact be an income generator. It is therefore a good business plan.

Q: Would the 2% precept be added to any 1.99% rise in Council Tax?

A: Yes.

Q: Page 17 refers to a reduction in funds for arranging Christmas and birthday celebrations for Looked After Children and care leavers. Given the relatively small amount involved and the importance of supporting such children and giving them positive experiences, could this proposal be reconsidered?

A: This savings proposal has in fact been withdrawn and should not have been included here.

Q: What is the Council doing to attract businesses, and their investment, into Enfield to help address funding cuts?

A: The economic regeneration of Enfield is progressing well. Enfield now has a below London average number of unemployed residents and the Council is always working with local companies to attract private investment. We also work with state funded organisations such as the Mayor's Fund. There is a lot going on in this regard.

Consideration of Overall Scrutiny Response to the Budget Consultation

It was **NOTED** that the Minutes of the Overview & Scrutiny Committee Budget Meeting would form the Scrutiny response to the Budget Consultation 16/17 and would be included in the budget papers presented to Cabinet on 10 February. If Members of the Committee wished to add further comments, they were invited to do so.

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The Chair added, by way of observation, that based on soundings taken from and the experiences of other members of the London Scrutiny Network consideration might want to be given to commencing the Budget Consultation at an earlier stage in the annual cycle in future years. The nature of the budgetary task ahead is already known and it can seem as though the process is unnecessarily constricted, placing very tight time pressures upon Officers. A longer lead in time might also give greater opportunity for the public to believe they can exert more influence and have greater involvement in the budget process.

Summary & Close

Cllr Smith commented that the discussions around reductions were largely 'make-believe' and the situation was principally about increasing local taxation to safeguard services like adult social care. Adult social care remained the most significant budgetary pressure.

Cllr Stafford challenged this viewpoint and the view previously expressed that the 'books would be balanced by 2020'. He commented that the Government continued to make unprecedented cuts to public services and had done so for the last 6 years.

Cllr Georgiou endorsed this view and added that it was a view shared by many Councillors, both Labour and Conservative.

The Director of Health, Housing and Adult Social Care added that the Government description of Local Government having the same amount of 'flat cash' available at the end of the Parliament assumed that every Council increases local taxation by both an additional 1.99% in Council Tax and the 2% Adult Social Care precept in every one of the next four years. This made no provision for additional demand or costs (such as the National Living Wage) but is described as 'flat cash'.

The Chair thanked all Cabinet Members, Associated Cabinet Members, public and Scrutiny Officers for their attendance.

The Chair added that the perception that the 'books would be balanced' by 2020 should be addressed; this may or may not be the case, but it was imperative to balance the budget now. The Chair also commented that there had never been a more difficult budget setting process than in this year and the increased pressures on the Council's finances had never been so significant. It needed to be recognised that a point would be reached where savings would not be achieved without impacting on services.

The Chair concluded that the Council meeting on 24 February would therefore involve difficult decisions and he hoped that both parties would be able to make them with due consideration. The next few years would be similarly difficult. It remained a fact that the level of central Government funding was not what it should be.

New Saving Proposals 2016/17- November Cabinet	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Full Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Regeneration & Environment-Savings					
CRC allowances one -off reduction in estimated expenditure	(154)	154	0	0	0
Carbon Reduction Commitment one-off saving through recovery of CRC allowances purchased in advance from the Environment Agency					
Application of SFA grant in Skills for Work Service	(60)	(100)	0	0	(160)
<i>Apportionment of grant to cover element of resource time allocated to this service area £60K</i>					
Increase Lorry Park charges	(30)	0	0	0	(30)
<i>Lorry Park receipts received in 2014/15 were approximately £118K (ex VAT). Benchmarking against neighbouring lorry parks indicates that we would remain competitive with an increase of 25%.</i>					
Targeting interventions for smoking cessation and public health checks	(300)	0	0	0	(300)
<i>Currently health checks and smoking cessation is a universal service provided irrespective of need or ability to pay. It is proposed to target this work to deliver these services in the 5 wards of greatest need where health is the issue.</i>					
Increase recovery and rationalisation of costs in traffic and transportation.	(120)	0	0	0	(120)
<i>This rationalisation is based on past budget monitoring and anticipated future recharge opportunities</i>					
Increase recharge of highway inspections to the capital programme	(100)	0	0	0	(100)
<i>Increase the salary recharge for managing the repair of highway defects to the capital programme(£100K).</i>					
Management of Council Housing Contracts and Workstreams	(40)	0	0	0	(40)
<i>Apportionment of management time to ensure effective delivery of functions provided by Council Housing, namely trees, grounds maintenance, inspections of footways and roads etc.</i>					
Integration of Corporate Landlord with Corporate H&S	(70)	0	0	0	(70)
<i>Integrate Corporate Landlord responsibilities for planned maintenance with Corporate Health & Safety(£70K).</i>					
Efficiencies and increased income in Corporate Health & Safety	(25)	0	0	0	(25)
<i>Efficiencies and increased income in Corporate Health & Safety £18K from the contract with Health Management Ltd. £3K from Group training and £4K from equipment purchase for health and safety, such as personal protective equipment and specialist monitoring equipment, noise, vibration equipment etc.</i>					
Capital Programme Reduction	(75)	(75)	0	0	(150)
<i>Reducing capital spend on Highways by £1m creating a revenue saving of £75K.</i>					
Change from amenity grass to general grass specification. This will reduce the frequency of grass cuts to sites across the borough.	(50)	0	0	0	(50)
<i>Reduction of 2 x scale 3 staff and equipment less impact of additional time for cutting longer grass. Appearance of parks sites will significantly change with longer grass specification.</i>					
Commercial waste Additional income £20k	(20)	0	0	0	(20)
<i>Preliminary service calculations based on budget, last years outturn and anticipated/planned changes.</i>					
Parks Assets Income £70k	(70)	0	0	0	(70)
<i>Preliminary service calculations based on budget, last years outturn and anticipated/planned changes.</i>					
Parks events additional income £30k.	(30)	(50)	(50)	0	(130)
<i>Parks events additional income £30k, from Bear Grylls survival challenge and other large scale events.</i>					
Public Realm Improvement Officer post deletion £27k	(27)	0	0	0	(27)
<i>Vacant post.</i>					
Saturday OT recharge for collection of contaminated recycling bins at ECH properties	(45)	0	0	0	(45)
<i>Recovery of Saturday overtime costs to collect contaminated recycling bins at ECH properties.</i>					
Improved sales of existing and additional burial plots	0	(100)	(100)	0	(200)
<i>Cemeteries additional income £210k improved sales figures of existing and additional burial plots through making available to non residents with existing relatives buried in Enfield Cemeteries and restructure of charges to facilitate this.</i>					
Efficiencies from route optimiation software	0	(200)	0	0	(200)
<i>Saving associated with reducing vehicles through the revision of routes.</i>					
SO1 post deletion	(36)	0	0	0	(36)
<i>Post reduction through a management restructure.</i>					
Building / Dev Control income	0	(100)	(100)	0	(200)
<i>There has been a review of services and funding levels. As a result efficiencies have been achieved across Env services and the HRA. The total amount of the efficiencies is 400k.</i>					
Further efficiencies from merging Regeneration, Environment and Housing functions.	(320)	0	0	0	(320)
<i>Delivering a one team approach across Regeneration, Environment and the HRA.</i>					
Grounds maintenance tender	(60)	0	0	0	(60)
<i>Saving to be achieved from the recent re-tender of services.</i>					
Revised approach to gully cleansing	(60)	0	0	0	(60)
<i>Standardisation of gully cleansing with neighbouring boroughs.</i>					
SEN Transport operational efficiency	0	(200)	0	0	(200)
<i>Operational efficiencies emerging from the EDGE review.</i>					
Vehicle Leasing-Cage Tippers	0	0	(50)	0	(50)
<i>Extending lifetime of caged tipper vehicles across the fleet to 5 years reducing annual cost per vehicle.</i>					
Regeneration & Environment-Total Savings	(1,692)	(671)	(300)	0	(2,663)

APPENDIX 2a

New Saving Proposals 2016/17- November Cabinet	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Full Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Finance, Resources & Customer Services Original Savings					
Arts & Culture Business Plan	(58)	0	0	0	(58)
<i>Arts & Culture Business Plan - reduction in overall costs, less already agreed (FYE) savings, provides £58k Saving : The approved business plan for Arts & Culture Services demonstrates that, should it be successfully achieved, a further £58k can be saved against the current budget.</i>					
Civic Restaurant income increased	(20)	0	0	0	(20)
<i>Figures have been calculated by reviewing and increasing the prices charged by the Restaurant, charging for some that have not been charged in the past, and introducing a minimum charge for catering services that covers the cost of delivery.</i>					
Salisbury House hire income increased	(10)	0	0	0	(10)
<i>Increased income generation based on securing a core tenancy and ability to increase hires.</i>					
Leisure Facilities latent defects	(20)	0	0	0	(20)
<i>This is a saving from the Leisure Facilities budget for Leisure Centres, to cover works on latent defects. The Leisure Centres contract is now at a stage where this is no longer required.</i>					
Fusion Contract Bond value decreased	(20)	0	0	0	(20)
<i>As part of the Leisure Contract with Fusion Lifestyle, the Council required a Bond to cover for the risk of the operator going in to liquidation whilst running the Council's Leisure Centres. Fusion have expanded their business and spread the cost of running Enfield's facilities, so if the Council agrees that they can reduce the Bond by half, this would provide further management fee income to the Council.</i>					
Treasury Interest Receivable increased	(60)	0	0	0	(60)
<i>Increased income from investments on short term funds. This is to be achieved by prudential lending within strict risk management guidelines.</i>					
Arts & Culture Business Plan - Future Years Savings by increased income	0	(194)	(61)	(58)	(313)
<i>Arts and Culture Business Plan- expected increased income and reduction in overall costs for future years, from the approved 4 year business plan for the Arts & Culture Service.</i>					
Leisure Facilities reduced project development work	0	(50)	0	0	(50)
<i>This is a saving from the Leisure Facilities budget for work on projects; this will reduce the amount of development work that can be done on improving and introducing new leisure facilities in the Borough.</i>					
Further savings post Enfield 2017 Transition	0	(150)	0	0	(150)
<i>Further post reductions as part of the service transition.</i>					
Reduction in building running costs (Civic Centre)	(21)	0	0	0	(21)
<i>Reduction in operating costs for the Civic Centre.</i>					
Finance, Resources & Customer Services-Total Savings	(209)	(394)	(61)	(58)	(722)
Health, Housing & Adult Social Services Original Savings					
Adult Social Care Transport	(400)	0	0	0	(400)
<i>Reduction in ASC recharge for transport and spend through unit cost reduction and charges for transport services.</i>					
Independent Living Fund	(50)	(50)	(50)	0	(150)
<i>Fewer clients in place eligible for the service.</i>					
Increased Income	(150)	(150)	(150)	(125)	(575)
<i>Increasing disability related income to more people in order to generate increased income through fees and charges, supporting more people to claim disability benefits to which they may be entitled.</i>					
Supported tenancy	(1,200)	0	0	0	(1,200)
<i>Reduce external care purchasing spend with supported tenancy providers.</i>					
Public Health	(270)	(500)	0	0	(770)
<i>Budget reduction against Public Health non prescribed functions, including the Drug Treatment service.</i>					
Community Housing - cost avoidance	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	(2,000)
<i>Mitigating actions planned to reduce the projected £4.8m TA budget pressure and in addition to achieve a £0.5m saving.</i>					
Health, Housing & Adult Social Services-Total Savings	(2,570)	(1,200)	(700)	(625)	(5,095)
Schools & Children's Services Original Savings					
Reduction in Base Budget Contribution to Drug & Alcohol Action Team	(81)	0	0	0	(81)
<i>Removal of the SCS base budget contribution of £81,830 per annum towards the Enfield Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT). The aim is to identify other options to avoid SCS pressures occurring in future beyond 2018.</i>					
Reduced tuition budget for Children in Care	(30)	0	0	0	(30)
<i>Tuition support will be funded from 2016/17 onwards from the Pupil Premium Grant. This is a DfE programme where money is made available for each child in care of statutory school age both to support their individual educational progress and to fund Local Authority work to promote the educational outcomes of children in care.</i>					
Reduction of training & equipment budgets- LAC Service	(14)	0	0	0	(14)
<i>Deletion of service specific training budget £5,000, deletion of £3,820 leaving care training and marketing allowance and reduction of the equipment budget by £5,000.</i>					
Reduced sessional hours - Edmonton Contact Centre	(25)	0	0	0	(25)
<i>Reduction in sessional hours budget at Edmonton Contact Centre.</i>					
Assessment and intervention Service - Deletion of a managers post.	(52)	0	0	0	(52)
<i>The Moorfields team works with vulnerable children and their families. This proposal is a proportionate reduction in managerial capacity within the service following other staff reductions.</i>					

APPENDIX 2a

New Saving Proposals 2016/17- November Cabinet	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Full Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Safeguarding training programme	(41)	(24)	0	0	(65)
<i>Increasing income from trading by charging schools for safeguarding training.</i>					
Merging support and management of Children and Adults Safeguarding Boards	0	(34)	(29)	0	(63)
<i>Merger of management and support functions of the Enfield Safeguarding Children Board (ESCB) and Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB).</i>					
Commission Outreach & Intervention Service	0	(85)	0	0	(85)
<i>To commission the Outreach and Intervention service from the voluntary sector in 2017/18.</i>					
Careers Service re-modelling	(109)	(61)	(10)	0	(180)
<i>Re-modelling the service offer and reducing staffing.</i>					
Youth Engagement Panel	(25)	0	0	0	(25)
<i>Cease funding currently given to the Police to offset their expenses supporting the YEP.</i>					
Reduce Children's Centre commissioning of Counselling and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)	(112)	0	0	0	(112)
<i>Contract review and de-commissioning. This work will be undertaken by the Children's Centres Social Worker going forward. There will be a small reduction to ESOL provision (signposting to existing provision elsewhere in the borough).</i>					
Enfield Parents and Centre contract	(35)	0	0	0	(35)
<i>To amend the contract so that Enfield Parents Centre (EPC) will no longer operate in the SPOE. Referrals will be distributed by the children's centres social worker in the future.</i>					
Contract review for young carers with HHASC	(50)	0	0	0	(50)
<i>To recommission services provided to young carers, to achieve best value.</i>					
External Provision of Safeguarding Training	(25)	0	0	0	(25)
<i>Consolidate existing external providers so that costs can be reduced by 50%.</i>					
Single Provider of First Aid Training	(20)	0	0	0	(20)
<i>The saving will be achieved by using a single provider for all First-Aid training for schools, early years settings and childminders.</i>					
Contract review of all training providers	(39)	0	0	0	(39)
<i>Recommissioning existing contracts to focus on key statutory priorities.</i>					
Parent Advocacy Service for parents of children with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)	(20)	0	0	0	(20)
<i>The service will be re-commissioned to deliver this saving.</i>					
Parenting Programmes	(18)	0	0	0	(18)
<i>Reduction of the Parenting Support Programmes' contract value.</i>					
School Uniform Grant	(73)	0	0	0	(73)
<i>Families with exceptional needs will be supported from existing resources.</i>					
Regionalisation of Adoption Services	0	0	0	(50)	(50)
<i>The Government has put plans in place to regionalise some aspects of adoption services within the life of the current parliament. In London this is likely to lead to some centralised services to which all local authorities will contribute. It is anticipated that the cost of the contribution will be lower than the current cost of sole delivery.</i>					
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)	(210)	0	0	0	(210)
<i>The Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) will increase their contribution to this service, allowing for a commensurate reduction in council expenditure</i>					
Schools & Children's Services-Savings Total	(979)	(204)	(39)	(50)	(1,272)
Savings Total	(5,450)	(2,469)	(1,100)	(733)	(9,752)
Cumulative		(7,919)	(9,019)	(9,752)	

APPENDIX 2b

New Saving Proposals 2016/17 Further Savings	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Full Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Regeneration & Environment-Savings					
Restructure (PCSO) team. The current PCSO contract comes to an end in March 2016. Work is underway to specify our future requirements. This will include increased resources on Housing Estates funded by the HRA. However general fund resources will be cut by £200k. The remaining £180k will be used to address key policing concerns in parks and further CCTV coverage will be forthcoming.	(200)	0	0	0	(200)
Review of CPZ permit charges The current receipt from Parking Permits does not fully recover the costs of the borough's CPZ's. New charges will be introduced to ensure that the schemes are cost neutral and that there is no cross subsidisation by the general fund.	(150)	0	0	0	(150)
Shopmobility Service- change in funding arrangements This service will be moved to an alternative service provider.	(11)	0	0	0	(11)
Recovery of Toilet Costs at Allotments It is proposed to increase allotment costs to ensure full cost recovery of toilet cleansing at allotment sites. Changes to allotment charges require a 12 month lead in period.	0	(16)	0	0	(16)
Public Realm- High intensity street cleaning Reduction of 2 drivers and 10 cleansing staff for 2 days per week. Standards of cleanliness will be at risk together with a slower reactive response to littering issues where resources are reduced.	(90)	0	0	0	(90)
Reduction in cleaning frequencies in parks sites across the borough It is proposed to change the volunteer agreement to target these resources into litter picking to mitigate the impact. Standards of cleansing may reduce. Increased incidence of litter and overflowing litter bins particularly during peak summer months.	0	(40)	0	0	(40)
Further 2 x Public Realm Improvement Officer post deletions The Associate Cabinet Members (ACM's) are ideally placed to work with and act as the main communication point for Friends of the Parks. This will enable a significant reduction in staff numbers. Whilst this means that The Green Flag process will not be continued with, resource will be retained for linkage to the ACM's, supporting volunteering and bidding for external funding.	(37)	(37)	0	0	(74)
Regeneration & Environment-Total Savings	(488)	(93)	0	0	(581)
Finance, Resources & Customer Services					
Reduce Free activities at Leisure Centres- £40k to be Public Health funded Reduction in the subsidy of free activities at Leisure Centres. £40k to be funded from Public Health.	(100)	0	0	0	(100)
Mayoral Car-reduce from two to one. Reduce the number of Mayoral cars from 2 to 1.	0	(15)	0	0	(15)
Commercial Property Capital Investment in council properties to generate increased income from business rental.	0	(500)	0	0	(500)
Gentleman's Row Review of Gentleman's Row to provide services from other buildings	0	0	(121)	0	(121)
Civic Centre -let 2 further floors of the building Reduction in the requirement for office accommodation at the Civic Centre enables the renting out of surplus office accommodation to external organisations.	0	0	(500)	0	(500)
Reduce Festivals Budget A reduction in the budget available to deliver Festivals in the Borough. The team will continue to deliver a Festivals programme, in line with the budget available.	(22)	0	0	0	(22)
Finance, Resources & Customer Services-Total Savings	(122)	(515)	(621)	0	(1,258)
Health, Housing & Adult Social Services Original Savings					
Supporting People Phase 3 To re-commission housing related support services. Includes Independent Living schemes for people with Mental Health and Learning Disabilities, Domestic Violence Services and Homelessness prevention. The suggested reductions in services will have a major impact on all clients currently accessing housing related support. 15/16 budget was £8.5 million. Savings here as well as those already approved in the medium term financial plan will reduce the overall budget to circa £3 million. Savings summary including those already approved: 16/17 £2.605m. 17/18 £2m and 18/19 £.5m	(800)	(2,000)	(500)	0	(3,300)
Learning Disabilities Care Purchasing Additional net reduction of £1.750m in personal budget allocations for LD clients. Including accumulative savings from previous years' MTFP the total saving will be £3,04m (15% of total care purchasing budget). Reducing personal budgets by an average of 15% will significant impact on quality of life and additional burdens placed on informal and family carers. Some individuals not be able to be supported within the community within existing budgets so will need to have their needs met in lower cost residential placements including out of borough. This approach is consistent with the National picture and approach in Adult Social Care.	(232)	(219)	(586)	(713)	(1,750)

APPENDIX 2b

New Saving Proposals 2016/17 Further Savings	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Full Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Physical Disabilities Care Purchasing	(624)	(589)	(360)	(360)	(1,933)
Additional new reduction of £1.93m in personal budget allocations for PD clients. Including accumulative savings from previous years' MTFP the total saving will be £3.3m (29% of total care purchasing budget). Reducing personal budgets by an average of 29% will significant impact on quality of life and additional burdens placed on informal and family carers. Some individuals not be able to be supported within the community within existing budgets so will need to have their needs met in lower cost residential placements including out of borough. This will impact on the performance indicator C73, with the number of residential placements likely to increase. This approach is consistent with the National picture and approach in Adult Social Care.					
Older People Care Purchasing	(305)	(288)	(1,587)	(1,587)	(3,767)
Additional new reduction of £3.76m in personal budget allocations for OP clients. Including accumulative savings from previous years' MTFP the total saving will be £4.4m (29% of total care purchasing budget). Reducing personal budgets by an average of 29% will significantly impact on quality of life and additional burdens placed on informal and family carers. Some individuals not be able to be supported within the community within existing budgets so will need to have their needs met in lower cost residential placements including out of borough. This will impact on the performance indicator C72, with the number of residential placements likely to increase. This approach is consistent with the National picture and approach in Adult Social Care.					
Reduction in personal budget allocations for Mental Health clients	(300)	(315)	0	0	(615)
Additional new reduction of £616k in MH care purchasing budget. Including accumulative savings from previous years' MTFP the total saving will be £867k (22% of total care purchasing budget). Reducing personal budgets by an average of 22% will significantly impact on quality of life and additional burdens placed on informal and family carers. Some individuals not be able to be supported within the community within existing budgets so will need to have their needs met in lower cost residential placements including out of borough. This will impact on performance indicators C73 and NI149. This approach is consistent with the National picture and approach in Adult Social Care.					
Reductions in the size, availability and/or cost of packages	(1,208)	0	0	0	(1,208)
Additional savings allocations to be allocated across care purchasing budgets for people with LD, MH, PD and Older People.					
Use of Public Health funding to fund Leisure Services	(300)	0	0	0	(300)
Public Health contribution to physical activity					
Public Health funding	(530)	0	0	0	(530)
Improved contracts management					
Health, Housing & Adult Social Services-Total Savings	(4,299)	(3,411)	(3,033)	(2,660)	(13,403)
Schools & Children's Services Original Savings					
Short breaks for disabled children	(104)	0	0	0	(104)
Reduction in the offer of overnight short breaks, out of school activities including play schemes and short break grants and direct payments and home care for parents of disabled children. This will be achieved by adjusting the threshold criteria. We will continue to promote short break grants and work with the voluntary sector to promote opportunities for families to spend their grants locally and cost effectively. Families in greatest need will continue to receive overnight short breaks and substantial care packages will be reviewed.					
Joint Service for Disabled Children- staffing restructure	(55)	(45)	(75)	(65)	(240)
This restructure will be phased over 4 years to ensure that we are compliant with the SEND statutory reforms and deliver an effective service for families with disabled children.					
Transport for disabled children	(50)	0	0	0	(50)
A reduction in the provision of transport to short breaks. A reduction in running costs - including publicity information and communications and amenities. Transport eligibility criteria will be reviewed. Parent forums have been engaged in the development of the criteria for transport and will need to be informed and consulted about these latest proposed savings.					
Reduction in management costs	(42)	(42)	0	0	(84)
This saving will be achieved by reviewing the senior management posts across Children's Services.					
Parenting Capacity Assessments Service	(50)	(150)	0	0	(200)
Closing in house service and moving to spot purchasing/commissioning arrangements. The contractual process surrounding these changes will require a long lead-in time.					
Young Runaways	(25)	0	0	0	(25)
Contract variation – value reduction. St Christopher's Fellowship agreed at the start at the last contract period that when they had signed up a third local authority to provide this service to they would reduce the contract price to Enfield. This has now happened and therefore we are expecting a contract price variation of £25,000 less than the current price. Therefore giving a new total contract price of £50,000.					
SEN Transport	(250)	(250)	0	0	(500)
The saving will be achieved by reviewing the eligibility criteria, introducing the use of personal transport budgets and alternative delivery means. In spite of the current overspend, efficiencies will be found over two years through analysing the use and types of vehicles used, and by analysing the use of routes, along with other means of facilitating and enabling transport for those who are eligible under the current legislation					
Youth Services	(1,089)	(610)	0	0	(1,699)
This saving will be achieved by a significant reduction in all non-statutory Council provision. Substitute funding to maintain our youth centres will be sought from charitable organisations and income generation and by recruiting and retaining volunteers to provide a youth offer to local young people. However, the following services will no longer be provided:- • Specialist NEET prevention work • Detached Youth Services and Peripatetic Youth Work Teams • Duke of Edinburgh • YAVE • Positive Activities for Young People during School Holidays (including Summer University) • Youth Centre Workers The timeline for implementation of a restructure of this magnitude will require at least 6 months funding in 2017/18.					

APPENDIX 2b

New Saving Proposals 2016/17 Further Savings	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Full Year
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Early Years Service	(251)	(242)	(84)	0	(577)
These savings will be made by a series of restructures of the Early Years Service and a merger with the School Improvement Service by 2018. This service has been recently re-structured in 2014/15 to refocus on the development of statutory service for EY and to ensure the LA meets its statutory responsibilities in terms of statutory Children's Centre provision of 2, 3 and 4 year old places, ensuring all settings are judged to be good or outstanding by Ofsted and to narrow the achievement gap in EY. The further re-structure needed to meet these savings will limit the Councils ability in these 4 areas. This saving will be made by reducing the numbers of staff over a period of 3 years.					
Educational Psychology Service / Child & Adolescent Mental Health Service	(63)	(300)	(200)	(220)	(783)
The Joint EPS and CAMHS Service will be restructured and reduced. The core offer will be renegotiated with schools and reduced to a statutory minimum. Funding sources for both EPS and CAMHS will be re-allocated so that the income from traded services increases and the SLA with the Mental health trust becomes jointly commissioned by the Council and the CCG.					
School Improvement Service	(200)	(101)	(101)	(50)	(452)
This saving will be made by restructuring the school improvement service to ensure it still meets its statutory responsibilities for schools causing concern and monitoring standards and achievement. This will reduce Council employed staff and broker school to school support.					
Children's Centres	(23)	(640)	(1,003)	0	(1,666)
This saving will be made by a further remodelling of the current three year agreement with schools for the Children's Centre offer and the reduction to two Children's Centre hubs. Initially reducing the budget for each of the existing hubs over a 2 year period and then a major restructure during 18/19 to further reduce the number of Children's Centre Hubs in Enfield with the aim of operating 1 central Hub with a number of spokes across the LA by April 2019. We will explore maximum provision through potential third party alternatives.					
Traded Services with schools and other Education Services	0	(500)	(500)	(600)	(1,600)
This saving will be achieved by ensuring there is full cost recovery and exploring opportunities for trading both internally and externally.					
Shared Services	0	(250)	0	0	(250)
To deliver some Children's Social Care services across borough boundaries - through partnership arrangements with neighbouring local authorities and regional developments, for example, adoption services.					
Reducing number of children in care	0	(250)	(250)	0	(500)
This will be achieved through the impact of the Family Assessment and Support Hub and the Troubled Families programme. During 2015-16, Enfield has been the recipient of £2 million of additional funding through the Government's Innovation Fund; the specific project that Enfield staff have been working on is to reduce the rate of adolescents entering the care system. The project is being externally researched in terms of its effectiveness and any learning will be disseminated by the government to all local authorities. We would therefore expect there to be some reduction in the overall LAC population as an effect of this project; we have therefore estimated a reduction of 20 young people over the next two years.					
Schools & Children's Services-Savings Total	(2,202)	(3,380)	(2,213)	(935)	(8,730)
Chief Executive Savings					
Communications- reduce marketing budget	(50)	0	0	0	(50)
Reduction in marketing costs across the Authority					
Agency rebate- Additional income	(250)	0	0	0	(250)
Additional income from the Agency contract.					
Chief Executive -Savings Total	(300)	0	0	0	(300)
Savings Total	(7,411)	(7,399)	(5,867)	(3,595)	(24,272)
Cumulative		(14,810)	(20,677)	(24,272)	

2016/17 REVENUE BUDGET- DEPARTMENTAL CONTROL TOTALS

Appendix 3

	2015/16 Original Controllable Budget	2015/16 Permanent Virements	Revised Base	Full Year Effect Changes	Pressures	Savings	Reserves & Collection Fund	Core Grants & Business Rates	Budget Gap	2016/17 Original Controllable Budget
Chief Executive	3,372	1,869	5,241	0	0	(300)				4,941
Schools & Children's Services	49,057	(3,887)	45,171	0	2,945	(3,181)				44,935
Regeneration & Environment	29,033	(2,544)	26,489	647	0	(2,180)				24,956
Finance, Resources & Customer Services	44,365	9,688	54,053	(1,081)	13	(331)				52,654
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care	91,027	(5,253)	85,774	(3,973)	3,071	(6,869)				78,003
Total Departmental	216,855	(126)	216,729	(4,407)	6,029	(12,861)	0	0	0	205,490
Corporate Items:										
Levies	6,794	(257)	6,537		608					7,145
Enfield 2017	(15,100)	4,000	(11,100)	(3,550)						(14,650)
General Contingency	1,000	0	1,000							1,000
Contingent Items	5,402	(1,346)	4,056	(187)	9,152					13,021
Bad Debt Provision	791	0	791							791
New Homes Bonus	(3,555)	3,555	0							0
ICT Investment Fund	0	0	0							0
Treasury Management	9,274	0	9,274		2,346					11,620
Minimum Revenue Provision	13,376	0	13,376							13,376
Earmarked reserves	3,337		3,337	0	(3,337)					0
Corporate Items:	21,318	5,952	27,270	(3,737)	8,769	0	0	0	0	32,302
Budget Requirement	238,173	5,826	243,999	(8,143)	14,798	(12,861)	0	0	0	237,791
Collection Fund Surplus	(2,825)		(2,825)				1,506			(1,319)
Revenue Support Grant	(59,325)	(1,204)	(60,529)					13,975		(46,554)
Business Rates	(67,851)		(67,851)					(2,223)		(70,074)
Other Core Grants	(7,255)	(4,622)	(11,877)	0				(53)		(11,930)
Totals	100,917	0	100,917	(8,143)	14,798	(12,861)	1,506	11,699	0	107,915

APPENDIX 4

Prudential Indicators and MRP Statement 2016/17

Prudential Indicators 2016/17

The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Authority to have regard to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities* (the Prudential Code) when determining how much money it can afford to borrow. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure, within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent and sustainable, and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice. To demonstrate that the Authority has fulfilled these objectives, the Prudential Code sets out the following indicators that must be set and monitored each year.

Estimates of Capital Expenditure: The Authority's planned capital expenditure and financing may be summarised as follows. Further detail is provided in the capital programme report Section 9 and Appendix 9.

Capital Expenditure and Financing	2015/16 Estimate £m	2016/17 Estimate £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m	2019/20 Estimate £m
General Fund	184.3	215.3	126.3	74.9	26.8
Housing Revenue Account	55.8	46.3	50.9	60.1	44.1
Total Expenditure	240.1	261.6	177.2	135.0	70.9
Capital Receipts	1.3	24	28.4	30.3	33.9
Government Grants	37.0	67.0	35.5	4.2	4.3
Contributions (S106/CIL)	2.1	1.1	0	1.0	0
Revenue & Reserves	46.9	24.8	24.8	24.4	7
Major Repairs Reserve	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.7
General Resources (including borrowing)	140.0	131.5	75.2	61.7	12.0
Total Financing	240.1	261.6	177.2	135.0	70.9

Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement: The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) measures the Authority's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

Capital Financing Requirement	31.03.16 Estimate £m	31.03.17 Estimate £m	31.03.18 Estimate £m	31.03.19 Estimate £m	31.03.20 Estimate £m
General Fund	424.3	542.5	603.1	635.8	621.7
Housing Revenue Account	157.7	157.7	157.7	172.1	184.1
Total CFR	582.0	700.2	760.8	807.9	805.8

The CFR is forecast to rise by £223.8m over the programme life as capital expenditure financed by debt outweighs resources put aside for debt repayment. This increase will be reduced by repayments from the Council's wholly owned external companies, capital receipts as regeneration schemes are completed and income from land disposals realised in later years.

Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement: In order to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the Authority should ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years. This is a key indicator of prudence.

Debt	31.03.16 Estimate £m	31.03.17 Estimate £m	31.03.18 Estimate £m	31.03.19 Estimate £m	31.03.20 Estimate £m
Capital Financing Requirement	582.0	700.2	760.8	807.9	805.8
PFI and Finance Leases	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0
Total Capital Debt Requirement	633.0	750.2	809.8	855.9	852.8
External Borrowing	364.0	482.0	543.0	590.0	588.0
Other Long Term Liabilities	51.0	50.0	49.0	48.0	47.0
Total Debt	415.0	532.0	592.0	638.0	635.0

Total debt is expected to remain below the CFR during the forecast period.

Operational Boundary for External Debt: The operational boundary is based on the Authority's estimate of most likely (i.e. prudent but not worst case) scenario for external debt. It links directly to the Authority's estimates of capital expenditure, the capital financing requirement and cash flow requirements, and is a key management tool for in-year monitoring. Other long-term liabilities comprise finance lease, Private Finance Initiative and other liabilities that are not borrowing but form part of the Authority's debt.

Operational Boundary	2015/16 Estimate £m	2016/17 Estimate £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m	2019/20 Estimate £m
Borrowing	600	700	765	810	810
Other long-term liabilities	75	75	75	75	75
Total Debt	675	775	840	885	885

Authorised Limit for External Debt: The authorised limit is the affordable borrowing limit determined in compliance with the Local Government Act 2003. It is the maximum amount of debt that the Authority can legally owe. The authorised limit provides headroom over and above the operational boundary for unusual cash movements.

Authorised Limit	2015/16 Estimate £m	2016/17 Estimate £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m	2019/20 Estimate £m
Borrowing	700	800	865	910	910
Other long-term liabilities	100	100	100	100	100
Total Debt	800	900	965	1,010	1,010

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream: This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet financing costs, net of investment income.

The increase in the General Fund ratio is the effect not only of the additional forecast borrowing but also the fall in the Net Revenue Stream because of reductions in Government Funding. The HRA fluctuates due to the changes in revenue contributions to capital following the move to HRA self-financing.

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream	2015/16 Estimate %	2016/17 Estimate %	2017/18 Estimate %	2018/19 Estimate %	2019/20 Estimate %
General Fund	7.6	10.2	11.5	12.9	13.5
HRA	80.1	56.4	58.2	61.7	39.1

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions: This is an indicator of affordability that shows the impact of capital investment decisions on Council Tax and housing rent levels. The incremental impact is the difference between the total revenue budget requirement of the current approved capital programme and the additional revenue budget requirement¹ arising from the capital programme proposed earlier in this report.

Incremental Impact of Capital Investment Decisions	2016/17 Estimate £	2017/18 Estimate £	2018/19 Estimate £	2019/20 Estimate £
General Fund - increase in annual band D Council Tax	2.85	12.94	15.38	15.38
HRA - increase in average weekly rents	-	-	0.50	1.15

Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code: The Authority adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2011 Edition* in February 2011.

¹ The additional capital financing cost of new HRA borrowing

Annual Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2016/17(with effect from 1st April 2015)

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

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

The CLG Guidance requires the Authority to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year, and recommends a number of options for calculating a prudent amount of MRP. The following statement incorporates options recommended in the Guidance as well as locally determined prudent methods. Council is asked to approve the continuation of the existing policy for the calculation of MRP, which is consistent with the guidance issued under the regulations and the introduction of the annuity repayment method for borrowing after 1 April 2008 in (*in bold italics below*).

1. For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008, the MRP policy is to follow existing practice – this requires a charge to be made to the revenue account equivalent to 4% of the outstanding debt at the start of the financial year;
2. For capital expenditure incurred from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2011, and which is Supported Capital Expenditure (SCE), the Council follows the existing practice above, as this matches the way in which Government support is calculated in the Formula Grant. As previously reported, there will be no more SCE from 1 April 2011.
3. For unsupported borrowing incurred from 1 April 2008 onwards, MRP is calculated on the basis of amortising the amount borrowed over the estimated lives of the assets acquired (or the enhancement made) as a result of the related expenditure ***using the Annuity repayment method in accordance with DCLG Statutory guidance.***
4. Guidance on MRP. This excludes loans made to third parties to enable them to incur capital expenditure and also assets acquired with the intention of onward sale which will not be used in the delivery of services. In these events the capital receipts generated by the loan and sale will be set aside to repay debt

No MRP will be charged in respect of assets held within the Housing Revenue Account.

Capital expenditure financed from borrowing incurred during 2016/17 will not be subject to a MRP charge until 2017/18.

Date of implementation

These proposals seek to amend the policy with immediate effect during 2015/16. Government Guidance requires that an annual statement on the Council's policy for its MRP should be submitted to Council for approval before the start of the financial year to which the provision will relate but that changes during the year are permitted if approved by full Council. This policy is to apply to both 2015/16 and 2016/17 onwards.

Based on the Authority's latest estimate of its Capital Financing Requirement on 31st March 2016, the budget for MRP has been set as follows:

	31.03.2016 Estimated Capital Financing Requirement	2016/17 Estimated Minimum Revenue Provision
	£m	£m
Capital expenditure before 1 April 2008 and Supported capital expenditure from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2011	153.3	6.1
Unsupported capital expenditure after 31.03.2008	165.9	7.4
Land acquisition for regeneration and disposal	64.1	Nil
Loans to Council owned companies	41.0	Nil
Total General Fund	424.3	13.5
Assets in the Housing Revenue Account	128.9	Nil
HRA subsidy reform payment	28.8	Nil
Total Housing Revenue Account	157.7	0
Total	582.0	13.5

Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2016/17

Introduction

The Authority has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice* (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Authority to approve a Treasury Management strategy before the start of each financial year.

In addition, the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) issued revised *Guidance on Local Authority Investments* in March 2010 that requires the Authority to approve an investment strategy before the start of each financial year.

This report fulfils the Authority's legal obligation under the *Local Government Act 2003* to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the CLG Guidance.

The Authority borrows and invests substantial sums of money and is therefore exposed to potential financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are therefore central to the Authority's treasury management strategy.

External Context

Economic background: There is momentum in the UK economy, with a continued period of growth through domestically-driven activity and strong household consumption. There are signs that growth is becoming more balanced. A greater contribution from business investment should support continued expansion of GDP. Inflationary pressure is currently extremely benign and is likely to remain low in the short-term. There have been large falls in unemployment and wages rose above inflation throughout 2015.

Interest Rate Forecast: UK GDP growth rates in 2013 of 2.2% and 2.9% in 2014 were the strongest growth rates of any G7 country; indeed the 2014 growth rate was the strongest UK rate since 2006. The actual 2015 growth rate was 2.6%, which was in line with predictions. The November Bank of England Inflation Report included a forecast for growth to remain around 2.5 – 2.7% over the next three years, driven mainly by strong consumer demand as the squeeze on the disposable incomes of consumers has been reversed by a recovery in wage inflation at the same time that CPI inflation has fallen to, or near to, zero since February 2015. Investment expenditure is also expected to support growth. However, since the August Inflation report was issued, worldwide economic statistics have distinctly weakened and the November Inflation Report flagged up particular concerns for the potential impact on the UK.

The Inflation Report was notably subdued in respect of the forecasts for inflation; this was expected to barely get back up to the 2% target within the 2-3 year time horizon. However, once the falls in oil, gas and food prices over recent months fall out of the 12 month calculation of CPI, there will be a sharp tick up from the current zero rate to around 1 percent in the second half of 2016. The increase in the forecast for inflation at the three year horizon was the biggest in a decade and at the two year horizon was the biggest since February 2013. There is considerable uncertainty around how quickly inflation will rise in the next few years and this makes it difficult to accurately forecast

when the MPC will decide to increase Base Rates but this is not expected until the back end of 2016 at the earliest, with any increase likely to be limited to 0.25% increments.

For the purpose of setting the budget, it has been assumed that new investments will be made at an average rate of 0.5% and that new long-term loans will be borrowed at an average rate of 3.50%.

Local Context

Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and in particular to local government funding, the Authority's Borrowing Strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the Debt Portfolio. With short-term interest rates currently much lower than long-term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short-term to borrow a blend of short, medium and long term loans. A final decision will depend on interest movements during the coming year, this will be done in conjunction with our Treasury Management Consultants.

In addition, the Authority may borrow short-term loans (normally for up to one month) to cover unexpected cash flow shortages.

The following issues will be considered prior to undertaking any external borrowing:

- Affordability;
- Maturity profile of existing debt;
- Interest rate and refinancing risk;
- Borrowing source.

The timing of the borrowing decisions is delegated to the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services.

The Authority has previously raised the majority of its long-term borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB), but it continues to investigate other sources of finance which are available at favourable rates. At present we have an £80m borrowing facility with the European Investment Bank which can be used for major regeneration projects, school building projects and social housing, but not for the purchase of land.

Short-term and variable rate loans leave the Authority exposed to the risk of short-term interest rate rises and are therefore subject to the limit on the net exposure to variable interest rates in the Treasury Management indicators below.

As at 31st December 2015 the Authority had £364m of borrowing and £31m of investments. This is set out in further detail at **Annex A**

The Authority has an increasing CFR due to the expanding capital programme and will therefore be required to borrow up to £442m over the forecast period.

Table 1

Capital Expenditure and Financing	2015/16 Estimate £m	2016/17 Estimate £m	2017/18 Estimate £m	2018/19 Estimate £m	2019/20 Estimate £m
General Fund	184.3	215.3	126.3	74.9	26.8
Housing Revenue Account	55.8	46.3	50.9	60.1	44.1
Total Expenditure	240.1	261.6	177.2	135.0	70.9
Capital Receipts	1.3	24	28.4	30.3	33.9
Government Grants	37.0	67.0	35.5	4.2	4.3
Contributions (S106/CIL)	2.1	1.1	0	1.0	0
Revenue & Reserves	46.9	24.8	24.8	24.4	7
Major Repairs Reserve	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.7
General Resources (including borrowing)	140.0	131.5	75.2	61.7	12.0
Total Financing	240.1	261.6	177.2	135.0	70.9

CIPFA's *Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities* recommends that the Authority's total debt should be lower than its highest forecast CFR over the next four years. Table 2 shows that the Authority expects to comply with this recommendation during 2016/17.

Table 2

Capital Financing Requirement	31.03.16 Estimate £m	31.03.17 Estimate £m	31.03.18 Estimate £m	31.03.19 Estimate £m	31.03.20 Estimate £m
General Fund	424.3	542.5	603.1	635.8	621.7
Housing Revenue Account	157.7	157.7	157.7	172.1	184.1
Total CFR	582.0	700.2	760.8	807.9	805.8
External Borrowing	364.0	482.0	543.0	590.0	588.0
Borrowing headroom	218.0	218.2	217.8	217.9	217.8

Borrowing Strategy

The Authority currently holds £364 million of loans, an increase of £51 million on the previous year, as part of its strategy for funding previous year Capital Programmes. The forecast in Table 2 shows the Authority expects to borrow up to £336m in 2016/17. The Authority may also borrow additional sums to pre-fund future years' requirements, providing this does not exceed the Authorised Limit for borrowing of £900m.

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

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

By doing so, the Authority is able to reduce net borrowing costs (despite foregone investment income) and reduce overall treasury risk. The benefits of internal borrowing will be monitored regularly against the potential for incurring additional costs by deferring borrowing into future years when long-term borrowing rates are forecast to rise. Capita Asset Services will assist the Authority with this 'cost of carry' and breakeven analysis. Its output may determine whether the Authority borrows additional sums at long-term fixed rates in 2016/17 with a view to keeping future interest costs low, even if this causes additional cost in the short-term.

In addition, the Authority may borrow short-term loans (normally for up to one month) to cover unexpected cash flow shortages.

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

- Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) and its successor body
- any institution approved for investments (see below)
- any other bank, building society or financial authorised to operate in the UK
- UK public and private sector pension funds (except Enfield Pension Fund)
- capital market bond investors
- Local Capital Finance Company and other special purpose companies created to enable local authority bond issues
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- Other funding issuers e.g. European Regional Development Fund (including fund's managed by LEEF)
- Bond Issues, including the LGA Bond Agency

In addition, acquisition of non-current assets can also be financed by the following methods that are not borrowing but may be classified as other debt liabilities.

- operating and finance leases
- hire purchase
- Private Finance Initiative (PFI)
- sale and leaseback

The Authority has previously raised the majority of its long-term borrowing from the PWLB but it continues to investigate other sources of finance, such as local authority loans and commercial loans, which may be available at more favourable rates and terms.

Short-term and Variable Rate loans: These loans leave the Authority exposed to the risk of short-term interest rate rises and are therefore subject to the limit on the net exposure to variable interest rates in the Treasury Management indicators below.

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

Investment Strategy

The Authority holds significant invested funds, representing i) loan receipts received in advance of the related capital expenditure, and ii) balances and reserves held. In the past 12 months, the Authority's investment balance has ranged between £31 million and £97 million, and similar levels are expected to be maintained in the forthcoming year.

Objectives: Both the CIPFA Code and the CLG Guidance require the Authority to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Authority's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults set against the risk of receiving unsuitably low returns.

There is no intention to restrict investments to bank deposits, and investments may be made with any public or private sector organisations that meet the credit rating criteria below. This reflects a lower likelihood that the UK and other governments will support failing banks as the bail-in provisions in the Banking Reform Act 2014 and the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive are implemented investment income.

Strategy: Given the ongoing risks and continued low returns from short-term unsecured bank investments, the Authority aims to reduce the level of investments held by continuing to internalise borrowing. It is also recognised that balances held by the HRA for 2016/17 maybe non-core cash, allowing for opportunities to place cash out for longer periods.

Approved Counterparties: The Authority has made a decision to invest surplus cash funds with any of the counterparty types in Table 3 below, subject to the cash limits (per counterparty) and the time limits shown

Table 3: Approved Investment Counterparties and Limits

Credit Rating	Banks Unsecured	Banks Secured	Government	Corporates	Registered Providers
UK Govt	n/a	n/a	£ Unlimited 50 years	n/a	n/a
AAA	£15m 5 years	£25m 20 years	£25m 50 years	-	-
AA+	£15m 5 years	£15m 10 years	-	£5m 5 years	£5m 10 years
AA	£15m 4 years	£15 m 5 years	-	£5m 4years	£5m 10 years
AA-	£15m 3 years	£15m 4 years	-	£5m 3 years	£5m 10 years
A+	£15m 2 years	£15m 3years	-	-	-
A	£15m 12 months	£15 m 2 years	-	-	-
A-	£15m 6 months	£15 m 12 months	-	-	-
None	£1m 6 months	n/a	-	-	-
Money Market Funds	50% per fund (de-minimus level £5 million)				

The limits set out in Table 3 should be regarded as a maximum position. In practice, the Authority in consultation with our Treasury Consultants will set actual limits where appropriate, well below the maximums. It is also unlikely we will place funds out for longer than a year but it is important to have the flexibility to be able to change our strategy within limits during the year.

The Authority will continue to use Call Accounts and Money Market Funds to maintain the Council's short term liquidity and give ready access to cash funds up to three months, but the Authority will look to use secured bank deposits and Notice Accounts for any longer term deposits to help protect the Authority from bank failure and any possible 'bail-in' risk.

If the Authority wished to increase any of the limits set out in Table 3 it would need to come back to Full Council for approval.

The actual limits are reviewed on daily basis, given the current prevailing economic conditions with special regard to the following factors:-

Credit Rating: Investment decisions are made by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Where available, the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used.

Current Account Bank: The Authority banks with HSBC although this Service is currently out to Tender. At the current time, it does meet the minimum credit criteria of A- (or equivalent) long term. If the credit rating falls below the Authority's minimum criteria A-, it will continue to be used for short term liquidity requirements (overnight and weekend investments) and business continuity arrangements. If funds come into the bank account during the day (after daily dealing has been undertaken) and cannot be placed out with any other approved financial institutions, they can be placed into the HSBC Call Account to attract interest even if it breaches the counterparty limit (the matter will be reported to the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services). The temporary breach will be addressed on the next banking business day.

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

Banks Secured: Covered bonds, reverse repurchase agreements and other collateralised arrangements with banks and building societies. These investments are secured on the bank's assets, which limits the potential losses in the unlikely event of insolvency, and means that they help reduce bail-in risk. Where there is no investment specific credit rating, but the collateral upon which the investment is secured has a credit rating, the highest of the collateral credit rating and the counterparty credit rating will be used to determine cash and time limits. The combined secured and unsecured investments in any one bank will not exceed the cash limit for secured investments.

Government: Loans, bonds and bills issued or guaranteed by national governments, regional and local authorities and multilateral development banks. These investments are not subject to bail-in, and there is an insignificant risk of insolvency. Investments with the UK Central Government may be made in unlimited amounts for up to 50 years.

Corporates: Loans, bonds and commercial paper issued by companies other than banks and registered providers. These investments are not subject to bail-in, but are exposed to the risk of the company going insolvent. Loans to unrated companies will only be made as part of a diversified pool in order to spread the risk widely.

Registered Providers: Loans and bonds issued by, guaranteed by or secured on the assets of Registered Providers of Social Housing, formerly known as Housing Associations. These bodies are tightly regulated by the Homes and Communities Agency and, as providers of public services, they retain a high likelihood of receiving government support if needed.

Pooled Funds: Shares in diversified investment vehicles consisting of any of the above investment types, plus equity shares and property. These funds have the advantage of providing wide diversification of investment risks, coupled with the services of a professional fund manager in return for a fee. Money Market Funds that offer same-day liquidity and aim for a constant net asset value will be used as an alternative to instant access bank accounts, while pooled funds whose value changes with market prices and/or have a notice period will be used for longer investment periods.

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

Risk Assessment and Credit Ratings: Credit ratings are obtained and monitored by the Authority's treasury advisers, who will notify changes in ratings as they occur. Where an entity has its credit rating downgraded so that it fails to meet the approved investment criteria then:

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

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

Other Information on the Security of Investments: The Authority understands that credit ratings are good, but not perfect, predictors of investment default. Full regard will therefore be given to other available information on the credit quality of the organisations in which it invests, including credit default swap prices, financial statements, information on potential government support and reports in the quality financial press. No investments will be made with an organisation if there are substantive doubts about its credit quality, even though it may meet the credit rating criteria.

When deteriorating financial market conditions affect the creditworthiness of all organisations, as happened in 2008 and 2011, this is not generally reflected in credit ratings, but can be seen in other market measures. In these circumstances, the Authority will restrict its investments to those organisations of higher credit quality and reduce the maximum duration of its investments to maintain the required level of security. The extent of these restrictions will be in line with prevailing financial market

conditions. If these restrictions mean that insufficient commercial organisations of high credit quality are available to invest the Authority's cash balances, then the surplus will be deposited with the UK Government, via the Debt Management Office or invested in government treasury bills for example, or with other local authorities. This will cause a reduction in the level of investment income earned, but will protect the principal sum invested.

Specified Investments: The CLG Guidance defines specified investments as those:

- denominated in pound sterling,
- due to be repaid within 12 months of arrangement,
- not defined as capital expenditure by legislation, and
- invested with one of:
 - the UK Government,
 - a UK local authority, parish council or community council, or
 - a body or investment scheme of "high credit quality".

The Authority defines "high credit quality" organisations and securities as those having a long term credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher. For money market funds and other pooled funds "high credit quality" is defined as those having a credit rating of AAA or higher.

Non-specified Investments: Any investment not meeting the definition of a specified investment is classed as non-specified. The Authority does not intend to make any investments denominated in foreign currencies, nor any that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation, such as company shares. Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to long-term investments, i.e. those that are due to mature 12 months or longer from the date of arrangement, and investments with bodies and schemes not meeting the definition on high credit quality. Limits on non-specified investments are shown in table 4 below.

Table 4: Non-Specified Investment Limits

	Cash limit
Total long-term investments	£20m
Total investments with institutions domiciled in foreign countries with a minimum sovereign rating of AA-	£15m

Investment Limits: A group of banks under the same ownership will be treated as a single organisation for limit purposes. Limits will also be placed on fund managers, investments in brokers' nominee accounts, foreign countries and industry sectors as below:

Table 5: Investment Limits

	Cash limit
Any single organisation, except the UK Central Government	£15m each
UK Central Government	unlimited
Any group of organisations under the same ownership	£25m per group
Any group of pooled funds under the same management	£15m per manager
Negotiable instruments held in a broker's nominee account	£15m per broker
Foreign countries	£15m per country
Registered Providers	£5m in total
Unsecured investments with Building Societies	£5m in total
Loans to unrated corporates	£1m in total
Money Market Funds	75% of total investments

Liquidity Management: The Authority uses a spreadsheet modelling tool to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a pessimistic basis, with receipts under-estimated and payments over-estimated to minimise the risk of the Authority being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Authority's medium term financial plan and cash flow forecast.

Treasury Management Indicators

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

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

	Target
Portfolio average credit rating	A-

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

	Target
Total cash available within 3 months	£20m or 25% of all investments (whichever is lower)

Interest Rate Exposures: This indicator is set to control the Authority's exposure to interest rate risk. The upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest rate exposures, expressed as a proportion of net principal borrowed / interest payable will be:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Upper limit on fixed interest rate exposure	100%	100%	100%
Upper limit on variable interest rate exposure	100%	100%	100%

Fixed rate investments and borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for the whole financial year. Instruments that mature during the financial year are classed as variable rate.

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

	Upper	Lower
Under 12 months	30%	0%
12 months and within 24 months	35%	0%
24 months and within 5 years	50%	0%
5 years and within 10 years	70%	0%
10 years and above	100%	25%

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

Principal Sums Invested for Periods Longer than 364 days: The purpose of this indicator is to control the Authority's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of its investments.

The limits on the total principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end will be:-

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Limit on principal invested beyond year end	£20m	£10m	£5m

Other Items

There are a number of additional items that the Authority is obliged by CIPFA or CLG to include in its Treasury Management Strategy.

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

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

Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria. The current value of any amount due from a derivative counterparty will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.

Policy on Apportioning Interest to the HRA: On 1st April 2012, the Authority notionally split each of its existing long-term loans into General Fund and HRA pools. In the future, new long-term loans borrowed will be assigned in their entirety to one pool or the other. Interest payable and other costs/income arising from long-term loans (e.g. premiums and discounts on early redemption) will be charged/ credited to the respective revenue account.

Differences between the value of the HRA loans pool and the HRA's underlying need to borrow (adjusted for HRA balance sheet resources available for investment) will result in a notional cash balance which may be positive or negative. This balance will be measured each month and interest transferred between the General Fund and HRA at a pre-agreed interest rate on investments, adjusted for credit risk.

Investment Training: The needs of the Authority's treasury management staff for training in investment management are assessed regularly as part of the staff appraisal

process, and additionally when the responsibilities of individual members of staff change.

Staff regularly attend training courses, seminars and conferences provided by Capita Asset Services, CIPFA, PWC, Grant Thornton LLP and Ernst & Young. Relevant staff are also encouraged to study professional qualifications from CIPFA, the Association of Corporate Treasurers and other appropriate organisations.

Investment Advisers: The Authority has appointed Capita Asset Services as Treasury Management Advisers and receives specific advice on investment, debt and capital finance issues. The quality of this service is controlled by review at the quarterly treasury management meetings.

Investment of Money Borrowed in Advance of Need: The Authority may, from time to time, borrow in advance of need, where this is expected to provide the best long term value for money. Since amounts borrowed will be invested until spent, the Authority is aware that it will be exposed to the risk of loss of the borrowed sums, and the risk that investment and borrowing interest rates may change in the intervening period. These risks will be managed as part of the Authority's overall management of its treasury risks.

The total amount borrowed will not exceed the authorised borrowing limit of £900 million. The maximum period between borrowing and expenditure is expected to be two years, although the Authority is not required to link particular loans with particular items of expenditure.

Financial Implications

The budget for investment income in 2016/17 is £300k, based on an average investment portfolio of £60 million at an interest rate of 0.5%. The budget for debt interest payable in 2016/17 is £20million, based on an average debt portfolio of £532m million at an average interest rate of 3.7%. If actual levels of investments and borrowing, and actual interest rates differ from those forecast, performance against budget will be correspondingly different but the revenue budget will be unaffected due to utilisation of the Interest Equalisation Earmarked Reserve.

Other Options Considered

The CLG Guidance and the CIPFA Code do not prescribe any particular Treasury Management Strategy for local authorities to adopt. The Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services having consulted the Cabinet Member for Finance & Efficiency, believes that the above strategy represents an appropriate balance between risk management and cost effectiveness. Some alternative strategies, with their financial and risk management implications, are listed below.

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

Existing Investment & Debt Portfolio Position					
31st March 2015			31st Dec 2015		
£000's			£000's		
230,031	Public Works Loans - Fixed		264,005		
30,000	Commercial Loans - Fixed		30,000		
-	European Investment Bank		10,000		
2,501	Salix Loans		1,981		
10,000	Local Authority Loans		18,000		
-	LEEF Loan		6,000		
40,500	Temporary loans		34,000		
313,032	Total Debt Outstanding		363,986		

London Borough of Enfield Investments at 31st December 2015					
Financial Institution	Principal	Start Date	Effective Maturity	Rate	Days to Maturity
Call Accounts	£000				
HSBC	13,060		On demand	0.40%	1
Money Market Funds					
HSBC	5,000			0.42%	1
Ignis	5,000		On demand	0.50%	1
Termed Deposits					
Lloyds Bank PLC	7,500	06/05/2015	05/05/2016	1.00%	126
Total - Investments	30,560		Average	0.58%	
Number of Investments	4				

APPENDIX 6**Summary of Budget Risks**

This Appendix sets out the main financial risks the Council faces over the period of the Medium Term Financial Plan. Risk assessment and planning will minimise risk. Risks have been categorised as:

- Corporate
- Capital
- Service Specific

CORPORATE RISKS

These are risks that may affect all or a number of Council services.

- **Uncertainties caused by the current economic climate including:**
 - An increase in the number of residents that are reliant on Council services;
 - The general financial risk to Enfield of businesses failing in the Borough;
 - Loss of rental income through businesses failing or moving out of commercial premises rented from the Authority,
 - Loss of other income / difficulty in collection.
- **Future impact of legislative changes:**

The Government is consulting on radical change to the existing local government finance arrangements and the continuing reduction in public expenditure generally. Local government must prepare for all these changes but the full impact will only become clear in future years especially in key areas:

 - Local government finance including 100% localisation of business rates along with proposals for increases in responsibilities
 - National and Public Health Service Reforms and transfers of responsibilities to local government
 - Universal Benefits Reform still being introduced
 - Regeneration including Government plans to increase new housing
 - Implementation of the Care Act 2014
- **Central Government funding & local government resources:**

The reduction in central government funding has been part of local government financing since 2010. The 2015 Spending Review confirmed that local government will be required to meet a significant part of the Government's public expenditure reductions in order to turn the public spending deficit into a surplus. The Government has published four year funding plans for councils up to 2019/20 with proposals of a guarantee

although details are still awaited at the time publishing this report. This is a significant boost in financial planning for the next four years subject to the changes to 100% business rate retention and reduction in the New Homes Bonus Grant to fund the Better Care Fund.

- **Retention of Business Rates and Future 100% Retention**

There is a significant risk that if the yield from business rates falls below the government forecast leaving the Council to bear 30% of the cost of this shortfall. The Government recognises significant losses through a safety net arrangement but Enfield would have to be exposed to a loss of business rates of up to £4.7m before it will be eligible for Government support. In addition there is a potential budget risk relating to business rates appeals where responsibility for significant backdated refunds could fall on back on the local authority.

These risks will increase significantly when 100% business rate retention is implemented. Enfield will be exposed to 60% of any changes (assuming the share with the GLA is the same as the current 30:20 share).

To balance the risks, the council may gain significant benefits as a result of the major regeneration going on within Enfield. The Council will need to work towards retaining these gains over the longer term by working with the Government to exclude business rate growth from the periodic resets in the business rates regime, the next one being 2020.

Business rate appeals have reduced the amount available to councils across the country. A recent development is that a number of local authorities have received requests for mandatory relief in respect of NHS trusts. There may be a similar approach to Enfield by GVA (on behalf of the NHS) but Enfield has not yet been contacted. Officers are preparing the necessary legal advice, so that we can respond promptly if or when we are approached. As a guide, the annual loss to Enfield could be up to £0.8m per annum (based on 30% retention) and £2.5m in backdated refunds.

- **Government Incentive-Based Grants**

There is an increase in incentive-based Government funding such as the New Homes Bonus Grant and retention of local business rate growth which replaces existing need-led allocations. Councils with high deprivation such as Enfield are worst hit if allocations increase to the wealthier areas as a result of this incentive based approach.

- **Litigation and Legal Actions:**

All Councils face potential litigation cases and the size and range of services provided by Enfield make this a risk that should not be ignored. There are no single specific legal items to be reported but it is recommended that the Council includes some assessment for any uninsured litigation when assessing the adequacy of balances.

- **Demographic and other changes in the Borough:**

One of the main risks to the Council's budget relate to the uncertainties surrounding demographic change. The birth rate has increased. Residents are living longer, with greater levels of disability, and have greater expectations of independence, care and achievement. Assumptions have been made in the budget about the likely increases in demand for services, particularly in respect of social services clients (both adults and children). However, the current arrangements for funding local government do not take account of the large increase in London's population and, therefore, over time the Council is losing money relative to other parts of the Country.

The recent refugee crisis may add to this pressure (see main report section 10.2) and the Council will need monitor the position and maximise recovery of costs from available Government funding. The current welfare cap on temporary accommodation may exacerbate the situation in Enfield.

- **New savings included in the 2016/17 budget:**

New departmental savings and additional income totalling £12.86m have been identified for 2016/17. Although the savings have been scrutinised and the proposals have been assessed as viable and realistic, there is still an element of risk involved in their achievement.

On top of the new 2016/17 departmental savings, agreed as part of the 2016/17 budget setting process a further £3.6m of Enfield 2017 savings have been identified for achievement in 2016/17 with further savings of £4.6m for 2017/18 and £6.0m for 2018/19 (Total including 2015/16 of £29.2m). The development and implementation of these savings is well underway, however, there is a risk that some of these savings may not be implemented as early as scheduled.

The risks in relation to the achievement of both the departmental and the Enfield 2017 savings will be taken into account in setting the level of contingencies and general balances. The monitoring of the achievement of these savings will, as in previous years, form an integral part of the 2016/17 revenue monitoring process and if required, appropriate action will be taken to ensure that they are delivered, or if not the first call will be a review of other savings measures to compensate for any shortfall, failing this reserves and balances will be considered until this major project is fully implemented.

- **Changes in external factors such as interest rates:**

Interest rates are an area that is outside the Council's control and therefore represents a continuing area of significant risk. Any increases in rates will benefit the Council's financial position as the Council's borrowings are, for the most part, at long term fixed rates. Conversely, the low rates currently experienced due to the national economic position will reduce the resources available to the Council. An Equalisation Reserve has been in place for several years to "damp down" the effect of fluctuations in interest rates and this reserve will be used in a planned way to support the MTFP. Interest rates will continue to be closely monitored and planning assumptions will be

updated as required. The low interest rate environment in short term rates does allow the Council to borrow at low historic rates. The Council however, is aware of the risk that interest rates may start to rise and we will need to finance loans for longer maturity dates.

- **Inflation and other cost increases:**

Staff pay represents a significant proportion of the Council's expenditure. Consequently, variations in pay levels represent a significant risk. It should also be noted that the Council works in a range of labour markets, and supply and demands in London are pushing up costs in certain sectors. The mandatory living wage from April 2016 will also put pressure on costs to the Council from external suppliers. In addition, in order to make savings departments have been required to contain inflationary pressures in most areas of the Council's spending. Once again in 2016/17 departments have been asked to contain price inflation. This could be a financial risk and the revenue monitoring process for 2016/17 will be important in the early identification of these potential cost pressures.

- **Increased costs of waste disposal:**

The Authority does all it can to recycle as much waste as possible in order to minimise any cost pressure from disposal charges associated with household waste. However, residual waste disposal costs continue to rise, and these are estimated in the Medium Term Financial Plan. The cost of disposal of recyclable materials is subject to the level of contamination i.e. non-recyclable material found within waste collections and the market price received for certain recyclable materials. The Council is unable to influence the market prices for materials and due to the potential fluctuations that can impact on the cost no specific funding has been identified at this time and is therefore viewed as a financial risk. The level of contamination can be influenced through engagement with residents of the borough.

- **Income, including fees and charges:**

The budget includes a number of assumptions about income levels. Although all income assumptions have been validated using the most up to date information available, there is inevitably an element of risk that they might not all be achieved.

- **Future revaluations of the Pension Fund:**

The Pension Board is continuing to closely monitor the effect of the economic downturn on the fund as this may affect the future contributions required from the Authority. An estimated provision of £3m for the 2017 Actuarial Review has been included in the MTFP.

- **VAT Exemption Limit:**

All councils are allowed to recover VAT on exempt supplies up to a limit of 5% of taxable supplies. Should an authority breach this threshold all exempt VAT becomes irrecoverable and a cost to the council. For Enfield, this would amount to £2.8m based on current levels of expenditure. The limit is monitored by finance officers who also provide training to services staff engaged in exempt VAT activities (in particular, Property Services).

- **Bellwin Scheme:**

The Government's Bellwin Scheme provides emergency financial assistance to local authorities. The scheme may be activated where councils incur expenditure on an emergency or disaster to

- safeguard life or property, or
- to prevent suffering or severe inconvenience, in their area or among its inhabitants.

There is no automatic entitlement to financial assistance: Ministers are empowered by Section 155 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 to decide whether or not to activate a scheme after considering the circumstances of each individual case. Council must exceed an expenditure threshold (£1.032m for Enfield latest figures) which Government may pay 85% of costs incurred.

- **Housing Benefit Subsidy for Temporary Accommodation:**

Changes were adopted by the Department of Works and Pensions from 2010/11 which affected the subsidy funding system for temporary accommodation for homeless households. These changes have reduced significantly the central government subsidy that funds the Borough's provision of temporary accommodation. Although a significant adjustment was added to the budget to resource this issue the sheer size of the budget means that this remains a potentially significant budget risk to the Council in 2016/17 and future years.

- **Welfare Benefits:**

Government changes to welfare benefits are impacting on the Council's budgets through increased homelessness and demand for housing support, pressure on children's services 'no recourse to public funds' budgets and financial hardship for many residents impacting on the collection of council tax and other income. Universal Credit commenced rolled out in Enfield in July 2015 and this will ultimately see a reduction in the Council's administration grant for housing benefit whilst increasing pressure for digital inclusion and financial planning/budgeting support.

- **Rental income from the Council's assets :**

The Council manages a substantial asset portfolio. The economic downturn has resulted in reductions in rental and service charges income from businesses and other tenancies.

CAPITAL RISKS

The following risks are associated with the delivery of the Council's capital programme.

- **Generating the required level of capital receipts:**

As noted earlier in the report there are risks around achieving the level of receipts assumed in the budget where disposals may not be achieved. If new receipts are not identified the shortfall will create a funding pressure.

- **Robustness of capital project plans:**

This could be a problem if schemes have not been sufficiently developed in detail before their inclusion in the capital programme. This is a particular risk when embarking on a substantial and complex programme. Nevertheless, the detailed work required to produce 'scheme reports' means that the risks are minimised by ensuring that commitments are not made before full costings and a project risk assessment have been completed.

- **Time and/or cost overruns:**

In the main these problems should be minimised by good project planning and management. Progress with and expenditure on individual projects are monitored monthly.

SERVICE SPECIFIC RISKS

Finance staff, working with staff in Departments, have assessed the risks associated with individual budgets. The most significant risks within departmental budgets are set out below:

Schools and Children's Services Department

- **Demand led services**

There are a number of areas within the Department's services that are statutory and demand led, meaning that the service must be provided if the client meets the relevant criteria. Examples include supporting the placement of children with special education needs in independent and out borough settings, purchasing care packages for vulnerable children, increasing numbers of pupils in primary schools and giving financial support to families with no recourse to public funds. These budgets are at risk from any change in the numbers of children requiring services. The number of referrals of children possibly at risk remains high which can lead to increases in the number of placements needed. Whilst the implementation of the prevention strategy is helping to manage budget pressures in these areas welfare benefit and demographic changes continue to pose a risk that cannot be fully quantified at this stage, particularly in respect of services supporting homeless families and looked after children. In particular the following demand led areas have shown pressures in year that are likely to continue or worsen in 2016/17. As part of the budget setting process, budget provision of £2.5m has been built into the 2016/17 SCS base budget towards these ongoing budget pressures.

- **Looked After Children**

Historically Enfield's numbers of looked after children have and still remain low in comparison with other local authorities. However with a growing population in Enfield the knock-on effect is likely to result in additional children and young people being taken into council care for their protection. In the last year the numbers have remained around 350 following an increase during 2014 from 310. Whilst some measures can be taken to control the costs of the placement options this is not always possible due to the challenging nature and needs of the individuals and budget pressures in the demand led services will arise.

- **No Recourse to Public Funds**

As a local authority we have a statutory responsibility under s17 of the Children's Act 1989 to support families who have no access to benefits because of their immigration status. As a result Enfield currently supports over 120 families who have had their asylum applications rejected or have overstayed on visas and are awaiting deportation. There is a continuing risk that the numbers of families we are supporting under s17 of the Children's Act will continue to increase especially if proposed changes to benefits for European nationals mean they lose their entitlement. This pressure is currently being met from corporate contingency as agreed by Cabinet 17th September 2014. Enfield subscribes to the No Recourse to Public Fund Network Connect database allowing for timely information exchange with the Home Office to ensure applications are dealt with as speedily as possible.

- **Leaving Care**

There have been a number of recent changes relating to the care of 16 year olds and over which could result in additional budget pressures arising as local authorities are required to support children who were looked after until they are much older. This means that individual young people may choose to 'stay put' with their existing carers for a few more years rather than be moved into their own independent accommodation when they turn 18. In some circumstances this can be more expensive to the authority and it reduces the number of carers available.

- **Staffing**

The Department's salaries budgets include a vacancy factor, which recognises the potential cost savings as a result of staff turnover. This can be difficult to achieve in certain areas where it is necessary to maintain higher staffing levels in order to deliver safe essential services, although some vacancy factors have been removed within the Children in Need social work teams as part of the 16/17 budget setting process to ease this ongoing pressure. Although the general success of the Council's policy for recruiting and retaining children's social workers has reduced the need to use agency staff in some areas of the service, the continuing high number of referrals to the Children in Need Service may result in an increased pressure on staffing budgets in 2016/17. The recruitment of social workers will be further improved in September 2016 when 10 student social workers complete their training.

- **Legal services**

The cost of legal representation is difficult to control due to the complexities of some of the cases relating to children. Whilst Legal Services have taken on more legal work the specialised and technical aspects of some cases still require legal representation by external solicitors, barristers and QC's, which cannot be fully predicted.

- **Special Educational Need (SEN) Transport**

A continuing increase in the number and complexity of SEN cases has translated to increased costs as additional and more expensive means of transport are

required. However, we will address this by undertaking a review of transport across all Council services.

- **Schools Budget - Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)**

- **School places**

- The provision of school places is continually under review and the Council's Capital Programme includes funding for additional primary school places. These are and have been partly funded by central government capital grants which have reduced the call on Council resources in the short-term. The pressure for additional places passes on to secondary schools from 2017/18 onwards and there is a risk that the cost of providing the additional places needed will not be fully funded by central government grant, leaving the Council to meet any shortfall.

- **Special Educational Needs (SEN)**

- As the school population increases the number of high needs learners has also increased and short and long term provision for places is being re-assessed. There is a risk that this may lead to unfunded increased costs to the schools budget, as under current funding arrangements capital and revenue grant funding does not fully cover the costs of the additional places needed for children with statements of SEN. There has been a significant increase in the number of pupils with SEN, particularly those on the autistic spectrum and with complex behavioural issues. These pupils are placed in expensive, specialist independent provision whilst the authority works towards the development of more in house provision. This places a significant additional pressure on the DSG budgets.

- **National Fair Funding Formula**

- In the 2015 Spending Review the Government announced their intention to consult early in 2016 on the introduction of a new national fair funding formula for the distribution of DSG from 2017/18. Schools are presently funded at per-pupil rates ranging from approximately £4,200 to £6,800 based on a formula that takes into account a variety of demographic factors, but is also partly based on historic factors. Enfield is currently funded at a rate of £5,204 per pupil. There is a risk that funding could reduce on introduction of the national formula due to re-distribution of the national funding pot. In 2015/16 and 2016/17, schools with the lowest rates were provided with a share of a £390 million grant to even out the inequities. Enfield did not receive a share of this funding as they were judged to be above average funding.

Health, Housing and Adult Social Care Department

- **Social Care Demand**

- Care purchasing budgets have been prepared on the basis of known levels of activity plus those that might reasonably be foreseen, based on demographic forecasts and historic trends. There remains, however, the possibility that demand will exceed these assumptions. Enfield's population is increasing at the rate of about 3,500 people per year. Improved healthcare means that more adults with disabilities are surviving into adulthood and into old age. Older people are living longer but this has associated with it longer term health

issues. This is driving an increased demand for services and whilst Adult Social Care is moving to a more preventative model of support, the ability to offer appropriate and sustainable levels of support to an increasing number of people and delivering £10.066m of savings in 16/17 is not without risk.

Contractual Price

The majority of services to local people with eligible needs are provided by the independent and voluntary sectors. In negotiating contracts with these providers the Council seeks to strike a fair balance between a meaningful recognition of providers' costs, affordability to local taxpayers and quality of services. The Council also needs to be mindful of those areas of service provision where there is a shortage or risk of insufficient capacity to meet demand. These are factors which can push prices up and working with the market and with other authorities to increase capacity which achieves value for money remains a priority. The procurement service is also working with providers of services to understand price structures and how the cost of services provided is broken down. Retaining skilled staff, payment for travel time, pension scheme requirements, paying a living wage and investing in new technologies as well as cost of living pressures are all factors which can push prices up. The Council will complete an analysis of the composition of its RAS rates in order to evidence any decision about how they may or may not be amended. A similar analysis will be completed for other types of provision in order to achieve best value and deliver our duty around market sustainability as defined within the Care Act 2014.

Enfield CCG & Barnet, Enfield & Haringey Mental Health Trust

Monitoring of the Enfield CCG & BEH MH Trust financial position is reflected in the authority's budget monitoring processes and through Section 75 partnership meetings. Both the CCG and MH Trust are continuing with their own efficiency programmes. There is an inherent financial risk where spending and savings plans are not aligned between the Council and Health partners.

Client Income

Given the significant income assumptions in the budget, there is a risk that they might not be achieved in full. This is especially the case in the current economic climate, where vulnerable residents will be making difficult choices regarding basic living requirements and paying charges.

Homelessness Procurement and Benefit changes 2015/16

Welfare reform changes and a shortage of accommodation across all tenures has seen a lack of stability in the amount of accommodation available for homeless households, this has resulted in a rise in homeless households living in temporary accommodation during 2015/16. Work is ongoing across the sub-regional area to manage price and to source viable alternatives for families who would otherwise be moved into temporary/nightly paid accommodation. This pressure will continue into 2016/17 but is being mitigated by action being taken now.

- **Incentive Payments - Temporary Accommodation**

Rents paid on Temporary Accommodation and private sector properties that the Council uses to house homeless families are based upon Local Housing Allowance levels. Unfortunately, due to benefit caps and an increase in market rents compared to LHA levels, Local Authorities need to pay incentive payments to Landlords in order to secure affordable long term accommodation. Competition from other Local Authorities housing their homeless households in Enfield has led to incentive inflation within Enfield. Work continues on pan-London arrangements to mitigate this. However, there is a risk that the above factors will lead to an increase in incentive payments above those assumed in this report.

- **The Procurement of Temporary Accommodation**

The cost of private rented accommodation is rising in London, which is placing significant pressure on budgets to procure temporary accommodation for homeless households. The Temporary Accommodation budgets are showing a shortfall of £5.335m in 16/17 from the loss of private sector leased properties and a higher use of nightly paid accommodation. A plan is in place to manage this shortfall by achieving in-year savings. These savings are proposed by introducing mitigating factors including the procurement of a supply of temporary accommodation properties at favourable rates (£1.5m), Near London Placement of tenants (£250k) and actions to manage the market across all London boroughs to achieve price control in respect of rents paid to landlords (£3m). There is a risk of other London boroughs undertaking actions which continue to inflate the market and tenants not taking up the offer of the near London placement option.

- **Welfare Reform**

The introduction of a total benefit cap has reduced the housing benefit for households in temporary accommodation, this has increased the risk of rent arrears and increased the staffing resources required to maximise the collection of rent. The prospect of the economic outlook may also impact on the level of arrears. It is therefore a risk to the Council that the provision for bad debts will increase in 2016/17. This risk is mitigated by the use of Government funding for Discretionary Housing payments (DHP) to individuals for the payment of rent to the council. The available DHP funding for 2016/17 is unconfirmed at this stage but any reduction to the amount will reduce the Council's scope for helping people to avoid rent arrears and potentially becoming homeless, which would in turn add further budget pressures. With the introduction of the Universal Credit, Local Housing Allowance is no longer administered by local authorities so there is a risk of a loss of control over how rent allowances are spent as all allowances are merged together in a single payment. If tenants don't use the rent element to pay their rent they could build up arrears and be at risk of homelessness. Legislative changes have also had a negative impact on tax advantages for landlords and placed additional regulations upon them. This may cause any additional expenses incurred by landlords to be added to rents or even lead to landlords leaving the market, thus reducing the available property supply which could in turn increase homelessness.

- **Empty Property Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) programme**

The Council is liable to make 'Basic Loss payments'. Basic Loss Payments are statutory entitlements payable to former owners for interest in land, subject to certain criteria being met and up to a maximum amount. There is currently a potential exposure on two CPO cases which the Council may be liable to make payments for in the future.

Regeneration & Environment Department

- **Meridian Water:**

A competitive dialogue procurement process has been undertaken to appoint a development partner for the Meridian Water Project which aims to deliver a minimum of 8,000 new homes and create 3,000 new jobs over the next 20 years. The preferred partner will be known late Spring 2016 and will be on site later in 2016. Land assembly and other infrastructure works to support the project are being developed and sensitivities mapped out to mitigate against risks.

- **Local Plan**

The authority has a large number of planning policy documents that will require substantial investment to achieve a successful outcome in these examinations. The DMD and further plans are expected to be ready for examination. This includes the Community Infrastructure Levy and the North London Waste Plan which still require specialist external planning advice and legal advice to reach a successful conclusion. However, funding for the Local Plan for the financial year 16/17 has now been identified.

Finance, Resources & Customer Services

- **Commercial Property Portfolio:**

The Council's commercial property portfolio is expected to generate rental income of approximately £5.4m in 2015/16. The current economic downturn, together with regeneration initiatives, continues to impact adversely on the income stream.

- **Security of Council Premises:**

Due to the heightened risk of the Council's vacant and open spaces being illegally occupied, there are potential additional costs on security to prevent illegal occupation of Council land.

APPENDIX 7(a)

Earmarked Reserves

This Appendix explains the purpose of the Council's main earmarked reserves. The reserves table also shows planned movements in the balances over the period of the Medium Term Financial Plan. Comments regarding the adequacy of the reserves held are set out below while **Appendix 7(b)** summarises forecast use and commitment of the reserves.

Reserves to meet specific programmes

- **Council Development Reserve**
This reserve helps support the implementation of Council initiatives, and funds various "one off" projects.
- **Regeneration Reserve**
This reserve is used for contributions towards and funding for the Council's regeneration agenda.
- **Vehicle & Equipment Replacement Fund**
The Fund is to finance the planned programme of replacement vehicles and equipment.
- **General Fund Capital Reserve**
This resource is available to fund new capital investment in the approved Capital Programme over the medium term. It supports the delivery of the Capital Programme set out in the main report.

The planned use of the fund means that it will be exhausted by the end of 2015/16.
- **ICT Investment Fund**
This reserve supports IT upgrades, new developments and implementation costs and is the principal source of funding for the corporate ICT Work Plan. The fund will be used in conjunction with the Council Development Reserve to finance the technological investment required by Enfield 2017.
- **Revenues & Benefits Systems**
The reserve is set aside to finance system changes to the Revenues & Benefits IT and other technical changes.
- **Homelessness Initiative**
This is for homelessness pressures. It is being used to fund initiatives that are aimed at managing the increasing demand for temporary accommodation in the borough following the Government's welfare changes.

- **European Match Funding**

The reserve was created as part of the 2010/11 outturn finalisation so that a further £1.5m has been set aside to provide match funding for the European Social Fund schemes run by London Councils and the Greater London Authority. Support will be given for projects which improve the employability of unemployed and economically inactive people in Enfield. The planned use of the fund means that it will be exhausted by the end of 2015/16.
- **Enfield Community Capacity Building Fund**

As part of the Council's determination to actively assist and build the capacity of all of our communities in Enfield, ring-fenced funding of £1.9m was set aside for defrayment over several years to build community capacity in the Borough – the Enfield Community Capacity Building Fund.
- **NHS Social Care Grant**

The authority has been awarded NHS Social Care Grant over the last 3 years to fund Social care priorities which are jointly agreed between the authority and the Clinical Commissioning Group. A number of projects have slipped and as a result resources are earmarked to achieve desired outcomes in future years. Additionally, some of the funding has been allocated to contribute to the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan, in order to maintain current Adult Social Care Service levels to vulnerable Adults
- **Industrial Estates Improvements**

Support to the North London Chamber of Commerce, to the Enfield Business & Retailers Association; to North London Business and North London Strategic Alliance, etc. to improve the state of repairs of industrial estates in order to make them attractive for letting.
- **Empty Properties (New Homes Bonus)**

This reserve represents Government Grant Funding for New Homes Bonus. Enfield Council received £528k in 2011/12 and this has been allocated to the Private Sector Housing Team to be spent on their empty properties programme to bring back empty properties into use.
- **New Homes Bonus**

Authorities that deliver new homes are awarded a New Homes Bonus. The Council is fully committed to the delivery of more homes in the borough and continues to progress a number of major housing renewal schemes including the Alma and Ladderswood Estates.

The Council has been awarded £12.07m of New Homes Bonus (NHB) to 2015/16. This has been used to meet temporary accommodation pressures and fund regeneration planning costs.

The Government fund New Homes Bonus by a top-slice from the existing Local Government Finance Settlement which adds to the reduction in Enfield's existing Government grants.

- **Public Health** From April 2013, local authorities took on responsibility from the NHS, for improving the health & well-being of their local population and reducing health inequalities. The Authority was awarded ring-fenced grant in 2013/14 with specific grant conditions including the carry forward of underspends to future years.
- **Other specific General Fund reserves for small projects and invest to save initiatives**
These are considered adequate for the projects concerned.

Reserves set aside to smooth expenditure between years and meet contingent risks

- **Public Finance Initiative Investment Reserve**
These balances will equalise the funding available for the PFI Street Lighting project over the whole life. Holding an earmarked reserve for this purpose is considered prudent and good practice.
- **Insurance Fund**
The internal Insurance Fund provides cover in full for tree root damage claims, burglary and "all risks" on specified equipment. The Fund also meets the cost of all claims within the external policy excesses for general building fire damage (including housing properties), motor, cash and public and employer liability claims. In addition there is a potential liability with a former insurer of the council which would be a call on this fund.
- **Repair & Maintenance of Council buildings**
The revenue budget includes an annual contribution to the R & M fund. The fund supports day-to-day repairs, responsive maintenance, and service contracts in respect of Council buildings. The longer term requirement to match needs with resources will be addressed as part of the Council's policy to rationalise its accommodation needs. With an ageing portfolio of buildings, the risk of expensive repairs and maintenance is increasing. The Leaner Programme is mitigating this by reducing the number of buildings and investing in those that remain.
- **Interest Equalisation Reserve**
This reserve is intended to address increases in interest rates. The global economic turbulence has had significant effects on the UK economy, of which the reduction in interest rates is one of the most significant. This reserve is designed to provide some cushioning against further fluctuations.

- **Restructuring and Redundancy Reserve**
This reserve refers to funding set aside to meet the "one off" costs associated with service restructuring to achieve efficiency savings including Enfield 2017.
- **Repairs Fund for private sector housing leased to Council**
This funding is set aside to cover the cost of repairs to PSL properties when the leases come to an end and the properties are handed back to their owners. It is "routine" business, with a low risk, and this reserve acts as a buffer to support the repairs work.

Welfare Reforms & Hardship Fund

The Housing Benefit Subsidy Bad Debt provision was reduced in 2012/13 and the saving transferred to a new reserve to mitigate new costs that may arise from welfare reforms. The provision can be reduced as most subsidy claims have now been completed without any significant amendments. However, the changes to the housing benefit regime increase the risk of residents being unable to pay council tax bills and additional costs relating to the new benefit administration and regulations. This reserve will be available to meet these potential pressures. In recognition of the hardship faced by working age households affected by the changes to Council Tax support, the Council established a Hardship Fund for 2013/14. A further contribution of £500k was agreed by Council on 28th January 2016. The balance of this fund will be continuously rolled forward for use in future years.

Other Reserves

- **HRA Repairs Fund and Capital Reserve**
These funds represent the resources available for major repairs to the Housing stock and works to achieve the Decent Homes Standard.
- **Risk Reserve**
Set aside as a contingency sum in order to provide financial funding over the period of the Medium Term Financial Plan for potential pressures.

RESERVE	2015/16			2016/20 Programmes		Forecast Reserves as at 31 March 2020
	Balance 31 March 2015	Net Transfers 2015/16	Balance 31 March 2016	Revenue	Capital	
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	
General Fund Reserves						
Projects / Programmes						
Council Development Reserve	1,068	(968)	100	(34)	0	66
Regeneration Reserve	982	(457)	525	0	0	525
Vehicle and Equipment Replacement Fund	2,663	(957)	1,706	0	327	2,033
Capital Reserve - General Fund	85	(85)	0	0	0	0
ICT Investment Fund	5,123	(4,580)	543	0	0	543
Revenues & Benefits Systems	333	0	333	(207)	0	126
Homelessness Initiatives	2,235	(2,142)	93	0	0	93
Waste Recycling Reserve	94	(94)	0	0	0	0
European Social Fund match funding	356	(355)	1	0	0	1
Enfield Community Capacity Building Fund	924	(924)	0	0	0	0
NHS Social Care Grant	3,485	(3,180)	305	0	0	305
Project Carry Forwards	2,114	(2,113)	0	0	0	0
Industrial Estates Improvements	78	(78)	0	0	0	0
Empty Properties (New Homes Bonus 2011/12)	173	0	173	0	0	173
New Homes Bonus	1,666	(1,081)	585	(585)	0	0
Public Health	1,602	(1,036)	566	0	0	566
Other General Fund Reserves for small projects	3,598	(913)	2,685	0	0	2,685
	26,575	(18,962)	7,614	(826)	327	7,115
Risk / Smoothing						
PFI Investment Reserves	1,322	(356)	966	(610)	0	355
Insurance Fund	6,541	(2,000)	4,541	0	0	4,541
Repair & Maintenance of Council buildings	1,701	(320)	1,381	(1,281)	0	100
Interest Rate Equalisation Reserve	4,840	(4,390)	450	(450)	0	(0)
Restructuring and redundancy reserve	2,234	(1,358)	876	(876)	0	(0)
Repairs Fund for private sector housing leased to the Council	1,076	(100)	976	(1)	0	975
Risk Reserve	4,934	(4,718)	216	(216)	0	0
Welfare Reforms & Hardship Fund	4,782	(2,181)	2,601	(1,580)	0	1,021
	27,429	(15,424)	12,005	(5,015)	0	6,991
Other Reserves						
Performance reward grant receivable (LSP)	374	(374)	(0)	0		(0)
S106 Receipts	531	(25)	506	(506)		0
Residents Priority Fund	690	(690)	0	0		0
	1,595	(1,089)	506	(506)	0	(0)
GENERAL FUND RESERVES	55,600	(35,475)	20,125	(6,347)	327	14,106
Other Ring-Fenced Reserves						
Dedicated Schools Grant	6,026	0	6,026	0		6,026
HRA Repairs/Capital Reserve	24,921	0	24,921	0		24,921
Total Earmarked Reserves	86,547	(35,475)	51,072	(6,347)	327	45,053

**STATEMENT OF THE SECTION 151 OFFICER UNDER THE REQUIREMENTS
OF SECTION 25 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2003**

**ROBUSTNESS OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND ADEQUACY OF THE
RESERVES- FEBRUARY 2016**

1 Introduction

The Local Government Act 2003 places a duty on the Chief Finance Officer (the Council's Section 151 Officer) to report to Council as part of the budget process on the robustness of the estimates and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves.

Guidance on balances and reserves is provided by Local Authority Accounting Panel (LAAP) Bulletin 77 (Nov 2008) which is the basis on which the Chief Finance Officer's annual financial risk assessment has been updated in the Council Budget report to Council. The LAAP emphasises the importance of taking account of the council's medium term plans and forecasts of resources, and not to focus solely on short term considerations. The majority of council services face external demand and cost pressures in future years, but two key policies that clearly fit into the council's medium term planning are:

- Enfield 2017 Transformation Programme and
- The need for capital investment as reported and agreed by Cabinet and Council.

This Appendix focuses on the robustness of estimates and the adequacy of reserves which are central to the Council's risks and uncertainties and need to be considered together. It brings together the issues included in the 2016/17 budget report, and monitoring of the 2015/16 budget and Capital Programme.

2 Processes

Budget estimates are exactly that - estimates of spending and income made at a point in time. This statement about the robustness of estimates cannot give a guaranteed assurance about the budget, but gives members reasonable assurances that the budget has been based on the best available information and assumptions.

To meet the requirement on the robustness of estimates a number of key processes are in place, including:

- the issuing of clear guidance to all officers involved in the preparation of budgets;
- peer review by finance staff involved in preparing the standstill base budget i.e. the existing budget plus identified full year effects and pressures;
- the use of budget monitoring in 2015/16 in order to re-align budgets with current demand, for 2016/17 to update the medium term plan scrutiny and review via the Corporate Management Board (CMB) of proposed savings and their achievability;
- Review of the budget by the responsible Cabinet Member for the budget, along with challenge and scrutiny by Administration councillors during a series of budget working groups during the late autumn.

- the Chief Financial Officer providing advice throughout the process on robustness, including reflecting current demand and service standards (unless standards and eligibility are to be changed through a change in policy);

In addition to these arrangements, which are designed to test the budget throughout its various stage of development, considerable reliance is placed on the Service Managers having proper arrangements in place to identify issues, project demand data, and consider value for money and efficiency. These arrangements are managed via Departmental Management Teams, drawing on monthly information in the financial monitor, performance reporting systems and the Council's risk management strategy (which is in itself results in the strategic risk register being reported to and challenged by the Audit Committee on a regular basis).

3 Robustness of Revenue Estimates

The 2016/17 draft budget includes £26.5m of budget cost pressures, balanced by offsetting savings, including increased income. The savings identified to balance the 2016/17 budget have been closely scrutinised by both officers and Members and where appropriate Equality Impact Assessments (EQIAs) have been completed by departments. Savings approved in the budget round will be closely monitored through 2016 until they are fully embedded into the Council's budget, and are supported where necessary by individual action plans.

In addition to the 2016/17 departmental savings, agreed as part of the 2016/17 budget setting process, a further £3.6m of Enfield 2017 savings have been identified in 2016/17 with savings totalling £10.6m for 2017/18 and 2018/19. The Enfield 2017 transformation programme is the delivery mechanism for achieving this. Across the authority, a significant proportion of the recently achieved savings have been through modernisation of service delivery and other initiatives. The development and implementation of these savings is well underway, and, as with all complex programmes, there is risk that some of these savings may not be implemented as originally scheduled.

The risks in relation to the achievement of both the departmental and the Enfield 2017 savings are taken into account in setting the level of contingencies and general balances. The monitoring of the achievement of these savings, as in previous years, forms an integral part of the 2016/17 revenue monitoring process, which culminates in monthly reporting to Cabinet. If required, appropriate action is taken to ensure that they are delivered, or if not the first call will be a review of other savings measures to compensate for any shortfall. Failing this, reserves and balances will be considered until this major project is fully implemented.

To assess the adequacy of reserves, the key financial assumptions underpinning the budget and Medium Term Financial Plan are reviewed in accordance with the criteria recommended in LAAP 77.

1. The treatment of demand led pressures

The major demand factors affecting the 2016/17 and later years' budgets are:

- **Demographic pressures.** The draft budget and Medium Term Financial Plan provide for significant additional cost of services due to increases in client numbers. These are primarily in adult social care and children's services, but the growing population, coupled with frozen baselines in the local government settlement mean that all departments and services are seeing demographic pressures to a greater or lesser extent.
- **Future funding.** The Government has consulted on its proposals for the 4 year settlement from 2016/17, and offered councils the opportunity to agree a 4 year financial settlement. At the time of drafting this report, little detail is available on what this will mean in practice, but a certain financial envelope, set within a context of falling public expenditure and possible queries of the national and global economy, is likely to provide some cushion against further expenditure reductions.
- **Legislative Changes:** Where known, legislative changes have been factored into the financial plans sets out in this report.

All senior managers have again reviewed their base budgets including demand-led pressures based upon budget monitoring and projections made by service managers of demand in future years. Service managers are expected to put forward management and policy actions to manage the additional demand within the relevant legislation either within the relevant budget or reprioritising within their service budgets. If this is not possible and under-spending management action or policy actions in other service areas are not sufficient to cover the additional demand, then the minimum level of balances may have to be used to temporarily address the additional expenditure.

Such an eventuality has been considered in future years' budgets and it is assumed that general fund balances would need to be restored to at least the minimum prudent level in the following year.

2. The treatment of inflation and interest rates.

Inflation has not been centrally provided for in 2016/17 and the Medium Term Financial Plan. Services are required to manage inflation pressures within their budgets through procurement efficiencies and all providers of public services are expected to contribute to the management of the reductions in Government funding.

The risk that Council income will be less than budgeted due to economic problems has been factored in where possible when calculating service budgets and contingencies. Specific fees and charges are set at levels where increases can be achieved without damaging services to residents, nor significantly reducing demand. Council tax collection levels have been adjusted to take into account the local council tax support system based on actual collection since 2013/14. The 2016/17 collection estimate is projected over the life of the MTFP as achievable and will continue to be closely monitored to ensure collection estimates used are achievable.

Interest rates for 2016/17 have been assumed at 0.5% for temporary investment. Most of the Council's debt is long term with fixed interest rates, with 3.5% assumed for any long term new borrowing resulting from the draft Capital Programme. The revenue financing costs for the approved Capital Programme are provided for in the draft revenue budget.

3. Estimates of the level and timing of capital receipts.

In the short term, unapplied capital receipts are treated as general cash balances. Capital receipts are used in the long term to finance new capital investment. Delays in capital receipts may add to short term borrowing costs but current low interest rates mean this is a small risk to the Council's financial standing at present. This risk will increase in future where major projects are to be financed by disposal of the land involved.

4. The treatment of efficiency savings/ productivity gains.

All service managers have a responsibility to ensure the efficient delivery of services and when efficiency savings are proposed that those savings are both realistic in terms of the level of savings and timing. Should the level and timing of such savings vary due to unforeseen events and under-spending, management action or policy actions within the relevant department and corporately if appropriate, will be implemented.

5. The financial risks inherent in any significant new funding partnerships, major outsourcing deals or major capital developments.

The sharing of risk is in accordance with the principle of the risks being borne by the party best placed to manage that risk. Inherent risks include any guarantee or variation of service throughput (service volumes). If risks materialise they will be considered in future years' budgets and General Fund reserves restored to at least the minimum prudent level.

The Council is undertaking regeneration within the borough using commercial opportunities to increase investment and generate greater revenue income and capital receipts in the longer term. This approach involves greater risk to the Council which has been included in the risk assessment but will be refined as the schemes progress.

6. The availability of other funds and insurance to deal with major contingencies.

Besides the general budget contingency of £1m, there are also General Balances of £14m and estimated General Fund Earmarked Reserves estimated at 31st March 2016 to be £51.0m (**Appendix 7(b)**).

The minimum level of general balances assumes that management actions will be taken to address major issues that might arise. Should these be insufficient, general balances may have to be used temporarily and restored to at least their minimum prudent level or the optimal level through future budgets.

The Council's insurance arrangements are a balance between external insurance premiums and internal funds to "self-insure" some areas. External premiums are also managed by an excess payable by Enfield Council for claims received. Premiums

and self-funds are reactive to external perceptions of the risks faced by the Council which includes both risks that are generic to all organisations and those specific to the authority.

The level of the Insurance Reserve was subject to an actuarial review in 2015. At present it is judged to be adequate, the position being that estimated outstanding liabilities are covered by the balance on the Reserve.

7. The overall financial standing of the authority

In addition to the revenue spend that the Council will incur in 2016/17, it also has a Capital Programme that requires significant borrowing in 2016/17 and future years (Appendix 9). This is assessed as affordable based on key projects meeting revenue income stream and capital receipt targets, and for compensating decisions being made on other revenue costs and income to live within the overall affordability envelope set by the revenue budget. However, the Council has a large capital programme, and this will continue to put increasing pressure on the revenue budget which will require further reductions over time to services provided by the Council in order to keep the revenue budget in balance. This risk has been recognised in the adequacy of reserves assessment.

The assumed Council Tax collection rate for 2016/17 is 96.95% and is judged to be achievable. For each 1% not collected, the cost is approximately £1.0m in lost income to the Council. Legislation requires that any Collection Fund deficit be corrected through the Council Tax in the next year. The Council Tax Collection Fund is forecast to be in surplus at 31st March 2016.

The Government sets the business rates and the Valuation Office Agency determines rateable values and deals with appeals. The Council has made prudent estimates of business rates reliefs and collection levels based on recent experience. Reductions in business rates are subject to a 7.5% floor protection below which the Government will meet any shortfall. Whilst local business rates generate significant income, the 30% share attributable to Enfield reduces the risk significantly in relation to 2015/16 and future years. No assumptions have been included in this budget paper about the future plans for business rates retention and the figures are therefore based on the current system. The government is expected to consult on the proposals for business rates retention during the course of 2016.

The Collection Fund for Business Rates as at 31st March 2016 is estimated to be in deficit. This arises from back dated business rate appeals that should have been met by the Government before closing the former NNDR Pool on 31 March 2013. The level of back dated appeals should reduce in 2016/17 as a large part of the outstanding back dated appeals were settled in 2015/16.

8. The authority's track record in budget and financial management.

The Council's recent track record in budget and financial management is one of underspending. The latest revenue monitoring forecasts a departmental overspend of £1.7m in 2015/16. The Council will face increased pressure on its budget with continuing reductions in Government funding and will need to maintain its strict monitoring regime as part of its risk management approach to the budget.

The full year effect of previous decisions, demographic growth and legislative change

has been identified and will continue to be identified during the budget and Medium Term Planning process.

Ultimately, financial performance relies on all budget managers actively managing their budgets and complying with financial regulations, including not committing expenditure if there is insufficient budget provision, either within individual managers' cost centres, or in the department or council more generally, In other words, the first call on any underspend is and will continue to be the council's overall financial position, which must be sustained in order to ensure the Council remains a going concern..

9. The authority's capacity to manage in-year budget pressures.

The Council has a good track record in managing in year pressures. These pressures have been identified and reported at an early stage through the monitoring process and departments have in most cases been able to identify plans to contain the cost. Specific contingent items have been identified and put aside to mitigate significant risks. For example a contingent item was set aside and subsequently allocated for the loss of income departments have experienced as a result of the economic downturn.

10. The strength of the financial information and reporting arrangements.

It is good practice to ensure that financial information and reporting arrangements are robust and can be used as a management decision making tool. To support this requirement, the Council is continuing to improve the usability of the system (SAP) for non-financial users.

The key driver for the programme is to maximise the investment made to date in SAP as a key business system. This in turn will underpin effective service delivery by exploiting additional functionality available and lead to enhanced financial and budgetary management information across the Council.

The programme consists of over a dozen projects that will help to deliver enhanced data quality and processes leading to improved management information. The following tasks were completed before the end of January,

- base salary estimates
- risk based balances calculation;
- prudential borrowing – a model was tested with advisors

4 Risk

It is expected that the key budget risks will be:

- Adult and children social care - demographic pressures and new statutory responsibilities, such as temporary accommodation, where increasing demand for services places considerable financial pressure on the Council's services. Action taken to date has ensured that the budget has remained in balance, but continued and concerted effort will be needed in order to maintain this equilibrium.
- Care Act 2014, Better Care Fund and Welfare Reform.

- Scope to make savings while maintaining services
- Further reductions in public expenditure and future legislation creating extra burdens that are not fully funded
- Capital programme. Managing the programme to meet deadlines within agreed allocations, income and capital receipt targets

The budget assumptions and potential changing circumstances will require forecasts for future years to be reviewed early in each financial year leading to more detailed budgets being prepared for the next financial year and the medium term during the autumn of each financial year.

5 Capital Budget 2016-2020

The approved programme's revenue implications are incorporated in the MTFP and Risk Assessment. The Council's policy is to include the revenue cost of its Approved Capital Programme over the four year MTFS cycle, mainly from three sources, capital receipts, grants and borrowing. New commercial schemes will increase the risk to the Council should property and financial markets not perform as expected.

The Capital Programme (Appendix 9) clearly sets out those projects where approval has already been agreed and funding fully incorporated within the Medium Term Financial Plan. However, the report includes an additional table of indicative items where further review and evaluation should be undertaken before funding is committed and built into the MTFP.

These schemes will be reviewed by officers and proposals brought forward to future Cabinet meetings for decisions on their affordability and value in the current economic climate.

The Council may consider the overall affordability of the Capital Programme in future years and may choose to "cash limit" it based on resourcing available for future years. In the meantime regular programme updates are presented to Cabinet throughout the year to inform decision making and to show progress against agreed budgets.

Risks include:

- A shortfall in capital funding (eg such as new capital grants and contributions) that would result in an increased need to borrow or delay schemes.
- Risk of the economy faltering resulting in housing market falls and reduction in land and asset values resulting in lower income and capital receipts than planned which may affect the viability of the commercial elements of the capital programme.
- The ability of the Council to fully deliver the programme within the agreed timescales and resultant unplanned cost of delays

The Council's Capital Programme set out elsewhere in this report. All the various major capital projects require clear business cases to be completed including a full assessment of affordability and management of risk at each major stage before they are progressed.

6 Adequacy of the level of General Balances

Under the 2003 Act, the Secretary of State has reserve powers to set a minimum level of reserves. The most likely use of this power is where an authority is running down its reserves against the advice of their Chief Financial Officer.

Determining the appropriate levels of reserves is not a precise science or a formula e.g. a percentage of the Council's budget. It is the Council's "safety net" for unforeseen or other circumstances and must last the lifetime of the Council unless contributions are made from future years' revenue budgets. The minimum level of balances cannot be judged merely against the current risks facing the Council as these can and will change over time.

Determining the appropriate levels of balances is a professional judgement based on local circumstances including the overall budget size, risks, robustness of budgets, major initiatives being undertaken, budget assumptions, other earmarked reserves and provisions, and the Council's track record in budget management.

The table below brings together the risk quantification, the current level of General Fund balances and the value of specific reserves as yet not committed and which could be available to temporarily meet unplanned costs. The summary indicates that the Council has sufficient funds available to meet one-off expenditure in the short term based on the likely cost if the risks materialised. In the longer term reserves and the statistical risk are only just matched. The Council will need to monitor this position and look to increase reserves or reduce risks if possible.

MTFP Risk summary (Excluding Schools & HRA)	Likely £m
Risk Evaluation (appendix 8(b), column 5)	8.606
Estimated General Fund Balance at 31 March 2014	(13.996)
Forecast Reserves uncommitted (Appendix 7(b))	(14.106)
2015/16 latest forecast outturn	1.700
MTFP Resources to risks at 31 March 2016	(17.796)
Future risks if not addressed in 2016/17 MTFP	17.775
MTFP Resources Shortfall to risks in longer term	(0.021)

It should be noted that the consequences of not keeping a minimum prudent level of balances can be serious. **Appendix 8(b)** identifies total risks significantly in excess of the balances and reserves shown above and whilst this scenario would never arise, in the event of a major problem or a series of events, the Council might run a serious risk of a deficit or of being forced to cut spending during the year in a damaging and arbitrary way.

Any drawing from balances to meet non-budgeted expenditure or loss of income has to be made good in the following year's base budget, which would compound the risks in that year and weaken the Council's financial standing should the minimum level be breached.

7. External Auditor's Review of the Council's arrangements for securing financial resilience.

As part of the external auditor's work on Value for Money, an annual review is undertaken to determine if the Council has proper arrangements in place for securing financial resilience. The review looked at:

- Key indicators of financial performance
- Its approach to strategic financial planning
- Its approach to financial governance: and
- Its approach to financial control
- The report concluded that all areas were assessed as 'green' with no cause for concern and that the Council has adequate arrangements in place for achieving financial resilience. However, the following recommendations are important to the financial standing of the Council:
 - To continue to ensure that the arrangements in place to support financial planning remain comprehensive and robust.
 - To continue to monitor and maintain adequate and appropriate levels of reserves.
 - To ensure value for money and where possible, take action to monitor and take action on costs through the transformation programme and service reviews

Whilst the Council continues to receive overall good ratings from the external auditor, two key points should be borne in mind. First, the scale of these financial resilience reviews are now lighter than previously and, therefore, cannot examine in as much detail as before. This means that greater reliance necessarily needs to be placed on the advice of the Council's s151 officer. Second, for the first time, Enfield received an "Amber" rating for its long term financial sustainability. This is not unusual – Grant Thornton have given this rating to many of the local authorities they audit in this latest round of reviews – but it serves to underline the need to maintain and strengthen financial management in the Council, and to take prompt and possibly difficult decisions in order to manage costs over the long run.

8. Conclusions, Statutory Advice and Guidance of the S151 Officer

The continuing reduction in public spending and growing demand for services requires the Council to ensure its financial planning is robust. The National Audit Office (NAO) has warned in its first assessment of the sector's financial robustness that the government must establish mechanisms for dealing with "widespread financial failure" in local authorities. The report stated that Whitehall was failing to understand the combined effects of its policy reforms on councils' finances. Despite councils having "generally coped well" with the significant cuts made to their budgets, the NAO's Head warned that councils would struggle to absorb further cuts over the next two years without reducing services.

The 2015 Spending Review confirmed the continuation of reduction in local government funding until 2020, and at that point, the funding mechanism for local government is expected to change dramatically. The Council's medium term financial

planning process recognises this and has identified that in excess of £70m of savings will be needed between 2016/17 and 2019/20 to balance the budget. This is clearly a significant challenge given the extent of efficiencies that have already been identified over the last four years. By agreeing to this budget and MTFS, the council will balance its budget over the next 2 years, and provide adequate preparation and planning time in order to make what are expected to be complex and difficult decisions in 2019/20. By doing this, Enfield will continue to remain a successful, high performing Council, delivering high quality services across the borough, whilst driving forward improvements in our local communities and acting as a first choice employer for many local people.

Taking account of all the above considerations, the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services is of the view that the 2016-17 budget is robust.

In the light of the risks facing the authority, the Director of Finance, Resources & Customer Services recommends that the General Fund balance is maintained at £14m and that this recommendation is taken into account when determining the level of transfers to and from reserves in the 2015/16 revenue outturn.

ADEQUACY OF RESERVES: RISK EVALUATION 2016/17

Probability	Grade	Range	% Used
High	A	>80%	100.0%
Probable	B	60%-80%	75.0%
Possible	C	30%-60%	40.0%
Low	D	<30%	15.0%

1	Risk Period 2	Risk Cost 3	Risk Level 4	Risk Assessed Impact Profiled				Total Assessed Risk 9
				2015/16 5	2016/17 6	2017/18 7	2018/19 8	
				£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
General Fund Revenue								
Inflation. No provision for service inflation which must be contained by service savings. 2% risk assumption	pa	8,000	D	300	300	300	300	1,200
National pay awards	p.a. 2016/17 onwards	6,000	D	225	225	225	225	900
Reduction in Income / Non-Payment	One-off	1,000	D	150	0	0	0	150
Non-Achievement of Service Savings 2016/17	Total	24,000	D	900	900	900	900	3,600
Severance relating to efficiency savings	Total	6,000	A	3,000	1,500	1,500	0	6,000
Non-Achievement of Enfield 2017 Savings 2015/19	Total	14,000	D	525	525	675	0	1,725
Localisation of Council Tax support. Non collection of former benefit debt and increase in caseload	One-off	500	D	75	0	0	0	75
Temporary Accommodation Costs exceed budget provision following welfare reform changes	One-off	4,000	C	400	400	400	400	1,600
Business rates reduction Government safety net threshold	One-off	4,709	D	706	0	0	0	706
VAT Exemption Limit	One-off	2,800	D	420	0	0	0	420
Bellwin Scheme (2013/14 threshold)	One-off	1,032	D	155	0	0	0	155
Demographics	One-off	4,000	D	150	150	150	150	600
Litigation costs	One-off	2,000	D	300	0	0	0	300
North London Waste Authority Levy - increased costs	One-off	1,000	D	0	150	0	0	150
NHS Rates Mandatory Rate Relief Appeal	One-off	2,500	C	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Capital (Revenue Implications)								
Capital Financing Revenue Cost of shortfall in General Resources @ £5m @ 7.5%pa	One-off	375	C	150	0	0	0	150
Major Regeneration and Development Schemes	One-off	0	D	0	0	3,750	3,750	7,500
Capital project overspend of £5m	One-off	375	C	150	0	0	0	150
General Fund Total		82,291		8,606	4,150	7,900	5,725	26,381

Appendix 9

Capital Programme 2015/16 to 2019/20

Background

As in 2015/16, the capital programme is split into blocks as follows:

1. **Approved schemes** that are supported by business cases, have been through the necessary governance and reported to Cabinet or Council for funding in accordance with Financial Regulations. The associated capital financing costs are built into the Medium Term Financial Plan.
2. **Indicative schemes** (especially in later years) still require detailed business cases so that the schemes and funding can be agreed in accordance with Financial Regulations. Schemes where grant allocations are anticipated but not yet certain are also included here.

The Capital Programme table shows detailed estimates of the financing for the schemes. The Council funds capital expenditure by:

- Government grants
- Capital receipts
- Developer contributions (including S106 and in the future the community Infrastructure Levy (CIL))
- Borrowing

These methods are set out in more detail later in this appendix. The reductions in public expenditure means that the Council cannot rely solely upon these funding streams to meet the capital investment needs of the Council, especially in respect of regeneration. The Council continues to seek external support to replace the greatly reduced public funding available to councils. The Council has agreed to undertake commercial projects using wholly owned Council companies to acquire assets for housing and regeneration that can fund the necessary borrowing either by selling acquired assets at a profit or using annual income flows to meet capital financing costs such as interest and provision for debt repayment.

Capital Programme and Financing 2015/16 to 2019/20

The tables included in this Appendix are:

Table

- A** This is the **summary of the capital programme and financing** by department split between approved and indicative schemes as explained above.
- B** These tables analyse the proposed method to repay borrowing. This is broken down as follows:
 - **Minimum revenue provision.** General Fund borrowing will be repaid over the life of the asset along with interest and is provided for in the annual budget as part of Corporate Expenses.

- **Council Owned Companies** - Income Generation. This covers schemes involving Housing Gateway and the Lee Valley heat Network. Investment in the project via Council owned companies will involve financing by borrowing. The companies will finance the borrowing from the income generated by trading which will be returned to the Council to meet capital financing costs including interest and the provision for the repayment of debt.
- **Regeneration Land Development.** This includes Meridian Water where the Council will acquire and dispose of land following development. Financing costs will repaid from the receipts from disposal thereby reducing revenue financing cost pressures.

C This sets out the **detailed programme schemes and funding** as summarised in Table A.

Appendix 4 sets out the **Prudential Indicators** resulting from the **Approved Capital Programme**. The Indicative Programme is not yet included in the indicators as detailed funding and scheme proposals have not been agreed and approved.

Capital Financing Resources

General Fund Borrowing

The Council makes decisions on the level of borrowing, in the context of the Prudential Code criteria set out in the Treasury Management Strategy. The Government no longer provides revenue support for new borrowing, only capital grants.

Capital Grants

The Council has already been notified of the amounts involved of many of the grant allocations that can be expected to be received in 2016/17. It is possible that additional capital grant allocations may be announced for 2016/17 onwards, but it is unknown as to whether the funding would be earmarked for spending on specific Government rather than local priorities. Should any further grant allocations become available during 2016/17, information will be included in the quarterly capital monitoring reports to Cabinet.

The Council receives highways capital funding via Transport for London (TfL) as the London strategic highways authority rather than the Highways Agency. This funding is used to support the Council's highways improvement programme.

Capital Receipts

The Council estimates that new capital receipts of £4m pa will be generated in 2016/17 and 2017/18. Future capital receipts depend on decisions about existing assets and on detailed reviews where the sale of underperforming assets could be set against the improvement of other more valued facilities. Following the recent Government announcement allowing the use of capital receipts to fund the revenue costs of saving efficiency programmes, the Council is being asked to set

new capital receipts aside for revenue purposes rather than the capital programme.

The Council is undertaking alternative methods of capital investment including the use of wholly owned Council Private Companies to both regenerate areas of Enfield whilst also generating profits that can be used to increase the Council's resources for capital investment within the borough. This approach also takes into account the current uncertain economic circumstances and that it may be necessary to take a longer term view on the timing of disposals to achieve the best possible level of capital receipts.

Section 106 Agreements

A Section 106 Agreement is a legal agreement between the Council and a developer under Section 106 of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act, or a unilateral undertaking by the developer, to ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken. The Council can enter into a Section 106 Agreement, otherwise known as a 'planning obligation', with a developer where it is necessary to provide contributions to offset negative impacts caused by construction and development. Examples of such contributions range from the provision of affordable homes and new open space to funding of school places or employment training schemes. The developer will either implement these or make payments to the council for them to be carried out. The s106 agreements generally contain several of these elements and the responsibility of managing the expenditure is split across the relevant departments. The majority of S106 agreements are usually very specific about what and where the monies can be spent. The Community Infrastructure Levy (explained below) is taking over but S106 will remain in a reduced form.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

CIL is a new standard developer charge that local authorities can apply in their area. Monies collected from CIL will help to fund essential infrastructure needed to support planned growth in the Borough such as transport improvements. In October 2014, the Council approved the CIL Draft Charging Schedule for a six week public consultation and subsequent submission to the Secretary of State for Examination. This consultation was extended to enable all agents and developers working in the borough the opportunity to comment on the proposals for CIL charging. Once agreed, the CIL charge will be implemented and it's financing of the capital programme determined and reported to Cabinet as part of quarterly capital monitoring.

As stated above, the Council currently seeks developer contributions via a Section 106 (S106) agreement and the requirements for this are set out in the S106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) adopted in November 2011. For the introduction of an Enfield CIL the S106 SPD is now revised to take account of CIL as well as changes to national planning policy, particularly guidance relating to contributions on small housing sites.

The Draft CIL Charging Schedule has now been approved. Enfield Council will formally adopt the Charging Schedule in Spring 2016. Once adopted, rates within

the CIL Charging Schedule will be used to calculate developer contributions for CIL liable developments.

General Fund Capital Reserve

The Council has maintained a capital reserve to support the Capital Programme in recent years. After 31 March 2016 the reserve will be exhausted if no further contributions to the fund can be identified in 2015/16.

Vehicle Replacement Fund

The Council operates an investment fund for the replacement of vehicles and equipment. This is built up from repayments from revenue over the life of the vehicles.

Table A: Approved Capital Programme Schemes	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	Total £'000	Financing					Total £'000
							Grants £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	Revenue £'000	S106 / CIL £'000	General Resource £'000	
Schools & Children's Services	31,131	50,498	31,160	13,409	7,843	134,041	89,561	2,416	18,322	1,551	22,191	134,041
Regeneration & Environment:												
Environment	25,571	40,905	12,611	5,163	588	84,838	38,774	0	10,506	209	35,349	84,838
Regeneration	72,549	70,900	45,730	35,590	18,370	243,139	10,403	38,740	14,735	398	178,863	243,139
Housing, Health & Adult Social Care:												
Housing Grants	3,026	2,574	0	0	0	5,600	2,626	0	600	0	2,374	5,600
Affordable Housing	2990	2100	0	0	0	5090	0	0	0	0	5090	5090
Housing Gateway	25,333	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	85,333	0	0	0	0	85,333	85,333
Adult Social Care	4606	7020	342	684	0	12652	1772	0	0	0	10880	12652
Corporate												
Libraries, Leisure and Culture	3471	3300	1250	0	0	8021	0	0	2496	0	5525	8021
Enfield 2017 & Other IT Investment	14,173	2,150	0	0	0	16,323	0	0	501	0	15,822	16,323
Other Property Schemes	1488	15848	15208	0	0	32544	0	0	0	0	32544	32544
General Fund Programme	184,338	215,295	126,301	74,846	26,801	627,581	143,136	41,156	47,160	2,158	393,971	627,581
Housing Revenue Account	55,817	46,297	50,949	60,046	44,052	257,161	4,831	76,699	147,238	2,000	26,393	257,161
Approved Capital Programme	240,155	261,592	177,250	134,892	70,853	884,742	147,967	117,855	194,398	4,158	420,364	884,742

Table B: Financing of Borrowing	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2018/19 £'000	Total £'000
Loan Repayment						
Minimum Revenue Provision	50,192	46,310	16,391	14,409	0	127,302
Council Owned Company: Income Generation	27,602	35,848	35,208	20,000	0	118,658
Regeneration & Land Development	62,081	49,370	23,630	12,930	0	148,011
General Fund Programme Loan	139,875	131,528	75,229	47,339	0	393,971

Table c: 4 Year Programme							Capital Programme Budget				Total Earmarked Funding				General Resources by Years					Total Funding £'000
APPROVED PROGRAMME	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	Total 16-17 to 19-20 £000	Capital Grants £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	Revenue & MRR £'000	S106 & CIL £'000	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000					
Environment & Regeneration																				
Transport for London funding:																				
Major Schemes	1,650	3,178	-	-	-	4,828	4,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,828				
Cycle Enfield 2015/16	1,913	17,563	9,281	543	-	29,300	29,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,300				
Highways & Streetscene Programme	3,114	-	-	-	-	3,114	3,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,114				
Corridor Improvements - Hertford Rd	-	1,619	-	-	-	1,619	0	0	0	0	0	1,619	0	0	0	1,619				
Environmental Protection	178	-	-	-	-	178	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	178				
Community Safety	462	160	-	-	-	622	0	0	309	0	153	160	0	0	0	622				
Waste & Recycling	390	466	-	-	-	856	0	0	100	0	290	466	0	0	0	856				
Parks	2,382	1,490	1,053	-	-	4,925	875	0	0	62	1,445	1,490	1,053	0	0	4,925				
Vehicle Replacement Programme	48	4,358	343	4,620	588	9,957	0	0	9,957	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,957				
Parking	50	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50				
Building Improvement Programme (BIP)	1,342	1,455	-	-	-	2,797	0	0	0	0	1,342	1,455	0	0	0	2,797				
Civic Centre (BIP)	3,280	2,770	1,934	-	-	7,984	0	0	0	0	3,280	2,770	1,934	0	0	7,984				
Disability Access Programme	355	200	-	-	-	555	0	0	0	0	355	200	0	0	0	555				
Regeneration:																				
Meridian Water	63,226	60,290	37,070	28,190	18,370	207,146	8,831	38,740	14,560	314	62,081	47,690	22,400	12,530	0	207,146				
Meridian Water Hinterland	-	1,680	1,230	400	-	3,310	0	0	0	0	0	1,680	1,230	400	0	3,310				
Ponders End	16	6,080	2,430	3,500	-	12,026	0	0	0	0	16	6,080	2,430	3,500	0	12,026				
Electric Quarter	7,146	-	-	-	-	7,146	933	0	0	0	6,213	0	0	0	0	7,146				
New Southgate	4	-	500	500	-	1,004	0	0	0	0	4	0	500	500	0	1,004				
Edmonton Green	-	-	2,000	2,000	-	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	4,000				
Enfield Town	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	2,000				
Angel Edmonton	50	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50				
Market Gardening	80	2,169	1,500	-	-	3,749	0	0	0	0	80	2,169	1,500	0	0	3,749				
Lea Valley Heat Network	1,464	-	-	-	-	1,464	0	0	95	0	1,369	0	0	0	0	1,464				
Broomfield House	150	180	-	-	-	330	179	0	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	330				
The Crescent - Edmonton	290	-	-	-	-	290	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	290				
Business & Economic Development/Regeneration	123	501	-	-	-	624	460	0	80	84	0	0	0	0	0	624				
REGENERATION & ENVIRONMENT	98,120	111,805	58,341	40,753	18,958	327,977	49,177	38,740	25,241	607	86,659	73,576	34,047	19,930	-	327,977				
Corporate Schemes																				
Southgate Town Hall & Library Enabling Works	86	-	-	-	-	86	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	86				
Residents Priority Fund	439	-	-	-	-	439	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	439				
Community Libraries	200	800	-	-	-	1,000	0	0	0	0	200	800	0	0	0	1,000				
Edmonton Green Library	250	2,500	1,250	-	-	4,000	0	0	0	0	250	2,500	1,250	0	0	4,000				
Palmer's Green & Enfield Library	2,342	-	-	-	-	2,342	0	0	2,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,342				
Leisure	5	-	-	-	-	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5				
Culture	149	-	-	-	-	149	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	149				
IT Work Plan	1,273	-	-	-	-	1,273	0	0	485	0	788	0	0	0	0	1,273				
Enfield 2017	12,900	2,150	-	-	-	15,050	0	0	16	0	12,884	2,150	0	0	0	15,050				
Bury Street Depot Redevelopment	900	15,848	15,208	-	-	31,956	0	0	0	0	900	15,848	15,208	0	0	31,956				
Joint Service Centre	588	-	-	-	-	588	0	0	0	0	588	0	0	0	0	588				
FRCS/ CE TOTAL	19,132	21,298	16,458	-	-	56,888	-	-	2,997	-	16,135	21,298	16,458	-	-	56,888				

4 Year Programme							Capital Programme Budget				Total Earmarked Funding				General Resources by Years					Total Funding £'000
APPROVED PROGRAMME	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	Total 16-17 to 19-20 £000	Capital Grants £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	Revenue & MRR £'000	S106 & CIL £'000	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 Onwards £'000					
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care																				
Housing																				
Disabled Facilities Grant (£1.156m grant funded)	2,159	1,156	-	-	-	3,315	2,501	0	0	0	814	0	0	0	0	3,315				
Sub Regional Housing Grants	262	100	-	-	-	362	125	0	100	0	37	100	0	0	0	362				
Housing Assistance Grants	605	1,318	-	-	-	1,923	0	0	500	0	605	818	0	0	0	1,923				
Affordable Housing	2,990	2,100	-	-	-	5,090	0	0	0	0	2,990	2,100	0	0	0	5,090				
Housing Gateway	25,333	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	85,333	0	0	0	0	25,333	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	85,333				
Adult Social Care																				
Residential and Social Care Provision - Elizabeth House	4,306	6,574	-	-	-	10,880	0	0	0	0	4,306	6,574	0	0	0	10,880				
New Options	150	-	-	-	-	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150				
Mental Health and Wellbeing Centre	150	446	342	684	-	1,622	1,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,622				
HHASC TOTAL	35,955	31,694	20,342	20,684	-	108,675	4,398	-	600	-	34,085	29,592	20,000	20,000	-	108,675				
Schools & Children's Services																				
Schools Access Initiative	265	330	-	-	-	595	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	595				
Target Capital - Special Needs	754	6,814	2,598	-	-	10,166	7,285	876	0	0	0	0	2,005	0	0	10,166				
Childrens Centres	777	-	-	-	-	777	686	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	777				
Targeted Capital - School Meals Programme	1,686	3,509	2,872	-	-	8,067	8,067	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,067				
Schools Condition Funding	2,093	13,041	5,300	-	-	20,434	20,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,434				
Basic Need - Primary School Places	1,456	-	-	-	-	1,456	900	0	173	0	383	0	0	0	0	1,456				
Primary Expansion Plan Phase 1	3,749	-	-	-	-	3,749	2,167	0	352	569	661	0	0	0	0	3,749				
Primary Expansion Plan Phase 2 - Grange School	1,026	-	-	-	-	1,026	726	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	1,026				
Primary Expansion Plan Phase 2 - Garfield School	7,225	1,875	-	-	-	9,100	5,327	1,540	0	884	940	409	0	0	0	9,100				
Primary Expansion Plan Phase 2 - Chase Farm	600	6,621	-	-	1,843	9,064	9,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,064				
Primary Expansion Plan Phase 2	3,833	5,065	14,190	7,409	-	30,497	20,185	0	98	0	86	2,719	7,409	0	0	30,497				
Minchenden School (Upper Autism)	565	6,500	-	-	-	7,125	0	0	0	0	565	6,560	0	0	0	7,125				
Secondary Schools	95	-	-	-	-	95	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	95				
Fire Precaution Works	955	576	200	-	-	1,731	1,625	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,731				
Non School Schemes	52	107	-	-	-	159	0	0	100	0	52	7	0	0	0	159				
Programme before Devolved Funding	25,131	44,498	25,160	7,409	1,843	104,041	77,061	2,416	822	1,551	2,996	7,062	4,724	7,409	-	104,041				
Devolved Schools Capital Schemes	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000	12,500	0	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000				
SCS TOTAL	31,131	50,498	31,160	13,409	7,843	134,041	89,561	2,416	18,322	1,551	2,996	7,062	4,724	7,409	-	134,041				
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	184,338	215,295	126,301	74,846	26,801	627,581	143,136	41,156	47,160	2,158	139,875	131,528	75,229	47,339	-	627,581				
Housing Revenue Account																				
Major Works to the Stock	39,565	24,512	22,314	17,994	17,502	121,887														
Estate Renewal Schemes	15,152	14,245	17,449	17,479	13,835	78,160														
Non- Estate Renewal RTB projects match funded with HRA resources		6,540	3,402	19,573	10,715	40,230	4,831	76,699	147,238	2,000	0	0	14,407	11,986		257,161				
RTB projects match funded outside of the HRA		-	7,784	5,000	2,000	14,784														
Grants to Vacate	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	2,100														
HRA TOTAL	55,817	46,297	50,949	60,046	44,052	257,161	4,831	76,699	147,238	2,000	-	-	-	14,407	11,986	257,161				
APPROVED CAPITAL PROGRAMME	240,155	261,592	177,250	134,892	70,853	884,742	147,967	117,855	194,398	4,158	139,875	131,528	75,229	61,746	11,986	884,742				

INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	Capital Programme Budget					Total £000	Total Earmarked Funding				General Resources by Years					Total £010
	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000			Capital Grants £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	Revenue & MRR £'000	S106 & CIL £'000	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 Onwards £'000	
Environment & Regeneration																
TFL						-										
Future Years	-	-	3,178	3,178	3,178	9,534	9,534									
Highways & Streetscene:			7,450	8,450	8,450	24,350						7,450	8,450	8,450	24,350	
Waste & Recycling	-	-	18	-	-	18						18	-	-	18	
Building Improvement Programme (BIP)	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500						1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500	
Disability Access Programme	-	-	200	200	200	600						200	200	200	600	
Regeneration:																
Lea Valley Heat Network	-	-	23,172	-	-	23,172						23,172	-	-	23,172	
REGENERATION & ENVIRONMENT	-	-	35,518	13,328	13,328	62,174	9,534	-	-	-	-	32,340	10,150	10,150	62,174	
Health, Housing & Adult Social Care																
Housing																
Disabled Facilities Grant	1,000	844	2,000	2,000	2,000	7,844	0	0	0	0	1,000	844	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Housing Assistance Grants	1,200	-	818	818	818	3,654	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	818	818	818	
Affordable Housing	2,529	2,529	2,100	2,100	2,100	11,358	0	0	0	0	2,529	2,529	2,100	2,100	2,100	
Adult Social Care																
Welfare Adaptations	100	100	100	100	100	500	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	
HHASC TOTAL	4,829	3,473	5,018	5,018	5,018	23,356	-	-	-	-	4,829	3,473	5,018	5,018	5,018	
Schools & Children's Services																
Schools Access Initiative	-	-	250	250	250	750	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Schools Condition Funding	-	-	2,850	4,483	4,483	11,816	11,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
School Expansion Plan Phase 2	-	-	-	13,000	13,000	26,000	26,000									
Fire Precaution Works	-	-	267	500	500	1,267	1,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SCS TOTAL	-	-	3,367	18,233	18,233	39,833	39,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,833	
GENERAL FUND INDICATIVE	4,829	3,473	43,903	36,579	36,579	125,363	49,367	-	-	-	4,829	3,473	37,358	15,168	15,168	
TOTAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	4,829	3,473	43,903	36,579	36,579	125,363	49,367	-	-	-	4,829	3,473	37,358	15,168	15,168	

STATUTORY CALCULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

The calculation of the Council's Council Tax Requirement is governed by the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the Act) as amended by the Localism Act 2011.

Subject to Members agreeing the budget in this report, the following formal resolutions will need to be considered by Council:

- 1) it be noted that at its meeting on 28th January 2016, Council agreed the number of 94,317 as its Council Tax base for 2016/17, in accordance with the Local Authorities (Calculation of Tax base) Regulations.
- 2) the following amounts be now calculated by the Council for the year 2016/17 in accordance with Section 31 to 36 of the Act as amended:
 - (a) **£1,029,829,000** being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(2) of the Act (**gross revenue expenditure**),
 - (b) **£921,914,000** being the aggregate of the amounts, which the Council estimates for items set out in section 31A(3) of the Act (**revenue income including government grants**),.
 - (c) **£107,915,000** being the amount by which the aggregate at (a) above exceeds the aggregate at (b) above (**net revenue expenditure**), calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 31A(4) of the Act, as its Council Tax requirement for the year.
 - (d) **£ 1,144.17** being the amount at (c) above, all divided by the Council Tax base of **94,317** (1 above) calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 31B(1) of the Act, as the basic amount of Council Tax for the year 2016/17.

(e)

Valuation Band	Proportion in relation to Band D	Enfield £
A	6/9	762.78
B	7/9	889.91
C	8/9	1,017.04
D	9/9	1,144.17
E	11/9	1,398.43
F	13/9	1,652.69
G	15/9	1,906.95
H	18/9	2,288.34

being the amounts given by multiplying the amount at (d) above by the number which, in proportion set out in Section 5(1) of the Act, is applicable to dwellings listed in a particular valuation band divided by the number which in that proportion is applicable to dwellings listed in valuation Band D, calculated by

STATUTORY CALCULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

the Council in accordance with Section 36(1) of the Act, as the amounts to be taken into account for the year in respect of categories of dwellings listed in different valuation bands;

- f) it will be noted that, for the year 2016/17, the Greater London Authority (GLA) has stated the following amounts in precepts issued to the Council, in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for each of the categories of the dwellings shown below:

Valuation Band	Proportion in relation to Band D	GLA £
A	6/9	184.00
B	7/9	214.67
C	8/9	245.33
D	9/9	276.00
E	11/9	337.33
F	13/9	398.67
G	15/9	460.00
H	18/9	552.00

- g) having calculated the aggregate amount in each case of the amounts at 2(e) and (f) above, the Council, in accordance with Section 30(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, sets the following amounts as the amounts of Council Tax for the year 2016/17 for each of the categories of dwellings shown below:

Valuation Band	Proportion in relation to Band D	Total £
A	6/9	946.78
B	7/9	1,104.58
C	8/9	1,262.37
D	9/9	1,420.17
E	11/9	1,735.76
F	13/9	2,051.36
G	15/9	2,366.95
H	18/9	2,840.34

STATUTORY CALCULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

- 3) The Referendums Relating to Council Tax Increases (Principles) (England) Report 2016/17 sets out the principles which the Secretary of State has determined will apply to local authorities in England in 2016/17.

The Council hereby determines that its relevant basic amount of council tax for the financial year 2016/17 for the London Borough of Enfield element of the Council Tax, is not excessive.

Adult Social Care Proposed Charges, Allowance & Disregards				
	2015/16 Charge	Proposed 2016/17 Charge		
<u>Residential Care</u>				
LB Enfield managed Homes for Older People (maximum)	£738 per week	£759.15 per week/ £108.45 per day		
Private or Voluntary sector homes	Maximum is full cost as determined by the home	Maximum is full cost as determined by the home		
Charges for residents placed by other Local Authorities in Enfield Homes are made at the full cost of the service.				
<u>Community Based Services</u>				
<u>Day Services (In house) cannot currently be purchased through a direct payment</u>				
<u>Day Services provided externally will be charged at the cost of provision (TBA)</u>				
Physically disabled	At cost of provision	At cost of provision		
Mental Health	At cost of provision	At cost of provision		
Learning Disabilities	At cost of provision	At cost of provision		
Older People	At cost of provision	At cost of provision		
Meal contribution	£3.50	£3.60		
- Snacks at Centre	At cost of provision	At cost of provision		
Day care attendance for less than 4 hours will be charged at half the full day rate. Where clients attend a "drop in" service there is no charge as this service is usually for a brief period, e.g. 30 mins to 1 hour.				
<u>Transport</u>	Contribution determined by financial assessment - At cost of provision for full charge clients. Transport costs to be separated out from daycare costs.			
<u>Home Care</u> : Maximum (incl. Additional Support)	At cost of provision	At cost of provision		
<u>Brokerage of support plans</u> (for self-funding clients)	£250	£250		
<u>Emergency Card Scheme</u>	£1.50 per week (plus £10 set up fee and Safe and Connected costs)	£1.50 per week (plus £10 set up fee and Safe and Connected costs)		
<u>Blue Badge</u>	Administration charge (valid for up to 3 years) £10	Administration charge (valid for up to 3 years) £10		
<u>Supported Housing</u>	Charges may apply	Charges may apply		
<u>Respite</u>	A flat rate contribution for respite care for people with savings below £23,250. These are based on MIG rates minus personal allowance. As detailed below:	A flat rate contribution for respite care for people with savings below £23,250. These are based on MIG rates minus personal allowance. As detailed below:		
	Age	Relationship status	Daily rate	Weekly rate
	18-24 TBA dependent on benefit uplift	Single	£ 9.30	£ 65.10
	From 25 and under pension age TBA dependent on benefit uplift	Single	£11.45	£ 80.15

Pension age TBA dependent on benefit uplift	Single	£18.00	£126.00
From 18 and under pension age TBA dependent on benefit uplift	In a couple	£ 7.90	£ 55.30
Pension age TBA dependent on benefit uplift	In a couple	£12.90	£ 90.30
Direct Payments	Assessed as a weekly contribution in accordance with Care Act 2014 guidelines as part of a Personal Budget.		
Adults Placements	Assessed as a weekly contribution in accordance with Care Act 2014 guidelines. The maximum charge for placements in the private or voluntary sector is the full cost as determined by the placement.		
Enablement	Enablement may be provided for up to 6 weeks. There is no charge for this service.		

APPENDIX 11

	2015/16 Charge per client	Proposed 2016/17 Charge per client
Safe & Connected Monitoring Service only	£3.50 p.w	TBA
Safe & Connected Monitoring & Response service	£5.50 p.w	TBA
Safe & Connected Monitoring & Response & Keep in Touch service	£7.50 p.w	TBA
Equipment/adaptations under £1000	Nil	Nil
For equipment/adaptations in excess of £1000, there may be a charge subject to financial assessment. For works carried out through the Disabled Facilities Grant process there may also be a charge subject to financial assessment, unless the disabled person for whom work is being completed is a child for whom child benefit is being claimed.		
Personal Expense Allowance (determined by Department of Health)	£24.90	£tba
Treatment of an Individuals Capital Resources (determined by Department of Health)		
(i) Capital Resources Retained	£14,250	£14,250
(ii) Income Assumed for every £250 in excess of (i) above	£1.00	£1.00
(iii) Maximum charge applies where Capital Resources exceed	£23,250	£23,250
NB: The department applies the values above as determined by the Department of Health		
Interest Charge for late payment	Bank of England base rate plus 1%	
Legal charge for setting up agreement	£200	£200
Property Valuation Fee	£300	£300
Land Registry Fee	£45	£45
Set up Administration costs	£325	£325
Annual Administration fee	£100	£100
Termination fee	£50	£50
Interest charges on Deferred Payment Loans	From Jan 16 – 2.15%	2.15%
Disability Related Expenditure Allowances		
(i) DRE applicable under a full assessment	Increase by 2.5% (rounded to nearest £0.05)	
(ii) Optional minimum flat rate (Individuals are able to request a full assessment if required)	Now subject to full DRE assessment & supporting evidence	
The minimum cost of the service for charging is set at £2.50 per week.		

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17		APPENDIX 12							
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
1	GIS MAPPING		1						
	Colour Copying - A4			2.60	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.60
	Colour Copying - A3			4.10	0.00	4.10	4.10	0.00	4.10
	Colour Copying - A2			5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50
	Colour Copying - A1			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.60	0.00	10.60
	Colour Copying - A0			19.50	0.00	19.50	19.70	0.00	19.70
	Colour Copying - A1/A0 Glossy Paper			45.00	0.00	45.00	45.40	0.00	45.40
2	STREET NAMING & NUMBERING		1						
	List of streets, places & footpaths in LBE (- Alphabetical Street Index) on hard copy or CD			48.00	0.00	48.00	48.40	0.00	48.40
	Amendments to the LSPF (annual charge)			53.30	0.00	53.30	53.80	0.00	53.80
	Postage & Packing			Standard Council charges apply			Standard Council charges apply		
	Numbering New Residential & Commercial Units – per unit			105.00	0.00	105.00	105.90	0.00	105.90
	Naming a Street – per street			280.00	0.00	280.00	282.40	0.00	282.40
	Naming a Block – per block			170.00	0.00	170.00	171.50	0.00	171.50
	Penalty for retrospective engagement with Street Naming & Numbering Process			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.90	0.00	100.90
	Provision of historical information for Street Naming & Numbering			25.00	0.00	25.00	25.20	0.00	25.20
3	PROVISION OF INFORMATION		1						
3a	PROVISION OF INFORMATION (External & Internal)								
	Mapping Work OR Technical advice per Hour			37.00	0.00	37.00	37.30	0.00	37.30
	1/2 day Map info Training (up to 3 people) Internal only			257.00	0.00	257.00	259.20	0.00	259.20
	External trading activities -Other authorities gazetteers			Price on application			Price on application		
3b	ADOPTED ROAD ENQUIRIES								
	Up to 3 Questions			25.00	0.00	25.00	25.20	0.00	25.20
	4 or more Questions			50.00	0.00	50.00	50.40	0.00	50.40
4	PROVISION OF PLANNING / BUILDING CONTROL INFORMATION		1						
4a	COPYING / SCANNING								
	A4 Sheet (includes VAT at standard rate)	V		5.10	1.00	6.10	5.17	1.03	6.20
	Extra Copy (includes VAT at standard rate)	V		0.50	0.10	0.60	0.50	0.10	0.60
	A3 Sheet			6.20	0.00	6.20	6.30	0.00	6.30
	Extra Copy			1.10	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.10
	A3 Plan			6.20	0.00	6.20	6.30	0.00	6.30
	Extra Copy			1.10	0.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	1.10
	A2 Plan			9.20	0.00	9.20	9.30	0.00	9.30
	Extra Copy			1.60	0.00	1.60	1.60	0.00	1.60
	A1 Plan			10.30	0.00	10.30	10.40	0.00	10.40
	Extra Copy			2.60	0.00	2.60	2.60	0.00	2.60
	A0 Plan			12.30	0.00	12.30	12.40	0.00	12.40
	Extra Copy			3.10	0.00	3.10	3.10	0.00	3.10
	Discount for Conservation Study Groups:								
	Discount for Conservation Area Study Groups - 50% reduction in fees identified in 4a								
4b	Postage for letters, large letters and packets.			Standard Council charges apply			Standard Council charges apply		
5	FOOTPATH CROSSINGS & PATHS ACROSS VERGES		1						
	Costs associated with amending Traffic Management Orders to facilitate footway crossovers in Controlled Parking Zones			128.00	0.00	128.00	129.10	0.00	129.10
	Application for Footway Crossovers - The Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulation 1998.The application process includes a maximum of three site visits. The application process includes a maximum of three visits.			166.00	0.00	166.00	170.00	0.00	170.00
	New: Additional Site visits for approval and estimation of vehicle crossover applications. Up to half hour of officer's time per visit.			30.00	0.00	30.00	33.00	0.00	33.00
	Construction of a crossover per square metre in paving slabs/blocks or asphalt. Excluding existing obstructions e.g. street lighting columns, street furniture, trees or utility apparatus. Note: Where a footway is currently constructed in asphalt / tarmacadam a new footway crossing will only be permitted to be constructed in asphalt / tarmacadam			195.00	0.00	195.00	198.00	0.00	198.00
	Provision of a footway crossover when constructed as part of a planned footway reconstruction scheme - (20%discount on full price shown above) (per square metre). Note: crossover specification to comply with scheme construction.			156.00	0.00	156.00	158.40	0.00	158.40

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17			APPENDIX 12						
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
			Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	
	There will be no discount where it is identified that a resident is crossing the footway illegally and contributing to damage of the footway.								
	Renewal of existing White line Entrance Marking on Highway			137.00	0.00	137.00	138.00	0.00	138.00
	New White line Entrance Marking on Highway			137.00	0.00	137.00	138.00	0.00	138.00
	Removal and replanting of shrub bed elsewhere in the Borough - per square metre			67.00	0.00	67.00	102.00	0.00	102.00
	Removal and replanting of grass verge elsewhere in the Borough - per square metre			60.00	0.00	60.00	88.00	0.00	88.00
	Application to request a tree removal in accordance with the tree strategy.			150.00	0.00	150.00	151.00	0.00	151.00
	Application for Heavy Duty Footway crossover - The Local Authorities (Transport Charges) Regulation 1998			820.00	0.00	820.00	827.00	0.00	827.00
	Construction and site supervision of Heavy Duty crossover excluding statutory utility diversions.					Price on Application			Price on Application
6	PROVISION OF STREET SEATS		1						
	Per seat (Estimate will be provided on request at actual contractors cost, officer time and actual cost of plaque)					Price on Application			Price on Application
7	PROVISION OF STREET NAME PLATES		1						
	Per Street Name Plate					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Relocation only of existing Street Name Plate for footway crossing application					Price on Application			Price on Application
8	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC ORDER		1						
	TTO Standard Charge			1,870.00	0.00	1,870.00	1,886.00	0.00	1,886.00
	Notice Standard Charge			775.00	0.00	775.00	781.60	0.00	781.60
	A Special Event Orders - (excluding community street parties)			775.00	0.00	775.00	781.60	0.00	781.60
	Enforcement of Temporary Traffic Orders - Resident & Business bays, waiting and loading:								
	Admin fee	V		69.00	13.80	82.80	70.00	14.00	84.00
	Cancellation charge			30.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Enforcement by Civil Enforcement Officer per day			70.80	0.00	70.80	71.00	0.00	71.00
	Use of removal vehicle (per removal)			200.00	0.00	200.00	202.00	0.00	202.00
	Pay & Display bays:								
	On Street:								
	On street Inner Zone per day per space			15.80	0.00	15.80	16.00	0.00	16.00
	On street Outer Zone per day per space			12.60	0.00	12.60	13.00	0.00	13.00
	On street Outer Zone per day per space off peak bay			8.40	0.00	8.40	9.00	0.00	9.00
	Off Street:								
	Off Street Inner Zone per day per space			6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
	Off street Outer Zone per day per space			5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
	Please note the charges for Enforcement detailed above are separate and in addition to any charges which the applicant may incur in obtaining a Temporary Traffic Order or Street Works permits								
	Road Closure for a Street Party or other Event								
	Approval by the Highway authority to close a road for a street party or other event on the highway (including provision of road closure barriers by the authority)						Price on application		
	Please note a separate Licence is needed if selling food or drinks, or providing entertainment.								
9	RETRIEVE KEYS ETC. FROM ROAD GULLIES		1						
	Per occasion Note This service is not provided out of hours.			186.00	0.00	186.00	188.00	0.00	188.00
10	LICENCE FOR SKIPS		1						
	Skip Licence - 14 days			50.00	0.00	50.00	53.00	0.00	53.00
	Continuation Licence - 14 days			30.00	0.00	30.00	35.00	0.00	35.00
11	LICENCE FOR HOARDING/SCAFFOLDING		1						
	Deposit before commencement of works (refundable against damage)								
	Per square metre of highway occupied by scaffold/hoarding(minimum deposit of £510)						51.00	0.00	51.00
	Licence:								

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Application Fee</i> all scaffolds/hoardings (Non Refundable)						100.00	0.00	100.00
	<i>Licence Fee</i> for 60 days per square metre of highway occupied by scaffold/hoarding (minimum cost to be £200, max to be £1,000)						20.00	0.00	20.00
	<i>Licence Extension Fee</i> for each 30 day period per square metre of highway occupied by scaffold/hoarding (minimum cost to be £100, maximum to be £500)						10.00	0.00	10.00
12	LICENCE FOR THE ISSUE OF A STREET WORKS LICENCE UNDER S50 OF THE NEW ROADS & STREET WORKS ACT 1991		1						
	Administration fee			194.00	0.00	194.00	196.00	0.00	196.00
	Capitalisation fee in lieu of annual charge			643.00	0.00	643.00	649.00	0.00	649.00
12a	Licence for Cranes								
	Licence for Cranes on the Highway up to 50 Tonnes			103.00	0.00	103.00	110.00	0.00	110.00
	Licence for Cranes on the Highway over 50 Tonnes			180.00	0.00	180.00	190.00	0.00	190.00
	Deposit before commencement of works (refundable against damage)			5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
13	CONTAMINATED LAND INFORMATION		1						
	Contaminated Land Enquiry - Site History - where no records held			30.00	0.00	30.00	30.30	0.00	30.30
	Contaminated Land Enquiry - Site History - where records are held			128.00	0.00	128.00	129.10	0.00	129.10
14	DEVELOPMENT CONTROL SERVICES		1						
	Provision of Information including Solicitors & Developers Inquires - per hour (1 hour minimum charge)			55.00	0.00	55.00	55.50	0.00	55.50
	Providing written confirmation of compliance with planning permission, including a site visit.	V		240.00	48.00	288.00	250.00	50.00	300.00
	Planning Decision Notice			12.50	0.00	12.50	12.60	0.00	12.60
	Retrieval of planning files from storage (1948 to 2005)			5.10	0.00	5.10	5.10	0.00	5.10
	London Local Authorities (Charges for Stopping Up Orders) Regulations 2000			2,610.00	0.00	2,610.00	2,632.30	0.00	2,632.30
	Temporary signs for housing developments a returnable deposit of per sign to cover our costs in removing the signs in default			115.00	0.00	115.00	116.00	0.00	116.00
15	TRANSPORTATION SERVICES		1						
	Requests for Advice and Policy Guidance on Directional Signs			52.00	0.00	52.00	52.40	0.00	52.40
	Checking fee for S38 Agreements (value of works based on current LBE term contract rates) (not subject to VAT)					Flat rate of £2,500.00 for works up to £10,000 in value + 8% of the			Flat rate of £2,500.00 for works up to £10,000 in value + 8% of the value
	Checking & supervision fee for S278 Agreements (value of works based on current LBE term contract rates) (not subject to VAT)					Flat rate of £2,500.00 for works up to £10,000 in value + 10% of the			Flat rate of £2,500.00 for works up to £10,000 in value + 10% of the value
16	BUILDING CONTROL SERVICES		1						
	Viewing Building Control Plans	V		26.67	5.33	32.00	26.92	5.38	32.30
	Completion Letter or Certificate on Building Regulations Applications	V		52.50	10.50	63.00	52.92	10.58	63.50
	Building control information including Solicitor's enquiries	V		56.67	11.33	68.00	57.17	11.43	68.60
	Copy of Decision Notice	V		11.67	2.33	14.00	11.75	2.35	14.10
	Issuing of Completion Certificate	V		56.67	11.33	68.00	57.17	11.43	68.60
	Demolition Notice			217.00	0.00	217.00	218.90	0.00	218.90
	BUILDING CONTROL FEES								
16a	Standard Domestic Charges for Estimate of costs less than £200,000								
	Loft conversions < 40m²								
	Full plan	V		184.17	36.83	221.00	185.75	37.15	222.90
	Inspection charge	V		276.67	55.33	332.00	279.00	55.80	334.80
	Loft conversions 40m² - 60m²								
	Full plan	V		215.00	43.00	258.00	216.83	43.37	260.20
	Inspection charge	V		323.33	64.67	388.00	326.08	65.22	391.30
	Each additional 20m² over 60m²								
	Full plan	V		23.33	4.67	28.00	23.50	4.70	28.20
	Inspection charge	V		35.00	7.00	42.00	35.33	7.07	42.40
	Extension <6m²								
	Full plan	V		154.17	30.83	185.00	155.50	31.10	186.60
	Inspection charge	V		230.83	46.17	277.00	232.83	46.57	279.40
	Extension 6m² - 40m²								
	Full plan	V		215.00	43.00	258.00	216.83	43.37	260.20
	Inspection charge	V		323.33	64.67	388.00	326.08	65.22	391.30
	Extension 40m² - 60m²								
	Full plan	V		261.67	52.33	314.00	263.92	52.78	316.70

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Inspection charge	V		391.67	78.33	470.00	395.00	79.00	474.00
	Extension 60m ² - 100m ²								
	Full plan	V		338.33	67.67	406.00	341.25	68.25	409.50
	Inspection charge	V		508.33	101.67	610.00	512.67	102.53	615.20
	Each additional 20m ² over 100m ²								
	Full plan	V		45.83	9.17	55.00	46.25	9.25	55.50
	Inspection charge	V		69.17	13.83	83.00	69.75	13.95	83.70
	Basements as extension above plus								
	Full plan	V		123.33	24.67	148.00	124.42	24.88	149.30
	Inspection charge	V		184.17	36.83	221.00	185.75	37.15	222.90
	Attached garage <30m ²								
	Full plan	V		154.17	30.83	185.00	155.50	31.10	186.60
	Inspection charge	V		230.83	46.17	277.00	232.83	46.57	279.40
	Detached garage 30m ² - 60m ²								
	Full plan	V		154.17	30.83	185.00	155.50	31.10	186.60
	Inspection charge	V		230.83	46.17	277.00	232.83	46.57	279.40
	Through lounge								
	Full plan	V		61.67	12.33	74.00	62.17	12.43	74.60
	Inspection charge	V		91.67	18.33	110.00	92.42	18.48	110.90
	Removal of chimney breasts								
	Full plan	V		61.67	12.33	74.00	62.17	12.43	74.60
	Inspection charge	V		91.67	18.33	110.00	92.42	18.48	110.90
	Installation of new wc/shower/utility								
	Full plan	V		61.67	12.33	74.00	62.17	12.43	74.60
	Inspection charge	V		91.67	18.33	110.00	92.42	18.48	110.90
	Garage conversion								
	Full plan	V		154.17	30.83	185.00	155.50	31.10	186.60
	Inspection charge	V		230.83	46.17	277.00	232.83	46.57	279.40
	Replacement windows up to 5 windows								
	Full plan	V		61.67	12.33	74.00	62.17	12.43	74.60
	Inspection charge	V		91.67	18.33	110.00	92.42	18.48	110.90
	per extra 10 windows								
	Full plan	V		30.83	6.17	37.00	31.08	6.22	37.30
	Inspection charge	V		45.83	9.17	55.00	46.25	9.25	55.50
	Re-roofing								
	Full plan	V		76.67	15.33	92.00	77.33	15.47	92.80
	Inspection charge	V		115.00	23.00	138.00	116.00	23.20	139.20
	New wiring (non competent person)								
	Full plan	V		91.67	18.33	110.00	92.42	18.48	110.90
	Inspection charge	V		138.33	27.67	166.00	139.50	27.90	167.40
	Discount for each multiple works above								
	Full plan	V		30.83	6.17	37.00	31.08	6.22	37.30
	Inspection charge	V		45.83	9.17	55.00	46.25	9.25	55.50
	NEW BUILD DWELLINGS								
	(<300m ² per dwelling)								
	1 new dwelling								
	Full plan	V		260.83	52.17	313.00	263.08	52.62	315.70
	Inspection charge	V		393.33	78.67	472.00	396.67	79.33	476.00
	2-5 dwellings per extra dwelling								
	Full plan	V		108.33	21.67	130.00	109.25	21.85	131.10
	Inspection charge	V		161.67	32.33	194.00	163.08	32.62	195.70
	6 -20 new dwellings per extra dwelling								
	Full plan	V		693.33	138.67	832.00	699.25	139.85	839.10
	Inspection charge	V		1,039.17	207.83	1,247.00	1,048.08	209.62	1,257.70
	Extra dwelling over 5								
	Full plan	V		91.67	18.33	110.00	66.67	13.33	80.00
	Inspection charge	V		138.33	27.67	166.00	100.00	20.00	120.00
	Flat conversion to form 2 flats								
	Full plan	V		215.00	43.00	258.00	216.83	43.37	260.20
	Inspection charge	V		323.33	64.67	388.00	326.08	65.22	391.30

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17		APPENDIX 12							
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Plus for each additional flat								
	Full plan	V		76.67	15.33	92.00	77.33	15.47	92.80
	Inspection charge	V		115.00	23.00	138.00	116.00	23.20	139.20
	Other works -Estimate of cost:								
	<£5000								
	Full plan	V		90.83	18.17	109.00	91.58	18.32	109.90
	Inspection charge	V		136.67	27.33	164.00	137.83	27.57	165.40
	£5001 - £10,000								
	Full plan	V		109.17	21.83	131.00	110.08	22.02	132.10
	Inspection charge	V		164.17	32.83	197.00	165.58	33.12	198.70
	£10,001 - £20,000								
	Full plan	V		155.00	31.00	186.00	156.33	31.27	187.60
	Inspection charge	V		233.33	46.67	280.00	235.33	47.07	282.40
	£20,001 - £30,000								
	Full plan	V		200.83	40.17	241.00	202.58	40.52	243.10
	Inspection charge	V		301.67	60.33	362.00	304.25	60.85	365.10
	£30,001 - £40,000								
	Full plan	V		246.67	49.33	296.00	248.75	49.75	298.50
	Inspection charge	V		370.00	74.00	444.00	373.17	74.63	447.80
	£40,001 - £50,000								
	Full plan	V		291.67	58.33	350.00	294.17	58.83	353.00
	Inspection charge	V		438.33	87.67	526.00	442.08	88.42	530.50
	£50,001 - £60,000								
	Full plan	V		329.17	65.83	395.00	332.00	66.40	398.40
	Inspection charge	V		493.33	98.67	592.00	497.58	99.52	597.10
	£60,001 - £70,000								
	Full plan	V		365.83	73.17	439.00	368.92	73.78	442.70
	Inspection charge	V		548.33	109.67	658.00	553.00	110.60	663.60
	£70,001 - £80,000								
	Full plan	V		401.67	80.33	482.00	405.08	81.02	486.10
	Inspection charge	V		603.33	120.67	724.00	608.50	121.70	730.20
	£80,001 - £90,000								
	Full plan	V		438.33	87.67	526.00	442.08	88.42	530.50
	Inspection charge	V		658.33	131.67	790.00	663.92	132.78	796.70
	£90,001 - £100,000								
	Full plan	V		475.00	95.00	570.00	479.08	95.82	574.90
	Inspection charge	V		711.67	142.33	854.00	717.75	143.55	861.30
	£100,001 - £120,000								
	Full plan	V		511.67	102.33	614.00	516.08	103.22	619.30
	Inspection charge	V		766.67	153.33	920.00	773.25	154.65	927.90
	£120,001 - £140,000								
	Full plan	V		548.33	109.67	658.00	553.00	110.60	663.60
	Inspection charge	V		821.67	164.33	986.00	828.67	165.73	994.40
	£140,001 - £160,000								
	Full plan	V		585.00	117.00	702.00	590.00	118.00	708.00
	Inspection charge	V		875.83	175.17	1,051.00	883.33	176.67	1,060.00
	£160,001 - £180,000								
	Full plan	V		620.83	124.17	745.00	626.17	125.23	751.40
	Inspection charge	V		930.83	186.17	1,117.00	938.75	187.75	1,126.50
	£180,001 - £200,000								
	Full plan	V		658.33	131.67	790.00	663.92	132.78	796.70
	Inspection charge	V		986.67	197.33	1,184.00	995.08	199.02	1,194.10
16b	Standard Non Domestic Charges for work less than £200,000								
	Non Domestic New Builds & extensions up to 100m²								
	Other Residential/Institutional/Assembly/Recreational (<6m²)								
	Full plan	V		154.17	30.83	185.00	155.50	31.10	186.60
	Inspection charge	V		230.83	46.17	277.00	232.83	46.57	279.40
	Industrial and Storage(<6m²)								
	Full plan	V		123.33	24.67	148.00	124.42	24.88	149.30

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17		APPENDIX 12							
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Inspection charge	V		185.00	37.00	222.00	186.58	37.32	223.90
	Office and Shops(<6m²)								
	Full plan	V		154.17	30.83	185.00	155.50	31.10	186.60
	Inspection charge	V		230.83	46.17	277.00	232.83	46.57	279.40
	Other Residential/Institutional/Assembly/Recreational (<6-40m²)								
	Full plan	V		276.67	55.33	332.00	279.00	55.80	334.80
	Inspection charge	V		415.83	83.17	499.00	419.42	83.88	503.30
	Industrial and Storage(<6-40m²)								
	Full plan	V		185.00	37.00	222.00	186.58	37.32	223.90
	Inspection charge	V		276.67	55.33	332.00	279.00	55.80	334.80
	Office and Shops(<6-40m²)								
	Full plan	V		215.00	43.00	258.00	216.83	43.37	260.20
	Inspection charge	V		324.17	64.83	389.00	326.92	65.38	392.30
	Other Residential/Institutional/Assembly/Recreational (<40-100m²)								
	Full plan	V		430.83	86.17	517.00	434.50	86.90	521.40
	Inspection charge	V		646.67	129.33	776.00	652.17	130.43	782.60
	Industrial and Storage(<40-100m²)								
	Full plan	V		276.67	55.33	332.00	279.00	55.80	334.80
	Inspection charge	V		415.83	83.17	499.00	419.42	83.88	503.30
	Office and Shops(<40-100m²)								
	Full plan	V		339.17	67.83	407.00	342.08	68.42	410.50
	Inspection charge	V		508.33	101.67	610.00	512.67	102.53	615.20
16c	Shop Fit out each 100m2 or part								
	Full plan	V		110.83	22.17	133.00	111.75	22.35	134.10
	Inspection charge	V		166.67	33.33	200.00	168.08	33.62	201.70
	Shop Front								
	Full plan	V		95.83	19.17	115.00	96.67	19.33	116.00
	Inspection charge	V		144.17	28.83	173.00	145.42	29.08	174.50
	Office Partitioning per 50m run								
	Full plan	V		95.83	19.17	115.00	96.67	19.33	116.00
	Inspection charge	V		144.17	28.83	173.00	145.42	29.08	174.50
	New Windows up to 10								
	Full plan	V		95.83	19.17	115.00	96.67	19.33	116.00
	Inspection charge	V		144.17	28.83	173.00	145.42	29.08	174.50
	Per Extra 10								
	Full plan	V		31.67	6.33	38.00	31.92	6.38	38.30
	Inspection charge	V		48.33	9.67	58.00	48.75	9.75	58.50
	Mezzanine Floor per 500m2 or part								
	Full plan	V		190.00	38.00	228.00	191.58	38.32	229.90
	Inspection charge	V		285.83	57.17	343.00	288.25	57.65	345.90
	Other Works-Estimate of cost:								
	<£5,000								
	Full plan	V		90.83	18.17	109.00	91.58	18.32	109.90
	Inspection charge	V		136.67	27.33	164.00	137.83	27.57	165.40
	£5001-10,000								
	Full plan	V		109.17	21.83	131.00	110.08	22.02	132.10
	Inspection charge	V		164.17	32.83	197.00	165.58	33.12	198.70
	£10,001-£20,000								
	Full plan	V		155.00	31.00	186.00	156.33	31.27	187.60
	Inspection charge	V		233.33	46.67	280.00	235.33	47.07	282.40
	£20,001-£30,000								
	Full plan	V		200.83	40.17	241.00	202.58	40.52	243.10
	Inspection charge	V		301.67	60.33	362.00	304.25	60.85	365.10
	£30,001-£40,000								
	Full plan	V		246.67	49.33	296.00	248.75	49.75	298.50
	Inspection charge	V		370.00	74.00	444.00	373.17	74.63	447.80
	£40,001-£50,000								
	Full plan	V		291.67	58.33	350.00	294.17	58.83	353.00
	Inspection charge	V		438.33	87.67	526.00	442.08	88.42	530.50

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	£50,001-£60,000								
	Full plan	V		329.17	65.83	395.00	332.00	66.40	398.40
	Inspection charge	V		493.33	98.67	592.00	497.58	99.52	597.10
	£60,001-£70,000								
	Full plan	V		365.83	73.17	439.00	368.92	73.78	442.70
	Inspection charge	V		548.33	109.67	658.00	553.00	110.60	663.60
	£70,001-£80,000								
	Full plan	V		400.83	80.17	481.00	404.25	80.85	485.10
	Inspection charge	V		601.67	120.33	722.00	606.83	121.37	728.20
	£80,001-£90,000								
	Full plan	V		438.33	87.67	526.00	442.08	88.42	530.50
	Inspection charge	V		658.33	131.67	790.00	663.92	132.78	796.70
	£90,001-£100,000								
	Full plan	V		475.00	95.00	570.00	479.08	95.82	574.90
	Inspection charge	V		711.67	142.33	854.00	717.75	143.55	861.30
	£100,001-£120,000								
	Full plan	V		511.67	102.33	614.00	516.08	103.22	619.30
	Inspection charge	V		766.67	153.33	920.00	773.25	154.65	927.90
	£120,001-£140,000								
	Full plan	V		548.33	109.67	658.00	553.00	110.60	663.60
	Inspection charge	V		821.67	164.33	986.00	828.67	165.73	994.40
	£140,001-£160,000								
	Full plan	V		585.00	117.00	702.00	590.00	118.00	708.00
	Inspection charge	V		876.67	175.33	1,052.00	884.17	176.83	1,061.00
	£160,001-£180,000								
	Full plan	V		620.83	124.17	745.00	626.17	125.23	751.40
	Inspection charge	V		930.83	186.17	1,117.00	938.75	187.75	1,126.50
	£180,001-£200,000								
	Full plan	V		658.33	131.67	790.00	663.92	132.78	796.70
	Inspection charge	V		986.67	197.33	1,184.00	995.08	199.02	1,194.10
17	Planning Application Fees		1						
	<i>Prior Approval under the General Permitted Development Order (Amendment) 2013</i>								
	<i>An application which involves the making of any material change in the use of any buildings, or other land under Classes J, K and M of the General Permitted Development Order</i>			80	0	80	80	0.00	80.00
	<i>Application Type</i>								
	<i>Householder</i>								
	<i>Relating to one dwelling</i>			172	0	172	172	0.00	172.00
	<i>Relating to 2 or more dwellings</i>			339	0	339	339	0.00	339.00
	<i>Certificate of Lawfulness</i>								
	<i>Section 191 (1) (c) - Establish Use</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	<i>Section 191 (1) (a) or (b) - Existing per unit</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>Section 191 (1) (a) or (b) - Existing 50 units</i>			19049	0	19049	19049	0.00	19,049.00
	<i>Section 191 (1) (a) or (b) - Existing 51 and over units - per unit</i>			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	<i>Section 192 - Proposed</i>			Half full fee	0	Half full fee	Half full fee	0.00	Half full fee
	<i>Outline</i>								
	<i>Site area not exceeding 2.5 ha - per 0.1ha</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>Site area of 2.5 ha</i>			9527	0	9527	9527	0.00	9,527.00
	<i>Site in excess of 2.5ha - per 0.1ha</i>			115 Max 125,000	0	115 Max 125,000	115 Max 125,000	0.00	115 Max 125,000
	<i>Dwellings</i>								
	<i>Per dwelling created - below 50</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>50 dwellings</i>			19049	0	19049	19049	0.00	19,049.00
	<i>Per dwelling - above 50</i>			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	<i>Change of use</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>Other buildings</i>								
	<i>No additional floor space and Floor space up to 40 sq.m</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Floor space between 40 sq.m. and 75 sq.m.			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	Floor space between 75 sq.m. and 3750 sq.m. - for each additional 75 sq.m.			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	3750 sq.m. created			19049	0	19049	19049	0.00	19,049.00
	Each additional 75 sq.m. (or part thereof) above 3750 sq.m.			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	Erection, on land used for the purpose of agriculture								
	Works up to 465 sq.m.			80	0	80	80	0.00	80.00
	Floor space between 465 sq.m. and 540 sq.m.			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	Floor space between 540 sq.m. and 4215 sq.m. - for each additional 75 sq.m.			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	4215 sq.m. created			19049	0	19049	19049	0.00	19,049.00
	Each additional 75 sq.m. (or part thereof) above 3750 sq.m.			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	Erection of glasshouses on land used for the purposes of agriculture								
	Works up to 465 sq.m.			80	0	80	80	0.00	80.00
	Works creating more than 465 sq.m.			2150	0	2150	2150	0.00	2,150.00
	The erection, alteration or replacement of plant or machinery								
	Site area not exceeding 5ha - each 0.1ha or part thereof			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	Site area of 5ha			19049	0	19049	19049	0.00	19,049.00
	Site area in excess of 5ha - each additional 0.1ha or part thereof			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	The carrying out of any operations not coming within any of the above categories - for each 0.1 ha of site area			195 Max 1,690	0	195 Max 1,690	195 Max 1,690	0.00	195 Max 1,690
	Operations connected with exploratory drilling for oil or natural gas								
	Site area not exceeding 7.5 ha - for each 0.1 ha of site area			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	Site area of 7.5 ha			28750	0	28750	28750	0.00	28,750.00
	Per 0.1ha in excess of 7.5ha			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	Winning and working of materials								
	Per 0.1 ha site area to maximum 15 ha			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	Site area of 15 ha			29112	0	29112	29112	0.00	29,112.00
	Per 0.1 ha site area in excess of 15 ha			115 Max 65,000	0	115 Max 65,000	115 Max 65,000	0.00	115 Max 65,000
	Disposal of refuse or waste materials or for the deposit of material remaining after minerals have been extracted from the land or for the storage of minerals in the open.								
	Per 0.1 ha site area to maximum 15 ha			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	Site area of 15 ha			29112	0	29112	29112	0.00	29,112.00
	Per 0.1 ha site area in excess of 15 ha			115 Max 65,000	0	115 Max 65,000	115 Max 65,000	0.00	115 Max 65,000
	Construction of car parks, service roads and access for the purpose of a single undertaking			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	Extant Planning Permission								
	Householder			57	0	57	57	0.00	57.00
	Major development			575	0	575	575	0.00	575.00
	All other applications			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	Non-Material Amendment								
	Householder			28	0	28	28	0.00	28.00
	All other applications			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	Minor Material Amendment			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	Reserved matters			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	For non-compliance with conditions, variation or renewal of a temporary permission			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	Request for written confirmation of compliance with condition(s)								
	Householder			28	0	28	28	0.00	28.00
	All other applications			97	0	97	97	0.00	97.00
	Playing Fields			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17			APPENDIX 12						
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Telecoms prior approval</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>Buildings and roads constructed under PD for agriculture/forestry</i>			80	0	80	80	0.00	80.00
	<i>Demolition prior approval</i>			80	0	80	80	0.00	80.00
	<i>Advert to premises</i>			110	0	110	110	0.00	110.00
	<i>Directional advert</i>			110	0	110	110	0.00	110.00
	<i>All other adverts</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
18	Coordinated Development Process & Sustainability Assessment Services-Development Control		1						
18a	Coordinated Plan Drawing and Approval Service								
	N.B. 20% discount on Building Control Application fees included in the fees shown below.								
	Single Storey Extension	V		1,500.00	300.00	1,800.00	1,512.83	302.57	1,815.40
	Two Storey Extension	V		1,800.00	360.00	2,160.00	1,815.42	363.08	2,178.50
	Loft Conversion	V		1,750.00	350.00	2,100.00	1,765.00	353.00	2,118.00
	Combination Loft & Extension	V		2,750.00	550.00	3,300.00	2,773.50	554.70	3,328.20
	Lawful Development Certificate	V		85.00	17.00	102.00	85.75	17.15	102.90
18b	Comprehensive Code for Sustainable Homes Assessment								
	For One Unit	V		5,551.67	1,110.33	6,662.00	5,599.17	1,119.83	6,719.00
18c	BREEAM Assessment	V		13,053.33	2,610.67	15,664.00	13,164.92	2,632.98	15,797.90
19	HIGHWAY RELATED CHARGES		1						
A	Emergency Call-Out Service								
	(a) Daytime Monday – Friday					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Supervisor per hour (minimum 1 hour)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Highways Road gang (2 men) per hour (Minimum 1 hour)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	(b) Overtime Monday - Saturday					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Callout (Minimum of 2 hours)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Callout over 2 hours (per hour)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Highways Road Gang (2 men + lorry) (2 hours minimum charge)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Callout of Road Gang over 2 hours (per hour)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	(c) Overtime Sunday & Bank Holidays & After Midnight					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Callout (Minimum of 2 hours)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Callout (over 2 hours) per hour					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Highways Road Gang (2 men + lorry) (2 hours minimum charge)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Callout of Road Gang over 2 hours (per hour)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	(d) Bag of Granules used in Road Traffic					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Accidents, per Bag					Price on Application			Price on Application
	(e) Lost Lamp					Price on Application			Price on Application
B	Replace Pedestrian Guardrails					Price on Application			Price on Application
	One panel					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Two panels					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Three panels					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Four panels					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Five panels					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Six panels					Price on Application			Price on Application
C	Street Lighting & Illuminated Street Furniture – (Removal of damaged items, & replaced to working order)					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Illuminated bollards per unit					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Haldo Bollard					Price on Application			Price on Application
	600 'O' Bollard					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Pearce Gowshall Bollard					Price on Application			Price on Application

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Lamp Columns per unit			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Street Lighting Column - up to 5 metre			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Street Lighting Column – 6 metre			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Street Lighting Column – 8 metre			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Street Lighting Column – 10 metre			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Illuminated Large Base Sign Post/ Directional Sign per unit			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Double Bracket/Post			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Single Bracket/Post			Price on Application			Price on Application		
D	Repairs to Footways – Patching & Repairs on footways e.g. Bituminous, Artificial Stone Paving, Modular Block Paving, Block Paving and Seeding/Turfing as required			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Per m ² (over 1m2)			Price on Application			Price on Application		
E	Bollards								
	Supply and fix concrete bollard - (per bollard)			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Supply & fix metal bollard - (per bollard)			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Supply & fix timber bollard - (per bollard)			Price on Application			Price on Application		
F	Brickwork								
	Provision of all material & construction of brick wall up to 1.3 metre high, 225 mm thick using sand faced Fletton or equivalent stretcher bond per square metre			Price on Application			Price on Application		
G	Grounds & Arboricultural Maintenance								
	Shrub Replacement per item			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 5 litre pot			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 10 litre pot			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 15 litre pot			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Trees Hedges & Shrubs Causing Obstructions			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Per tree, hedge or shrub fallen from privately owned land onto Public Highway			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Per roots from tree, hedge or shrub from privately owned land causing damage to public highway			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Per tree, hedge or shrub from privately owned land obstructing Council owned Street Lighting or Street			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Removal after an accident			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Per tree - removal and replacement of tree following vehicle damage or public interference			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 320 mm - DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 400 mm - DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 450 mm - DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Removal of Tree for Provision of Vehicle/Garage Crossover & Replacement Elsewhere			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 50 mm DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 160 mm DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 240 mm DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 320 mm DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 400 mm DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Up to 450 mm DBH			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Root Pruning per m2			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Repairs to footway per m2			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Root chasing per linear metre			Price on Application			Price on Application		
	Memorial Tree Planting and Plaque								
	To supply and plant tree with 2 year after care. Tree species from contractors planting list. Plaque size 6"x 4" limited to 60 characters (additional charge over 60 characters)			585.00	0.00	585.00	612.00	0.00	612.00
21	FOOD CERTIFICATES		1						
	Certificate			84.00	0.00	84.00	85.00	0.00	85.00
	Additional Charge per certificate if physical examination is required			180.00	0.00	180.00	182.00	0.00	182.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
22	FOOD HYGIENE COURSES AND BASIC HEALTH AND SAFETY COURSES – HELD AT CIVIC CENTRE		1						
	(i) BASIC HEALTH & SAFETY COURSES								
	(include. materials & exam registration)								
	Total Fee per person			72.00	0.00	72.00	90.00	0.00	90.00
	(ii) FOOD HYGIENE COURSES								
	(include materials & exam registration)								
	Total Fee per person			72.00	0.00	72.00	90.00	0.00	90.00
	(i) Replacement Certificates			32.00	0.00	32.00	33.00	0.00	33.00
	(ii) Examination Certificates			24.00	0.00	24.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
23	FOOD HYGIENE COURSES AND BASIC HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING - OFF SITE		1						
	(i) BASIC HEALTH & SAFETY COURSES								
	(include. materials & exam registration)								
	Per Course (No VAT applicable)			632.00	0.00	632.00	700.00	0.00	700.00
	Exam Registration charged by CIEH			0.00	0.00	0.00			
	(ii) FOOD HYGIENE COURSES								
	(include materials & exam registration)								
	Per Course (No VAT applicable)			632.00	0.00	632.00	700.00	0.00	700.00
	Exam Registration charged by CIEH			0.00	0.00	0.00			
24	PUBLIC REGISTER COPIES		1						
	IPC Authorised Premises Provision of copies – per premise – per officer half hour or part thereof			23.00	0.00	23.00	23.20	0.00	23.20
	Environmental Regulation of Industrial Plant					Price on Application			Price on Application
	Notification of Cooling Towers register								
	Copy of full register			30.00	0.00	30.00	32.00	0.00	32.00
25	ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME UNIT		1						
	Daily storage fee in pound for vehicles and goods (other than an abandoned vehicle or untaxed vehicle)			40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
	Removal fee to pound for vehicles (other than an abandoned vehicle or untaxed vehicle)			200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
	<i>Abandoned vehicle disposal fee</i>			70.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	70.00
	<i>Abandoned vehicle removal fee</i>			200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
	<i>Abandoned vehicle daily storage fee</i>			40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
	<i>DVLA untaxed vehicle release fee within 24 hours</i>			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	<i>DVLA untaxed vehicle release fee over 24 hours</i>			200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
	<i>DVLA untaxed vehicle daily pound storage fees after 48 hours in Pound</i>			21.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
	<i>Surety fee Payable if unable to provide current tax disc at time of vehicle collection. This fee is refundable if the tax disc is produced within 14 days.</i>			160.00	0.00	160.00	160.00	0.00	160.00
	<i>Bond payable if unable to prove vehicle has current road tax and or produce MOT certificate at time of collection of an abandoned vehicle. This fee is refundable if the tax and or Mot is produced before or at time collection</i>			120.00	0.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	120.00
	Fee for a formal complaint made in respect of high hedges and trees, under part 8 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003			359.00	0.00	359.00	950.00	0.00	950.00
26	LICENCES		1						
	A. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT			378.00	0.00	378.00	382.00	0.00	382.00
	B. BREEDING OF DOGS			298.00	0.00	298.00	301.00	0.00	301.00
	C. DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS			426.00	0.00	426.00	430.00	0.00	430.00
	D. PERFORMING ANIMALS								
	Registration			171.00	0.00	171.00	173.00	0.00	173.00
	Certification			48.00	0.00	48.00	49.00	0.00	49.00
	E. PET SHOPS			272.00	0.00	272.00	275.00	0.00	275.00
	F. STREET TRADING								
	Vans/Stalls			176.00	0.00	176.00	178.00	0.00	178.00
	Forecourt of shops and cafes/restaurants in designated areas			845.00	0.00	845.00	853.00	0.00	853.00
	G. OCCASIONAL SALES								
	Initial Application			339.00	0.00	339.00	342.00	0.00	342.00
	Subsequent Applications			171.00	0.00	171.00	173.00	0.00	173.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17			APPENDIX 12						
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	H. RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS			596.00	0.00	596.00	602.00	0.00	602.00
	I. SEX SHOPS			21,748.00	0.00	21,748.00	21,934.00	0.00	21,934.00
	J. TABLES & CHAIRS								
	Up to 3 sq. m			210.00	0.00	210.00	212.00	0.00	212.00
	Between 3 and 10 sq. m			418.00	0.00	418.00	422.00	0.00	422.00
	Between 10 and 15 sq. m			837.00	0.00	837.00	845.00	0.00	845.00
	Between 15 and (maximum) 25 sq. m			1,664.00	0.00	1,664.00	1,679.00	0.00	1,679.00
	K. Zoos								
	Notification of intention to apply for a zoo licence			111.00	0.00	111.00	112.00	0.00	112.00
	New application for a zoo licence			888.00	0.00	888.00	896.00	0.00	896.00
	Renewal of licence			555.00	0.00	555.00	560.00	0.00	560.00
	Transfer of licence			665.00	0.00	665.00	671.00	0.00	671.00
	Variation of a zoo licence (plus the costs of inspection where applicable)			665.00	0.00	665.00	671.00	0.00	671.00
	L. Pleasure Boats								
	Application for a boat hire licence			221.00	0.00	221.00	223.00	0.00	223.00
	Variation of a boat hire licence			111.00	0.00	111.00	112.00	0.00	112.00
	M. Hypnotism								
	Application for consent to conduct an exhibition, demonstration or performance of hypnotism			111.00	0.00	111.00	112.00	0.00	112.00
	TEMPORARY STREET TRADING LICENCE								
	Single event for a 'Seasonal' or 'Farmers' Market of up to 20 stalls for a maximum of 4 days' duration within a designated street trading area (3 Types)								
	1. Market which requires the closure of a non-classified road			179.00	0.00	179.00	181.00	0.00	181.00
	2. Market on the footway only			72.00	0.00	72.00	73.00	0.00	73.00
	3. Any other market / event, a licence fee will be set to recover the Council's costs								
						Price on application			Price on application
	Note: a licence will only be granted for an area where the Council is satisfied that highway safety and free pedestrian passage requirements are not compromised. Where the Council concludes that a Market cannot be held without compromising these requirements, a refusal fee will be applied as indicated for the relevant category of temporary licence								
	MANDATORY HMO LICENCES								
	Licence application fee (per let)						120.00	0.00	120.00
27	APPROVALS		1						
	CIVIL MARRIAGE VENUES - Inspection Fee:								
	(3 year approval)			735.00	0.00	735.00	742.00	0.00	742.00
	Registrars Inspection fee - C495			148.00	0.00	148.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
28	LICENSING ACT 2003 - FEES AND EXEMPTIONS (statutory fee VAT Exempt)		1						
A	FEES PAYABLE:								
	1.1 The fee for an application for the grant or variation of a premises licence is based on the rateable value of the property and the band specified for that rateable value, is as follows:								
	RATEABLE VALUES								
	No rateable value to £4,300			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	£4,300 to £33,000			190.00	0.00	190.00	190.00	0.00	190.00
	£33,001 to £87,000			315.00	0.00	315.00	315.00	0.00	315.00
	£87,001 to £125,000			450.00	0.00	450.00	450.00	0.00	450.00
	£125,001 and above			635.00	0.00	635.00	635.00	0.00	635.00
	1.2 In addition, premises in Bands D and E, where an application relates exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol for consumption on a premises located in a city or town centre, must pay a further fee, as follows:								
	RATEABLE VALUES								
	£87,001 to £125,000			450.00	0.00	450.00	450.00	0.00	450.00
	£125,001 and above			1,270.00	0.00	1,270.00	1,270.00	0.00	1,270.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17			APPENDIX 12						
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	1.3 In addition, where 5,000 or more persons are admitted at the same time to a premises when the existing licence authorises licensable activities to take place, the application must be accompanied by a fee corresponding to the range of number of persons within which falls the maximum number of persons allowed as follows:								
	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS								
	<i>5,000 to 9,999</i>			1,000.00	0.00	1000.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
	<i>10,000 to 14,999</i>			2,000.00	0.00	2000.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
	<i>15,000 to 19,999</i>			4,000.00	0.00	4000.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
	<i>20,000 to 29,999</i>			8,000.00	0.00	8000.00	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00
	<i>30,000 to 39,999</i>			16,000.00	0.00	16000.00	16,000.00	0.00	16,000.00
	<i>40,000 to 49,999</i>			24,000.00	0.00	24000.00	24,000.00	0.00	24,000.00
	<i>50,000 to 59,999</i>			32,000.00	0.00	32000.00	32,000.00	0.00	32,000.00
	<i>60,000 to 69,999</i>			40,000.00	0.00	40000.00	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00
	<i>70,000 to 79,999</i>			48,000.00	0.00	48000.00	48,000.00	0.00	48,000.00
	<i>80,000 to 89,999</i>			56,000.00	0.00	56000.00	56,000.00	0.00	56,000.00
	<i>90,000 and over</i>			64,000.00	0.00	64000.00	64,000.00	0.00	64,000.00
	1.4 The annual fee payable for a premises licence, is based on the rateable value of the property and the band specified for that rateable value, as follows:								
	RATEABLE VALUES								
	<i>No rateable value to £4,300</i>			70.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	70.00
	<i>£4,300 to £33,000</i>			180.00	0.00	180.00	180.00	0.00	180.00
	<i>£33,001 to £87,000</i>			295.00	0.00	295.00	295.00	0.00	295.00
	<i>£87,001 to £125,000</i>			320.00	0.00	320.00	320.00	0.00	320.00
	<i>£125,001 and above</i>			350.00	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	350.00
	1.5 In addition, premises in Bands D and E, where an application relates exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol for consumption on a premises located in a city or town centre, must pay a further fee, as follows:								
	RATEABLE VALUES								
	<i>£87,001 to £125,000</i>			640.00	0.00	640.00	640.00	0.00	640.00
	<i>£125,001 and above</i>			1050.00	0.00	1050.00	1050.00	0.00	1,050.00
	1.6 In addition, where 5,000 or more persons are admitted at the same time to a premises when the existing licence authorises licensable activities to take place, the application must be accompanied by a fee corresponding to the range of number of persons within which falls the maximum number of persons allowed as follows:								
	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS								
	<i>5,000 to 9,999</i>			500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
	<i>10,000 to 14,999</i>			1000.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	1,000.00
	<i>15,000 to 19,999</i>			2000.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	2,000.00
	<i>20,000 to 29,999</i>			4000.00	0.00	4000.00	4000.00	0.00	4,000.00
	<i>30,000 to 39,999</i>			8000.00	0.00	8000.00	8000.00	0.00	8,000.00
	<i>40,000 to 49,999</i>			12000.00	0.00	12000.00	12000.00	0.00	12,000.00
	<i>50,000 to 59,999</i>			16000.00	0.00	16000.00	16000.00	0.00	16,000.00
	<i>60,000 to 69,999</i>			20000.00	0.00	20000.00	20000.00	0.00	20,000.00
	<i>70,000 to 79,999</i>			24000.00	0.00	24000.00	24000.00	0.00	24,000.00
	<i>80,000 to 89,999</i>			28000.00	0.00	28000.00	28000.00	0.00	28,000.00
	<i>90,000 and over</i>			32000.00	0.00	32000.00	32000.00	0.00	32,000.00
B	FEES PAYABLE:								
	2.1 The fee for an application for the grant or variation of a club premises certificate is based on the rateable value of the property and the band specified for that rateable value, is as follows:								
	RATEABLE VALUES								
	<i>No rateable value to £4,300</i>			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	<i>£4,300 to £33,000</i>			190.00	0.00	190.00	190.00	0.00	190.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17		APPENDIX 12							
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	£33,001 to £87,000			315.00	0.00	315.00	315.00	0.00	315.00
	£87,001 to £125,000			450.00	0.00	450.00	450.00	0.00	450.00
	£125,001 and above			635.00	0.00	635.00	635.00	0.00	635.00
	2.2 The annual fee payable for club premises certificate is based on the rateable value of the property and the band specified for that rateable value, is as follows:								
	RATEABLE VALUES								
	No rateable value to £4,300								
	£4,300 to £33,000			70.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	70.00
	£33,001 to £87,000			180.00	0.00	180.00	180.00	0.00	180.00
	£87,001 to £125,000			295.00	0.00	295.00	295.00	0.00	295.00
	£125,001 and above			320.00	0.00	320.00	320.00	0.00	320.00
				350.00	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	350.00
C	OTHER FEES PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS MADE OR NOTICES GIVEN, ARE AS FOLLOWS								
	APPLICATION OR NOTICE								
	<i>Notification of theft, loss, etc. of premises licence or summary</i>			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50
	<i>Application for provisional statement where premises being built, etc.</i>			315.00	0.00	315.00	315.00	0.00	315.00
	<i>Notification of change of name or address of premises licence holder or designated premises supervisor</i>			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50
	<i>Application to vary premises licence to specify individual as designated premises supervisor</i>			23.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	23.00
	<i>Application for transfer of premises licence</i>			23.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	23.00
	<i>Application for a minor variation to a premises licence</i>			89.00	0.00	89.00	89.00	0.00	89.00
	<i>Notice of interim authority following death etc. of the premises licence holder</i>			23.00	0.00	23.00	23.00	0.00	23.00
	<i>Notification of theft, loss, etc. of club premises certificate or summary</i>			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50
	<i>Notification of change of name or alteration of rules of club</i>			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50
	<i>Notification of change of relevant registered address of the club</i>			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50
	<i>Application for temporary event notice</i>			21.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
	<i>Notification of theft, loss, etc. of temporary event notice</i>			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50
	<i>Application for grant of a personal licence</i>			37.00	0.00	37.00	37.00	0.00	37.00
	<i>Notification of theft, loss, etc. of personal licence</i>			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50
	<i>Notification of change of name or address of personal licence holder</i>			10.50	0.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	10.50
	<i>Notification of right of freeholder to be notified of licensing matters</i>			21.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
29	SPECIAL TREATMENT LICENCE FEES & EXEMPTIONS ANNUAL LICENCES		1						
	GROUP A								
	Establishments that offer invasive and high risk procedures such as lasers, electrolysis, tattooing, body piercing, body message.								
	The treatments are:								
	Anthroposophical Medicine								
	Polarity Therapy								
	Aromatherapy								
	Qi Gong								
	Body Massage								
	Remedial/Sports Massage								
	Bowen Technique								
	Rolfing								
	Champiassage/Indian Head Massage								
	Shiatsu								
	Endermologie								
	Fairbairn/Tangent Method								
	Stone Therapy								
	Gyratory Massage								
	Thai Massage								
	Manual Lymphatic Drainage								
	Therapeutic/Holistic Massage								
	Marma Therapy								
	Metamorphic Technique								
	Physiotherapy								
	Tui-Na								
	Acupressure								
	Botox								
	Lasers/Intense Pulse Light								
	Collagen Implants								

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17		APPENDIX 12							
Section Reference	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
Description of Fees & Charges	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total			
Moxibustion (if not accompanied by acupuncture it will be Group B)									
Osteopathy									
Sclerotherapy									
Acupuncture									
Micropigmentation									
Beading									
Bio Skin Jetting									
Namripad Allergy Elimination Technique									
Body Piercing									
Electrolysis									
Tattoo Removal									
Korean Hand Therapy									
Tattooing									
NEW LICENCES			672.00	0.00	672.00	678.00	0.00	678.00	
RENEWALS			503.00	0.00	503.00	508.00	0.00	508.00	
VARIATIONS			336.00	0.00	336.00	339.00	0.00	339.00	
TRANSFER			252.00	0.00	252.00	255.00	0.00	255.00	
OCCASIONAL LICENCE			336.00	0.00	336.00	339.00	0.00	339.00	
GROUP B									
Establishments that offer medium risk and non invasive treatments such as UV tanning, facials and others.									
The treatments are:									
Ayurvedic Medicine									
Reiki									
Sauna									
Chiropody/Podiatry									
Spa									
Steam Room/Bath									
Foot Detox									
Hydrotherapy									
Thalassotherapy									
Thermo Auricular Therapy/Hopi Ear candles									
Infra Red									
Micro Currant Therapy/Non-Surgical Face lifts									
Colour Therapy									
Detox Box									
Facials									
Faradism									
Reflexology									
Floatation Tank									
Galvanism									
Ultra Sonic									
High Frequency									
Ultra Violet Tanning									
Trichology									
NEW LICENCES			503.00	0.00	503.00	508.00	0.00	508.00	
RENEWALS			392.00	0.00	392.00	396.00	0.00	396.00	
VARIATIONS			223.00	0.00	223.00	225.00	0.00	225.00	
TRANSFER			140.00	0.00	140.00	142.00	0.00	142.00	
OCCASIONAL LICENCE			252.00	0.00	252.00	255.00	0.00	255.00	
GROUP C									
Establishments that offer manicures, pedicures, nail extensions and/or ear piercing only.									
The treatments are:									
Nail Extensions									
Pedicure									
Manicure									
Ear Piercing									

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Annual Fees								
	Bingo			870.00	0.00	870.00	870.00	0.00	870.00
	Betting Shop			470.00	0.00	470.00	470.00	0.00	470.00
	Adult Gaming Centre			840.00	0.00	840.00	840.00	0.00	840.00
	Track			1000.00	0.00	1,000.00	1000.00	0.00	1,000.00
	Family Entertainment Centre			750.00	0.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	750.00
	Notification of Change of Circumstances			37.00	0.00	37.00	37.00	0.00	37.00
	Request for copy of Premises Licence			25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
	GAMBLING ACT 2005 - FEES AND EXEMPTIONS (STATUTORY FEE VAT exempt)								
	Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permit Fees								
	New			150.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
	New Existing S34 Permit holder (more than 2 machines)			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Variation of information on permit e.g. number of machines			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Notification of 2 machines or less (new & existing)			50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	Transfer - If transfer of Premises Licence to sell alcohol granted			25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
	Name change i.e. new married name etc.			25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
	Replacement permit			15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	Annual fee (payable by premises with three or more machines)			50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	Club Gaming & Club Gaming Machine Permit Fees								
	New			200.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
	New Existing Part II or Part III Gaming Act 1968 registrations			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	New (fast track) holder of Club Premises Certificate under Licensing Act 2003			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Renewal			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Variation			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Replacement permit			15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	Annual fee			50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permit Fees								
	New			300.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
	New Existing Part II and Part III Gaming Act 1968 registrations			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Renewal			300.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
	Change of Name			25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
	Replacement permit			15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	Prize Gaming Permit Fees								
	New			300.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
	New Existing Section 16 Lotteries & Amusement Act 1976 Permit holder			100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Renewal (every 10 years)			300.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
	Change of name			25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
	Replacement permit			15.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	Temporary Use Notice			250.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
	Small Society Lotteries								
	New			40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
	Annual fee			20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
39	STREET CLEANING		1						
	Flytip removals from private land								
	Flytip removals from private land - small items - first hour only	V				Price on application			Price on application
	Flytip removals from private land - large items - first hour only	V				Price on application			Price on application
	Area cleansing - Deep clean, clearance and/or tidy - first hour only	V				Price on application			Price on application
	Admin Charge (charge shall apply per job request)	V				Price on application			Price on application
	Removal of Supermarket Trolleys								

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17			APPENDIX 12						
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Removal of abandoned trolley from land and Return to stores or disposal:								
	Cost per trolley (Up to 10 trolleys)	V		25.00	5.00	30.00		Price on application	
	Cost per trolley (Over 10 trolleys)	V						Special Charges apply	
	Cost of storage after notification (per day per trolley) (maximum 6 weeks before automatic disposal)	V		1.67	0.33	2.00		Price on application	
	Administrative fee per transaction	V		38.00	7.60	45.60		Price on application	
41	TRANSPORTATION PLANNING		1						
	Monitoring outputs of travel plans secured by S106 Obligations			3,620.00	0.00	3,620.00	3,650.00	0.00	3,650.00
42	SAFETY CERTIFICATES FOR SPORTS GROUNDS		1						
	Sports Grounds:								
	Application for a sport ground safety certificate			2,050.00	0.00	2,050.00	2,070.00	0.00	2,070.00
	Application to change a safety certificate for a sports ground			1,538.00	0.00	1,538.00	1,550.00	0.00	1,550.00
	Regulated Stands at sports grounds:								
	Application to certify a regulated stand at a sports ground			1,538.00	0.00	1,538.00	1,550.00	0.00	1,550.00
	Application to change a safety certificate for a regulated stand at a sports ground			1,025.00	0.00	1,025.00	1,030.00	0.00	1,030.00
43	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (PPC)		1						
	<i>Statutory fee (set by DEFRA)</i>								
43a	LAPPC Application Fees:								
	Application for an environmental permit part B - Standard Activities			1,579.00	0.00	1,579.00	1,579.00	0.00	1,579.00
	Additional Fee for operating without a permit			1,137.00	0.00	1,137.00	1,137.00	0.00	1,137.00
	PVRI, SWOB and Dry Cleaners Reduced Fee Activities			148.00	0.00	148.00	148.00	0.00	148.00
	PVRI & II Combined			246.00	0.00	246.00	246.00	0.00	246.00
	VRs and Other Reduced Fee Activities			346.00	0.00	346.00	346.00	0.00	346.00
	Reduced fee activities: Additional fee for operating without a permit			68.00	0.00	68.00	68.00	0.00	68.00
	Mobile screening and crushing plant			1,579.00	0.00	1,579.00	1,579.00	0.00	1,579.00
	Application fee for mobile crusher 3rd - 7th Permit			943.00	0.00	943.00	943.00	0.00	943.00
	Application fee for mobile crusher 8th Permit and higher			477.00	0.00	477.00	477.00	0.00	477.00
	Where an application for any of the above is for a combined Part B and waste application, add an extra £297 to the above amounts			297.00	0.00	297.00	297.00	0.00	297.00
43b	LAPPC Annual Subsistence Charge								
	Standard Processes- Low Risk			739.00	0.00	739.00	739.00	0.00	739.00
	Standard Processes- Low Risk - Additional charge where a permit is for a combined Part B & Waste installation			99.00	0.00	99.00	99.00	0.00	99.00
	Standard Processes- Medium Risk			1,111.00	0.00	1,111.00	1,111.00	0.00	1,111.00
	Standard Processes- Medium Risk - Additional charge where a permit is for a combined Part B & Waste installation			149.00	0.00	149.00	149.00	0.00	149.00
	Standard Processes- High Risk			1,672.00	0.00	1,672.00	1,672.00	0.00	1,672.00
	Standard Processes- High Risk - Additional charge where a permit is for a combined Part B & Waste installation			198.00	0.00	198.00	198.00	0.00	198.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Reduced Fee Activity - Low Risk			76.00	0.00	76.00	76.00	0.00	76.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Reduced Fee Activity - Medium Risk			151.00	0.00	151.00	151.00	0.00	151.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Reduced Fee Activity - High Risk			227.00	0.00	227.00	227.00	0.00	227.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Reduced Fee Activity PVRI I+II - Low Risk			108.00	0.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	108.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Reduced Fee Activity PVRI I+II - Medium Risk			216.00	0.00	216.00	216.00	0.00	216.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Reduced Fee Activity PVRI I+II - High Risk			326.00	0.00	326.00	326.00	0.00	326.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Vehicle Respraying - Low Risk			218.00	0.00	218.00	218.00	0.00	218.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Vehicle Respraying - Medium Risk			349.00	0.00	349.00	349.00	0.00	349.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Vehicle Respraying - High Risk			524.00	0.00	524.00	524.00	0.00	524.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing - Low Risk			618.00	0.00	618.00	618.00	0.00	618.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing - Medium Risk			989.00	0.00	989.00	989.00	0.00	989.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing - High Risk			1,484.00	0.00	1,484.00	1,484.00	0.00	1,484.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing 3rd - 7th Permits - Low Risk			368.00	0.00	368.00	368.00	0.00	368.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing 3rd - 7th Permits - Medium Risk			590.00	0.00	590.00	590.00	0.00	590.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing 3rd - 7th Permits - High Risk			884.00	0.00	884.00	884.00	0.00	884.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing 8th & subsequent permits - Low Risk			189.00	0.00	189.00	189.00	0.00	189.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing 8th & subsequent permits - Medium Risk			302.00	0.00	302.00	302.00	0.00	302.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Mobile Crushing 8th & subsequent permits - High Risk			453.00	0.00	453.00	453.00	0.00	453.00
	Late payment fee			50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	Where a Part B installation is subject to reporting under E-PRTR Regulation add an extra £99 to the above amounts			99.00	0.00	99.00	99.00	0.00	99.00
	Where subsistence charges are paid in four equal instalments the total amount payable is increased by £36								

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	FISHING (15 June - 15 March)								
	Grovelands Park & Trent Country Park								
	Licensed adult, per day	V		6.67	1.33	8.00	6.67	1.33	8.00
	Licensed junior, per day	V			FREE			FREE	
	Season Ticket - adult	V		50.00	10.00	60.00	50.00	10.00	60.00
	Season Ticket - junior	V			FREE			FREE	
	FOOTBALL / GAELIC FOOTBALL / RUGBY **								
	Season bookings can be made for 16 or 32 games								
	SENIOR								
	Grade 1 - Saturdays (16 games)			680.00	0.00	680.00	700.00	0.00	700.00
	Grade 1 - Sundays (16 games)			785.00	0.00	785.00	805.00	0.00	805.00
	Grade 2 - Saturdays (16 games)			450.00	0.00	450.00	470.00	0.00	470.00
	Grade 2 - Sundays (16 games)			490.00	0.00	490.00	510.00	0.00	510.00
	Casual matches, per match								
	Grade 1 Saturday	V		72.50	14.50	87.00	75.00	15.00	90.00
	Grade 1 Sunday	V		79.17	15.83	95.00	81.67	16.33	98.00
	Grade 2 Saturday	V		53.33	10.67	64.00	55.83	11.17	67.00
	Grade 2 Sunday	V		58.33	11.67	70.00	60.83	12.17	73.00
	JUNIOR								
	Grade 2 - Saturdays or Sundays (16 games)			260.00	0.00	260.00	260.00	0.00	260.00
	Casual matches, per match								
	Grade 2	V		30.00	6.00	36.00	30.00	6.00	36.00
	Mini-Soccer								
	Every Saturday or Sunday (32 Matches)			330.00	0.00	330.00	330.00	0.00	330.00
	Casual, per match	V		14.17	2.83	17.00	14.17	2.83	17.00
	5-a-side Football, per pitch, casual								
	Casual, per match	V		14.08	2.82	16.90	14.17	2.83	17.00
	Every Saturday or Sunday (32 Matches)			330.00	0.00	330.00	330.00	0.00	330.00
	9-a-side Football, per pitch								
	Grade 2 - Saturdays / Sundays (16 games)			375.00	0.00	375.00	375.00	0.00	375.00
	Grade 2 Saturday /Sunday, casual	V		44.17	8.83	53.00	44.17	8.83	53.00
	Floodlit Training - Henry Barras Stadium, per hour								
	Available Mon/Tues/Wed/Thurs 6-9pm for 32 games			855.00	0.00	855.00	860.00	0.00	860.00
	Post Football litter clearance	V		43.33	8.67	52.00	45.83	9.17	55.00
	GOLF (WHITEWEBBS)								
	Golf Card: Adults only								
	5 day Season	V		50.00	10.00	60.00	54.17	10.83	65.00
	Weekday per round discount for Golf card holders (5 day season)	V		2.92	0.58	3.50	2.92	0.58	3.50
	Maximum total payment (5 day season)	V		471.25	94.25	565.50	487.92	97.58	585.50
	Annual Season Tickets:								
	7 Days play	V		541.67	108.33	650.00	558.33	111.67	670.00
	5 Days play excluding week-ends	V		375.00	75.00	450.00	391.67	78.33	470.00
	Green fees:								
	Standard weekday (Adults)	V		14.17	2.83	17.00	15.00	3.00	18.00
	Standard weekend (Adults)	V		19.17	3.83	23.00	20.00	4.00	24.00
	Early bird weekends only (before 7am)	V		12.50	2.50	15.00	12.92	2.58	15.50
	Standard weekday (Adults) - loyalty offer six rounds for price of five			New					
	Winter Green fee off-peak	V		8.75	1.75	10.50	9.17	1.83	11.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17			APPENDIX 12						
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Weekend off peak ticket (variable times through year)	V		15.00	3.00	18.00	15.42	3.08	18.50
	Weekday off peak ticket (variable times through year)	V		8.75	1.75	10.50	9.17	1.83	11.00
	Juniors weekday	V		6.25	1.25	7.50	6.25	1.25	7.50
	Juniors weekend (variable times throughout year)	V		7.50	1.50	9.00	7.50	1.50	9.00
	Twilight ticket (2pm GMT 4pm BST)	V		8.75	1.75	10.50	9.17	1.83	11.00
	60+ Monday to Thursday	V		9.17	1.83	11.00	9.58	1.92	11.50
	Super Twilight ticket 2 hours before dusk(BST)	V		5.83	1.17	7.00	6.25	1.25	7.50
	Golf Lessons								
	Adult per half hour	V		15.42	3.08	18.50	15.83	3.17	19.00
	Adult per 60 mins	V		25.00	5.00	30.00	25.42	5.08	30.50
	Up to 3 adults sessions per half hour	V		42.67	8.53	51.20	42.92	8.58	51.50
	Up to 3 adults sessions per 60 mins	V		64.08	12.82	76.90	64.17	12.83	77.00
	Up to 5 adults sessions per half hour	V		68.83	13.77	82.60	69.58	13.92	83.50
	Up to 5 adults sessions per 60 mins	V		100.83	20.17	121.00	101.67	20.33	122.00
	Juniors 5 - 8 yrs per hour group lessons only (min 8 persons)	V		3.42	0.68	4.10	3.33	0.67	4.00
	Juniors 9 - 12 yrs per hour group lessons only (min 8)	V		4.33	0.87	5.20	4.17	0.83	5.00
	Juniors 13 - 18 yrs per hour group lessons only (min 8)	V		5.08	1.02	6.10	5.00	1.00	6.00
	Equipment Hire								
	Buggy Hire - Peak	V		16.67	3.33	20.00	17.50	3.50	21.00
	Buggy Hire - Off Peak	V		8.33	1.67	10.00	8.75	1.75	10.50
	Buggy Hire 9 holes	V		9.00	1.80	10.80	9.17	1.83	11.00
	Trolley hire - 18 holes	V		3.00	0.60	3.60	3.17	0.63	3.80
	Club hire - 18 holes (13 clubs)	V		5.08	1.02	6.10	5.42	1.08	6.50
	Golf Society Days								
	Spoon	V		34.58	6.92	41.50	35.00	7.00	42.00
	Brassie	V		28.17	5.63	33.80	28.33	5.67	34.00
	Mashie	V		26.50	5.30	31.80	26.67	5.33	32.00
	Niblick	V		23.94	4.66	28.60	24.17	4.83	29.00
	NETBALL**								
	Adult Teams per court, per hour (incl changing rooms & showers)	V		12.50	2.50	15.00	12.92	2.58	15.50
	Junior Teams per court, per hour (incl changing rooms & showers)	V		8.75	1.75	10.50	8.75	1.75	10.50
	ROUNDERS								
	Per match (all Parks sites)	V		11.25	2.25	13.50	11.67	2.33	14.00
	ATHLETIC TRACK-QEII								
	Per hour (Mon- Friday)	V		27.92	5.58	33.50	28.33	5.67	34.00
	HIRE OF PITCHES FOR SCHOOLS								
	(the charges are normally VATable but the supply to LBE maintained schools is outside the scope of VAT)								
	FOOTBALL								
	Junior Pitch	V		20.00	4.00	24.00	20.42	4.08	24.50
	Senior Pitch	V		39.17	7.83	47.00	39.58	7.92	47.50
	NETBALL	V		8.75	1.75	10.50	8.75	1.75	10.50
	ROUNDERS	V		6.67	1.33	8.00	7.08	1.42	8.50
	RUGBY								
	Senior Pitch	V		39.17	7.83	47.00	39.58	7.92	47.50
	Athletics								
	Per hour (Mon- Friday)	V		27.92	5.58	33.50	28.33	5.67	34.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
46	CEMETERY CHARGES		1						
	The service is non-business for VAT where marked * i.e. no VAT to be charged.								
	DIGGING FEES (including interment fee and soil box on request)								
	Depth:								
	5'0" (Aged 2 years and under - fee waived for residents only)			535.00	0.00	535.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
	7'0" (Minimum depth applies to all new graves)			630.00	0.00	630.00	1,600.00	0.00	1,600.00
	9'0"			830.00	0.00	830.00	1,700.00	0.00	1,700.00
	10'6"			930.00	0.00	930.00	1,800.00	0.00	1,800.00
	12'0"			1,020.00	0.00	1,020.00	1,900.00	0.00	1,900.00
	14'0"			1,260.00	0.00	1,260.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
	Caskets or coffins in excess of 6'10" x 2'6" x 1'10"			240.00	0.00	240.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
	SCATTERING OF CREMATED REMAINS ON GRAVES			46.00	0.00	46.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	BURIAL OF CREMATED REMAINS IN GRAVES			240.00	0.00	240.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
	BURIAL OF CREMATED REMAINS IN COFFIN			133.30	0.00	133.30	140.00	0.00	140.00
	CHAPEL (per half hour)			105.00	0.00	105.00	105.00	0.00	105.00
	Rose Petal service			85.00	0.00	85.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
	GREEN BURIALS								
	TREE PLANTING ASSOCIATED WITH GREEN BURIALS			At cost	As for Grave digging		As for Grave digging	At cost	
	PRIVATE GRAVES								
	(Exclusive Right of Burial 100 years)								
	(Charge includes £45.00 for Grave Deed)								
	Reservation fee for Traditional graves (subject to location and availability).			350.00	0.00	350.00	360.00	0.00	360.00
	Buyback of Unused Traditional Graves				50% of current market value		50% of current market value		
	Baby Graves			345.00	0.00	345.00	360.00	0.00	360.00
	Traditional Grave 6' 6" x 2' 6"			3,250.00	0.00	3,250.00	3,350.00	0.00	3,350.00
	Lawn Grave (including base)			2,100.00	0.00	2,100.00	2,200.00	0.00	2,200.00
	Traditional Grave Outer Circle 9' x 4'			4,400.00	0.00	4,400.00	4,500.00	0.00	4,500.00
	Traditional Grave Inner Circle 9' x 4'			3,400.00	0.00	3,400.00	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00
	Non Residents may purchase graves where the Exclusive Right of Burial will be DOUBLED .To qualify for the residency rate, proof of residency of the proposed registered owner must be provided at time of booking otherwise non resident fees will be charged Current Council tax bill or electoral roll. The Exclusive Right of Burial is non transferable except upon death or from one resident to another resident.								
	MAINTENANCE on traditional graves								
	Tidying p.a. 6'6" x 2'6"	V		179.17	35.83	215.00	183.33	36.67	220.00
	Tidying p.a. 9'0" x 4'0"	V		258.33	51.67	310.00	266.67	53.33	320.00
	Planting twice 6'6" x 2'6"	V		262.50	52.50	315.00	270.83	54.17	325.00
	Planting twice 9'0" x 4'0"	V		345.83	69.17	415.00	358.33	71.67	430.00
	Purchase of ground surround at time of grave purchase	V		108.33	21.67	130.00	112.50	22.50	135.00
	Purchase of ground surround subsequent to burial	V		208.33	41.67	250.00	216.67	43.33	260.00
	MEMORIAL permit fees [Includes Replacement Memorials]								
	Up to 3'0" with headstone only			185.00	0.00	185.00	190.00	0.00	190.00
	Mini kerbs 1'6" x 2' 6"			70.00	0.00	70.00	75.00	0.00	75.00
	Kerbs only(Traditional)			185.00	0.00	185.00	190.00	0.00	190.00
	Up to 3'0" with headstone and kerb			270.00	0.00	270.00	280.00	0.00	280.00
	3'0" to 6'6" with headstone and kerb			380.00	0.00	380.00	395.00	0.00	395.00
	Up to 9'0"			740.00	0.00	740.00	765.00	0.00	765.00
	Inscription fee			75.00	0.00	75.00	80.00	0.00	80.00
	Vase			75.00	0.00	75.00	80.00	0.00	80.00
	Headstone and kerb for baby grave				1/2 above rates		1/2 above rates		
	EXHUMATION								
	Pricing is specific to individual grave.				Special charge		Special charge		

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17			APPENDIX 12						
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	COPIY OF GRAVE DEED			43.00	0.00	43.00	45.00	0.00	45.00
	REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER OF RIGHTS:								
	Assignment or Probate			72.00	0.00	72.00	75.00	0.00	75.00
	Statutory Declaration			85.00	0.00	85.00	88.00	0.00	88.00
	SEARCH FEE PER ENTRY	V		15.00	3.00	18.00	15.83	3.17	19.00
	Grave inspection including photo or map	V		16.67	3.33	20.00	17.50	3.50	21.00
	GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE								
	Scattering of cremated remains:								
	- resident			95.00	0.00	95.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Memorial bench with plaque including maintenance (10 years lease)	V		1,000.00	200.00	1,200.00	1,250.00	250.00	1,500.00
	Sponsor the planting of a tree	V		433.33	86.67	520.00	437.03	87.41	525.00
	Plaque	V		266.67	53.33	320.00	270.83	54.17	325.00
	Burial of cremated remains:								
	- resident			345.00	0.00	345.00	355.00	0.00	355.00
	Kerbside memorial plot								
	Exclusive Right of Burial site fee [50 years] (DOUBLE for non residents)			255.00	0.00	255.00	260.00	0.00	260.00
	Kerbside Memorial including plaque, inscription & vase	V		325.00	65.00	390.00	329.17	65.83	395.00
	The Book of Remembrance:								
	2 line entry	V		158.92	31.78	190.70	160.25	32.05	192.30
	5 line entry	V		220.42	44.08	264.50	222.33	44.47	266.80
	5 line entry with emblem	V		420.33	84.07	504.40	423.92	84.78	508.70
	Remembrance card:								
	2 line entry	V		92.33	18.47	110.80	93.08	18.62	111.70
	5 line entry	V		128.08	25.62	153.70	129.17	25.83	155.00
	5 line entry with emblem	V		328.00	65.60	393.60	330.83	66.17	397.00
	GARDENS OF REST:								
	Exclusive Right of Burial site fee [50 years] (DOUBLE for non residents)			550.00	0.00	550.00	570.00	0.00	570.00
	Memorials			120.00	0.00	120.00	125.00	0.00	125.00
	Inscription fee			75.00	0.00	75.00	80.00	0.00	80.00
	Interment fees			250.00	0.00	250.00	255.00	0.00	255.00
	Reservation Fee			190.00	0.00	190.00	195.00	0.00	195.00
	Extension of Lease - 5 years			150.00	0.00	150.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
	SHARED/COMMON GRAVES								
	Adult								
	Contribution towards headstone	V		58.33	11.67	70.00	62.50	12.50	75.00
	Interment fee						515.00	0.00	515.00
	Baby								
	Maximum coffin size 18" x 9"				No charge		No charge		
	Remove / replace headstone			90.00	0.00	90.00	95.00	0.00	95.00
	Remove / replace monument			250.00	0.00	250.00	260.00	0.00	260.00
	Boards	V		66.67	13.33	80.00	67.25	13.45	80.70
	Concrete chamber for shallow graves	V		125.00	25.00	150.00	291.67	58.33	350.00
	MAUSOLEUM/VAULTED BURIAL CHAMBER								

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17		APPENDIX 12							
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>								
	Mausoleum Chamber (one burial)			8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	7,000.00
	Double Vaulted Burial Chamber (for two burial)			6,800.00	0.00	6,800.00	7,300.00	0.00	7,300.00
	Premium Double Vaulted Chamber with Niche (for two burials and four cremated remains)						8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00
	Non residents additional purchase fee						1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
	Keepsake Niche			900.00	0.00	900.00	900.00	0.00	900.00
	Interment fee - Burial			650.00	0.00	650.00	670.00	0.00	670.00
	Interment fee - Cremated Remains						250.00	0.00	250.00
	Inscription fee per line	V		41.67	8.33	50.00	43.33	8.67	52.00
	Posy holder	V		To delete					
	Posy holder (Bronze) 12.5cm high	V		133.33	26.67	160.00	135.00	27.00	162.00
	Vase (Bronze) 16cm x 8cm x 9cm with plastic insert	V		154.17	30.83	185.00	155.83	31.17	187.00
	Motifs up to 200mm high	V		41.67	8.33	50.00	42.50	8.50	51.00
	Custom motif	V							
	Remove and refit charge	V		58.33	11.67	70.00	60.00	12.00	72.00
	Oval ceramic plaque 5cm x 7cm (colour)	V		70.83	14.17	85.00	72.50	14.50	87.00
	Oval ceramic plaque 5cm x 7cm (black and white)	V		50.00	10.00	60.00	51.67	10.33	62.00
	Oval ceramic plaque 7cm x 9cm (colour)	V		91.67	18.33	110.00	93.33	18.67	112.00
	Oval ceramic plaque 7cm x 9cm (black and white)	V		66.67	13.33	80.00	68.33	13.67	82.00
	Decorative Memorial Cross	V		158.33	31.67	190.00	160.00	32.00	192.00
	Decorative Candle Box	V		100.00	20.00	120.00	101.67	20.33	122.00
47	EVENTS		1						
	Commercial Events/National Charities (Inc. Funfair and Circus's)								
	Administration Fee (Non refundable) Per application per venue			158.00	0.00	158.00	120.00	0.00	120.00
	<u>Booking Fee (non refundable) Per application per venue</u>								
	Small			New	New	New	50.00	0.00	50.00
	Medium			New	New	New	200.00	0.00	200.00
	Large			New	New	New	500.00	0.00	500.00
	Funfairs								
	Per Operating Day			630.00	0.00	630.00	650.00	0.00	650.00
	Non Operating Day			300.00	0.00	300.00	320.00	0.00	320.00
	Circus's								
	Per Operating Day			475.00	0.00	475.00	480.00	0.00	480.00
	Per Non Operating Day			205.00	0.00	205.00	210.00	0.00	210.00
	Commercial Events/National charities								
	Small 50- 201 attendance								
	Per Operating Day			210.00	0.00	210.00	215.00	0.00	215.00
	Per Non Operating Day			105.00	0.00	105.00	110.00	0.00	110.00
	Medium Between 201-999 attendance								
	Per Operating Day			530.00	0.00	530.00	540.00	0.00	540.00
	Per Non Operating Day			255.00	0.00	255.00	260.00	0.00	260.00
	Large Over 1000 attendance								
	Per Operating Day			790.00	0.00	790.00	800.00	0.00	800.00
	Per Non Operating Day			385.00	0.00	385.00	390.00	0.00	390.00
	Community/Charities/Schools/Sporting/Internal departments								
	Administration Fee for events over 201 attendance (Non refundable)			110.00	0.00	110.00	120.00	0.00	120.00
	75% Discount on Operating and Non Operating day (only applies for small and medium events)								

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17			APPENDIX 12								
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is VATABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD				
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT				
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17				
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total		
	Ticketed Events - 10% of Gate Receipts for Community and Local Charities and internal departments or £1000 minimum fee (whichever is greater)										
	Ticketed Events - minimum of 12% of Gate Receipts for National Charities or £1200 minimum fee (whichever is greater)										
	Environmental Impact Fee (Commercial Events/National Charity only)										
	Large Events (Over 1000 people-£1000 or £0.20 per person whichever is greater)		1	New	New	New	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00		
	Medium Event (between 200-999)		1	New	New	New	200.00	0.00	200.00		
	Small (between 50-200)		1	New	New	New	50.00	0.00	50.00		
	Bonds										
	Funfair and Circus's					5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
	Medium Events Over 500 -999 attending					500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
	Large Events 1000 – 5000 attending					2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
	Extra Large Events 5001+ attending					5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
	Activities - Private commercial Enfield based organisation (exercise/running classes) per day per park (annual fee)					153.00	0.00	153.00	155.00	0.00	155.00
	Activities - Charitable/Community (exercise/running classes) per day per park (annual fee)					102.50	0.00	102.50	105.00	0.00	105.00
	Activities - Private commercial National Organisation (exercise/running classes) per day per park (annual fee)					510.00	0.00	510.00	515.00	0.00	515.00
	Exemptions - Memorial /remembrance services							FREE			FREE
	Post event parks staff clear up (per hour)	V				27.83	5.57	33.40	29.17	5.83	35.00
49	ALLOTMENTS		1								
	These charges require 1 year notice to allotment plot holders, therefore the proposed charges in this schedule relate to 2017/18. Allotment charges for 2016/17 were agreed at Full Council meeting in March 2015. They are shown below for the purpose of comparison.										
	Residents:										
	Grade A, 25 sq. metres (per pole)					10.50	0.00	10.50	13.00	0.00	13.00
	Grade B, 25 sq. metres (per pole)					7.25	0.00	7.25	9.80	0.00	9.80
	Concessionary rate - age concession/low Inc./unemployed (Enfield Residents only from 1 April 2012)							25% Reduction above			
	Water charge per pole					2.15	0.00	2.15	2.30	0.00	2.30
	Shed rentals					20.50	0.00	20.50	21.00	0.00	21.00
	Key deposits					10.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	Plot deposit					20.00	0.00	20.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	Non-Enfield Residents										
	Grade A, 25 sq. metres (per pole)					13.50	0.00	13.50	16.50	0.00	16.50
	Grade B, 25 sq. metres (per pole)					10.00	0.00	10.00	13.00	0.00	13.00
	Water charge per pole					2.15	0.00	2.15	2.30	0.00	2.30
	Shed rentals					25.50	0.00	25.50	28.00	0.00	28.00
	Key deposits					10.00	0.00	10.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	Plot deposit					20.00	0.00	20.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
51	Charges for Notices served under the Housing Act 2004		1								
	Hazard Awareness Notice (if a subsequent notice is not required)								0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hazard Awareness Notice (if a subsequent notice is required)								175.00	0.00	175.00
	Improvement Notice								350.00	0.00	350.00
	Prohibition Order								350.00	0.00	350.00
	Emergency Prohibition Order								350.00	0.00	350.00
	Emergency Remedial Action								350.00	0.00	350.00
	Demolition Order								350.00	0.00	350.00
	Review of a suspended Improvement Notice								200.00	0.00	200.00
	Review of a suspended Prohibition Order								200.00	0.00	200.00
	Charge for any subsequent notice served at the same time for the same property								150.00	0.00	150.00
52	COMMUNITY HALLS		1								
	Community Halls Hire :										
	Commercial rates per hour					24.80	0.00	24.80	26.00	0.00	26.00

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	Concessionary rate per hour (for voluntary organisations or recognised bodies)			14.00	0.00	14.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
	(A further concessionary rate will be offered to recognised Tenants and Residents Associations who will be offered space once a month at no charge for meetings) maximum period of 4 hrs								
	Daily rate 11am-11pm (for those paying full rate)			248.00	0.00	248.00	262.00	0.00	262.00
	Daily rate 11am-11pm (for those paying concessionary rate)			140.00	0.00	140.00	160.00	0.00	160.00
53	FLEET SERVICES								
53a	Car Service Maintenance Repair & grounds equipment self propelled								
	This includes Car derived vans. I.E Vauxhall Corsa Van								
	All Services are undertaken based on Autodata times								
	Labour Rate per Hour	V	1				50.00	10.00	60.00
	Preimum guranteed workshop slot AM or PM. Wwork under 3 hours will be started and finished if presented before 09:00hrs AM and 15:00hrs PM. (NOTE any additional work discovered during this period may not be completed in the agreed time slot)	V	1				Plus £10.00 above agreed labour rate	2.00	12.00
	Parts	V	1				Cost +15% capped at retail		
	Consumable items	V	1				5.00	1.00	6.00
	Enviromental charge (disposal of oils when changed)	V	1				3.00	0.60	3.60
	Any work of specialist nature outsourced to 3rd party	V	1				10% capped at £100 per job out sourced		
	Collection and delivery within London Borough of Enfield 08:00 - 16:00hrs	V	1				20.00	4.00	24.00
	Collection and delivery within London Borough of Enfield outside of 08:00 - 16:00hrs	V	1				30.00	6.00	36.00
	MOT test class 4		1				As per prevailing DVSA cost.		
	MOT retest		1				As per prevailing DVSA cost.		
53b	LCV up to 3.5t Service Maintenance Repair								
	All Services are undertaken based on Autodata times								
	Labour Rate per hour	V	1				50.00	10.00	60.00
	Preimum guranteed workshop slot AM or PM. Wwork under 3 hours will be started and finished if presented before 09:00hrs AM and 15:00hrs PM. (NOTE any additional work discovered during this period may not be completed in the agreed time slot)	V	1				Plus £10.00 above agreed labour rate	2.00	12.00
	Parts	V	1				Cost + 15% capped at retail		
	Consumable items	V	1				5.00	1.00	6.00
	Enviromental charge (disposal of oils when changed)	V	1				3.00	0.60	3.60
	Any work of specialist nature outsourced to 3rd party	V	1				10% capped at £100 per job out sourced		
	Collection and delivery within London Borough of Enfield 08:00 - 16:00hrs	V	1				20.00	4.00	24.00
	Collection and delivery within London Borough of Enfield outside of 08:00 - 16:00hrs	V	1				30.00	6.00	36.00
	MOT test class 7		1				As per prevailing DVSA cost.		
	MOT retest		1				As per prevailing DVSA cost.		
	LOLER testing tail lifts	V	1				60.00	12.00	72.00
53c	Section 19 & 22 mini bus Service Maintenance Repair and vehicles up to 7.5t								
	All Services where possible are undertaken based on autodata times								
	Labour Rate	V	1				55.0	11.0	66.0
	Preimum guranteed workshop slot AM or PM. Wwork under 3 hours will be started and finished if presented before 09:00hrs AM and 15:00hrs PM. (NOTE any additional work discovered during this period may not be completed in the agreed time slot)	V	1				Plus £10.00 above agreed labour rate	2.00	12.00
	Parts	V	1				cost + 15% capped at retail		

Regeneration & Environment Fees & Charges 2016-17				APPENDIX 12					
Section Reference	Description of Fees & Charges	Service is V/TABLE	Part 1 or 2	LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD			LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD		
				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	Consumable items	V	1				5.00	1.00	6.00
	Environmental charge (disposal of oils when changed)	V	1				3.00	0.60	3.60
	Any work of specialist nature outsourced to 3rd party	V	1				10% capped at £100 per job out sourced		
	Collection and delivery within London Borough of Enfield 08:00 - 16:00hrs	V	1				20.00	4.00	24.00
	Collection and delivery within London Borough of Enfield outside of 08:00 - 16:00hrs	V	1				30.00	6.00	36.00
	DVSA safety inspection including interior fitting up to 22 seats	V	1				97.50	19.50	117.00
	DVSA standard brake test with print out	V	1				32.50	6.50	39.00
	DVSA standard Headlamp test	V	1				16.25	3.25	19.50
	MOT test class 5 - 5a		1				As per prevailing DVSA cost.		
	MOT retest		1				As per prevailing DVSA cost.		
	LOLER testing tail lifts	V	1				60.00	12.00	72.00
53d	LGV / RCV and vehicles above 7.5t								
	All Services where possible based on industry standard times								
	Labour Rate		1				60.00	12.00	72.00
	Preimum guranteed workshop slot AM or PM. Wwork under 3 hours will be started and finished if presented before 09:00hrs AM and 15:00hrs PM. (NOTE any additional work discovered during this period may not be completed in the agreed time slot)	V	1				Plus £10.00 above agreed labour rate	2.00	12.00
	Parts		1				Cost + 15% capped at retail		
	Consumable items		1				5.00	1.00	6.00
	Environmental charge (disposal of oils when changed)		1				3.00	0.60	3.60
	Any work of specialist nature outsourced to 3rd party	V	1				10% capped at £100 per job out sourced		
	Collection and delivery within London Borough of Enfield 08:00 - 16:00hrs	V	1				20.00	4.00	24.00
	Collection and delivery within London Borough of Enfield outside of 08:00 - 16:00hrs	V	1				30.00	6.00	36.00
	HGV DVSA safety inspection	V	1			1.5hrs	90.00	18.00	108.00
	RCV DVSA Safety inspection	V	1			2.0hrs (includes bin inspection)	120.00	24.00	144.00
	DVSA standard brake test with print out + DVSA h/lamp test	V	1			0.5hr	30.00	6.00	36.00
	DVSA standard Hedlamp test only	V	1			0.25hr	15.00	3.00	18.00
	HGV rigid MOT test (in house)	V	1				As per prevailing DVSA fee and Lane Fee		
	MOT retest (In house)	V	1				As per prevailing DVSA fee and Lane Fee		
	LOLER testing tail lifts	V	1				60.00	12.00	72.00

APPENDIX 13

SCHOOLS BUDGET 2016/17	£
INCOME	
Schools Block - 5-16 year olds	258,529,578
Early Years Block - 3-4 Year Olds	13,838,707
Early Years Block - 2 Year Olds	5,718,240
High Needs Block	30,886,302
TOTAL DSG	308,972,827
Post 16 pupils in Special Schools (Education Funding Agency)	1,234,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	310,206,827
EXPENDITURE	
SCHOOLS BLOCK	
Schools Delegated Formula Funding:	
Primary Formula	142,492,453
Secondary Formula	103,097,808
Central Licences	226,150
Growth Fund-New Expansions, Ongoing Protection and Sept Adjustment	1,162,661
Schools Block Central Functions	2,574,570
SCHOOLS BLOCK TOTAL	249,553,642
EARLY YEARS BLOCK	
Maintained 3 & 4 Year Old Places	5,570,550
Private Voluntary & Independent (PVI) 3 & 4 Year Old Places	7,909,659
2 year olds - Place Funding	5,911,488
Early Years Central Functions	604,231
EARLY YEARS TOTAL	19,995,928
HIGH NEEDS BLOCK	
Delegated:	
Special Schools pre 16 (at full capacity)	11,798,506
Outreach programme	672,000
SEN Support for Post 16 pupils in FE placements	1,400,000
PRU - Enfield Secondary Tuition Centre	2,141,460
SEN exceptional needs	4,781,315
Additionally Resourced Provision (ARP), Language and Nurture Units	3,291,392
Home and Hospital Support	307,540
Centrally Held High Needs Budgets - incl £6.9m outborough SEN placements	15,031,044
HIGH NEEDS BLOCK TOTAL	39,423,257
Post 16 pupils in Special Schools	1,234,000
	-
TOTAL BUDGET	310,206,827

Capital Receipts Flexibility & Efficiency Strategy

The Government will permit revenue expenditure¹ to be treated as capital expenditure, and thus funded by capital receipts, where expenditure is “incurred on projects designed to reduce future revenue costs and/or transform service delivery”. Examples given include developing integrated or shared services, joint working arrangements or new ways of working. Only initial set up costs, not ongoing expenses, can be capitalised. Typical examples of what might be included are:

- Feasibility studies,
- Pilot schemes,
- Consultancy fees,
- Redundancy payments
- Staff training.

All authorities are required to approve an efficiency strategy annually as part of the revenue budget setting process and before the start of the financial year. The strategy needs to show that any projects funded from this capital receipts flexibility are expected to result in a saving overall including a cost benefit analysis. The concession is currently only intended to apply until 31 March 2019.

Enfield's Efficiency Strategy

The Government advises that the Council approves a list of projects to make use of the capital receipts flexibility.

Starting from 1st April 2016, the Council is asked to note the new flexibility to use new capital receipts to fund redundancy costs arising from efficiency savings and to note that specific proposals will be provided to Cabinet as appropriate.

The annual capital receipts target is £4m for 2016/17 and 2017/18. Future years will be subject to the identification of more surplus assets to dispose of. Therefore, the plan assumes all capital receipts will be applied in the first instance to fund redundancy costs as proposed above. At this stage the very short timescale of the announcement means that greater detail will be worked up and monitored by Cabinet. Significant changes will be reported to Council if necessary in the year. A revised plan will be submitted to Council as part of the 2017/18 Budget Report.

¹ Government guidance included as an annex to this Appendix.

Government Guidance on qualifying expenditure

Types of qualifying expenditure

Qualifying expenditure is expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs or to improve the quality of service delivery in future years. Within this definition, it is for individual local authorities to decide whether or not a project qualifies for the flexibility.

Set up and implementation costs of any new processes or arrangements can be counted as qualifying expenditure. The ongoing revenue costs of the new processes or arrangements cannot be classified as qualifying expenditure.

Examples of qualifying expenditure

There are a wide range of projects that could generate qualifying expenditure and the list below is not prescriptive. Examples of projects include:

- Sharing back-office and administrative services with one or more other council or public sector bodies
- Investment in service reform feasibility work, e.g. setting up pilot schemes
- Collaboration between local authorities and central government departments to free up land for economic use
- Funding the cost of service reconfiguration, restructuring or rationalisation (staff or non-staff), where this leads to ongoing efficiency savings or service transformation
- Sharing Chief-Executives, management teams or staffing structures
- Driving a digital approach to the delivery of more efficient public services and how the public interacts with constituent authorities where possible
- Aggregating procurement on common goods and services where possible, either as part of local arrangements or using Crown Commercial Services or regional procurement hubs or Professional Buying Organisations
- Improving systems and processes to tackle fraud and corruption in line with the Local Government Fraud and Corruption Strategy – this could include an element of staff training
- Setting up commercial or alternative delivery models to deliver services more efficiently and bring in revenue (for example, through selling services to others)
- Integrating public facing services across two or more public sector bodies (for example children's social care, trading standards) to generate savings or to transform service delivery.

MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015/16 REPORT NO. 172A

Agenda – Part: 1

Item: 8

MEETING TITLE AND DATE:
COUNCIL – 24th February 2016

JOINT REPORT OF:

Director of Regeneration and Environment
 Director of Finance, Resources and Customer
 Services

Contact Officers:

Helen Waring, extn 4058

Email: Helen.waring@enfield.gov.uk

Paul Davey, extn 5258

Email: Paul.davey@enfield.gov.uk**SUBJECT:**

**Housing Revenue Account (HRA) 30-Year
 Business Plan, Budget 2016/17, Rent Setting
 and Service Charges**

Temporary Accommodation Rents

ALL WARDS

CABINET MEMBERS CONSULTED: CLLR OYKENER

CLLR STAFFORD

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out the proposed HRA 30-Year Business Plan, the detailed HRA Revenue Budget for 2016/17 and the five year HRA Capital Programme and Right to Buy (RTB) One for One Receipts Programme (2016/17 to 2020/21). See Paragraphs 4-8.
- 1.2 It also presents the levels of rents, service charges and heating charges to be operative with effect from 4th April 2016 for HRA Council tenants and rents for tenants in Temporary Accommodation. See Paragraphs 9-13.
- 1.3 The report has been prepared in the context of the Government's Welfare Reform and Work Bill and Housing and Planning Bill, both of which are progressing through Parliament. The announcement in the Welfare Reform and Work Bill that Social Rents will reduce by 1% per annum for four years commencing in 2016/17 has had a significant impact on the Council's HRA and work has been ongoing since July to address this impact and rebalance the HRA 30-Year Business Plan.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1
- a) To approve the HRA 30-Year Business Plan
 - b) To approve the detailed HRA Revenue Budget for 2016/17
 - c) To approve the HRA Capital Programme and RTB One for One Receipts Programme 2016/17 to 2020/21
 - d) To note the rent levels for 2016/17 for HRA properties (subject to the Welfare Reform and Work Bill receiving Royal Assent in April 2016) and Temporary Accommodation properties
 - e) To increase rents for sheltered accommodation tenants in line with Government guidance. This will result in an average increase of 0.9% for Enfield's Sheltered Accommodation tenants.
 - f) To approve the level of service charges for those properties receiving the services
 - g) To note the heating charges for 2016/17 for those properties on communal heating systems
 - h) To approve of the proposals for increases in garages and parking bay rents

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.2 To delegate authority to the Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration and the Director of Regeneration and Environment to approve tenders for Major Works.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 This report is brought to Cabinet on an annual basis for three reasons:
- a) To ensure that a balanced 30-Year HRA Business Plan is approved by the Council
 - b) To ensure that the HRA budget for 2016/17 is set by the Council, and that this budget does not put the HRA into deficit
 - c) To set the rent and service charge levels for HRA properties and Temporary Accommodation properties for the 2016/17 year. The decision must be taken early enough for tenants to be advised of any change at least 4 weeks prior to the date of that change.
- 3.2 This year, the report is prepared in the context of the Government's Welfare Reform and Work Bill and Housing and Planning Bill, both of which are progressing through Parliament.
- 3.3 One of the provisions in the Welfare Reform and Work Bill replaces previous National Social Rent Policy with a legal requirement for Social Housing providers to reduce rents by 1% per annum over the next four years commencing in 2016/17. This is with the exception of Sheltered Accommodation rents, which can still be increased in line with National Social Rent Policy in 2016/17 (Consumer Prices Index (CPI) +1%). The Housing and Planning Bill contains two provisions that will directly impact on the HRA 30-Year Business Plan:
- a) The requirement that tenants on higher incomes (over £40,000 in London and over £30,000 outside London) will be required to pay market rate, or near market rate, rents. This is known as the "Pay to Stay" policy.
 - b) The requirement that stock-holding Local Authorities should sell their vacant high value stock.
- 3.4 The impact of the rent reduction has been factored into the HRA 30-Year Business Plan and 2016/17 budget. The impacts of the Pay to Stay and Sale of Vacant High Value Stock policies are not yet clear, so have only been registered as risks to the HRA 30-Year Business Plan at this stage.

4. HRA 30-YEAR BUSINESS PLAN

- 4.1 Cabinet approved an updated 30-Year HRA Business Plan at its meeting in November 2015. This plan had been updated following the announcement regarding rent decreases for four years, and was balanced.

- 4.2 The detailed figures included in the latest version of the Business Plan are attached as Appendix A. Only minor amendments have been made since November 2015 – not adding inflation to supplies and services, reducing the interest rate on balances from 0.75% to 0.35%, reflecting the introduction of new service charges as set out in this report and updating the plan to reflect the latest predicted stock numbers. These changes have improved the Business Plan position by £500k in 2016/17, and the plan still remains balanced over the next 30 years.
- 4.3 The overarching assumptions in the HRA business plan are as follows:

TABLE 1 – BUSINESS PLAN ASSUMPTIONS

	Assumption	Notes
Inflation on supplies and services	0% in 2016/17 then 2.5% Retail Prices Index (RPI) increases each year thereafter	A 1% increase has been allowed for the pay award
Rent Increases	- 1% for four years and then Consumer Prices Index (CPI) + 1% thereafter	CPI is assumed as 2%
Repairs and Maintenance cost increases	0% in 2016/17 then 2.5% per annum	Signs are that the new contracts will deliver efficiencies in 2015/16, so inflation has not been added to the budget
Capital Programme – Major Works	Annual amounts based on the updated estimated cost of replacing components (windows, roofs, kitchens, bathrooms, etc) in the year that they fall due for replacement	
Capital Programme – Estate Renewal	Costs of current Estate Renewals included in the Business Plan based on the latest Capital Monitoring information (Quarter 2). 11 future Estate Renewals are included using generic figures commencing in 2017/18 and starting every two years thereafter	
RTB Sales	100 for 16/17 and 17/18, 30 from 18/19 to 23/24, then 0 from 24/25 onwards	It is assumed that sales will reduce due to increases in market prices rendering RTB less affordable, and less desirable stock will be available for purchase

Operation of the Government's RTB One for One Replacement Scheme	The Council will operate the scheme without returning receipts to Government. The 30% receipts are match funded by the HRA in 2015/16 and 2016/17. Between 2017/18 and 2020/21, £15m will have to be matched outside of the HRA	
Sale of Vacant High Value Assets	No assumptions built in at present	The Government is likely to request lump sum payments, but it is not clear when these will start and how much they will be. This is a risk to the HRA Business Plan
Pay to Stay Policy	No assumptions built in at present	This policy may result in additional administration costs, but this is not yet known. It may also lead to an increase in Right to Buy take-up. This is a risk to the HRA Business Plan
Interest rate on borrowing	5.5% on existing debt 3.48% on self financing debt 4% on new debt	Reflects actual debt costs and estimates from Treasury Management
Interest rate on balances	0.35%	Estimated 7-Day London Inter Bank Bid (LIBID) rate

- 4.4 The two types of potential change (sensitivities) which have the biggest impact on the HRA 30-Year Business Plan are changes to rent levels and changes in the number of RTB sales. The current Business Plan assumes that rents will revert to annual increases of CPI + 1% after the four year rent reduction period. This may not be the case, so it is prudent to test alternative scenarios. It also assumes that RTB Sales will fall from the currently predicted 200 per year (in 2015/16) to 100 per year in 2016/17 and 2017/18, and then 30 per year for the following six years. Latest estimates for 2015/16 suggest that there may now only be 150 RTB sales this year. However, one of the potential impacts of the "Pay to Stay" Policy is that the tenants affected will opt to buy their homes rather than pay higher rents, thereby increasing future sales.

4.5 Table 2 below describes each sensitivity modelled and the outcome.

TABLE 2 - SENSITIVITIES

	Revenue Balance 2024/25 £000's	Capital Shortfall 2015/16 to 2024/25 £000's	Amount of RTB Receipts to be funded outside of the HRA £000s
Base	43,179	0	15,000
Sensitivities:			
1. Rent continues to decrease by 1% per year for a further five years after the initial four years' decrease	3,778	3,711	15,000
2. Rent does not increase each year for five years after the initial four years' decrease	17,014	0	15,000
3. Rent increases by 2% each year (ie CPI is only 1% and not 2%) for five years after the initial four years' decrease	33,989	0	15,000
4. Increase RTB sales to 200 per annum in 2016/17 to 2019/20, then 100 per annum in 2020/21 to 2024/25*	46,964	0	56,300

4.6 Clearly, if rent continues to decrease by 1% per year for a further five years as shown in sensitivity 1, then measures will need to be taken to rebalance both the revenue expenditure (so that the minimum balance rises back to the required £6.250m) and the capital expenditure (to address the shortfall). If RTB sales increase as shown in sensitivity 4, although the revenue balance improves, a significant RTB One for One Receipts Programme would need to be put in place which did not rely on HRA resources.

5. BASE BUDGET FOR 2016/17

5.1 Financial Monitoring 2015/16

During the 2015/16 year, work has been ongoing to identify net savings of £1.5m per annum from the HRA. This target was set in response to the predicted loss of rental income arising from 2016/17, and has been met in full. The main reductions to the budget were as follows:

a) Insurance Costs (£166k)

The 2014/15 outturn showed that, following reprocurement of the Council's insurance contract and a review of the assets covered by the policy, this budget could be reduced by £166k per annum.

b) Energy (£100k)

Recent reductions in energy prices and energy saving improvements to the stock through the major repairs programme have meant that this budget can be reduced by £100k per annum.

c) Sheltered Housing (£177k)

The loss of Supporting People funding with effect from 1st April 2015 has prompted a review of the service, leading to ongoing savings in salary and running costs of £177k.

d) Deletion of "One-Off" Budgets (£460k)

Two budgets brought forward from 2014/15, one for tree survey work and one for an IT project, were included in the 2015/16 budget, but were no longer required. These have been deleted.

e) Enfield 2017 (£452k)

The HRA share of savings flowing from the Enfield 2017 project will be £452k per year.

f) Base Budget Review (net £145k)

During the 2015/16 year, a review of all HRA budgets has been undertaken, resulting in net ongoing savings amounting to £145k per annum.

It should be noted that the latest monitoring report (November 2015) indicates that there is also likely to be an ongoing saving of £500k per year arising from the new Repairs and Maintenance contracts. This is due to lower average costs of Day to Day repairs jobs. As the contracts have not yet been in place for a full year, no reduction has been made to the 2016/17 budget, but this will be kept under review.

5.2 2016/17 Base Budget

Appendix B sets out the base budget for 2016/17 compared to the 2015/16 figures. The assumptions and explanations of the changes between 2016/17 and 2015/16 are outlined below.

INCOME

Dwelling Rents and Service Charges – decrease of £732k

The income from rents has reduced by £1,159k as a result of the 1% rent reduction and the loss of properties through RTB and Estate Renewal. This has been partially

offset by a predicted increase in service charges income from tenants arising from the new proposed charges as explained in Paragraph 10 below.

Leaseholder Service Charges – increase of £424k

This is due to a combination of factors:

- a) the increase in the number of leaseholders because of the increase in RTB
- b) increases in service charges as explained in Paragraph 10 below
- c) an increase in the amount being billed in respect of repair works

Shops and Commercial Income – increase of £308k

This arises due to an increase in aereals income and the Council's managing agents, Spencer Craig, estimating an increase in shop rental income for 2016/17.

Interest on Balances – decrease of £276k

The amount of interest receivable is expected to reduce from £478k to £202k due to a lower rate of interest being applied.

EXPENDITURE

General Management – increase of £252k

Less administration income will be received this year due to the anticipated reduction in RTB sales from 200 in 2015/16 down to 100 in 2016/17. Also, some management recharges have been increased.

Special Services – increase of £669k

This increase is due to the addition of a new communal cleaning service and anticipated additional costs of the Concierge and Grounds Maintenance contracts (which will be paid for through tenants' and leaseholders' service charges). There will also be a 5% increase in electricity costs between 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Depreciation – decrease of £196k

The amount set aside for depreciation is expected to reduce because of the reduction in the number of properties held in the HRA.

Repairs and Maintenance (Admin) – decrease of £118k

Two one-off budgets for 2015/16 have now been removed. These related to the setting up of the new contracts.

Revenue Surplus to Fund Future Capital Expenditure – decrease of £950k

This represents the amount set aside from revenue to fund future years' capital expenditure. This figure is determined by the HRA business plan and the surplus on the HRA. This takes account of the capital programme and the other sources of funding available.

6. CAPITAL FINANCE AND PRUDENTIAL CODE

6.1 The Prudential Code for Capital Finance requires the authority to have regard to affordability, prudence and sustainability when considering its capital investment plans and to set and keep under review a range of prudential indicators. The prudential indicators for the HRA are:

- estimated capital financing charges as a percentage of net revenue stream

- estimated capital expenditure
- estimated capital financing requirement
- incremental effect of capital investment decisions on housing rents

- 6.2 The General Fund Budget report for 2016/17 elsewhere on the agenda sets out the background to the prudential code and shows the indicators for the HRA and the General Fund.
- 6.3 As part of the self financing determination the government imposed a cap on HRA borrowing. This relates to the valuation calculation as determined by the self financing model. The cap for this Council is £198.015m. Actual borrowing at the end of 2015/16 is estimated to be £157.72m.
- 6.4 In essence the Prudential regime gives scope for the HRA to borrow for capital investment if the forecasts show that the resulting charges can be afforded over the medium to long term.
- 6.5 The Code, subject to an assessment of prudence, affordability and sustainability, gives scope to borrow above current levels. There is no additional HRA borrowing planned for 2016/17. However, the HRA business plan includes assumptions about borrowing in future years and about repaying debt during the lifetime of the business plan.

7. CAPITAL PROGRAMME

- 7.1 The table below sets out the overall capital expenditure planned for the next five years. The programme is broken down into five areas and these are detailed below.

TABLE 3: HRA 5 Year Capital Programme

	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000	2020/21 £000
Major Works to the Stock	24,512	22,314	17,994	17,502	11,388
Estate Renewal Schemes	14,245	17,449	17,479	13,835	7,665
Non- Estate Renewal RTB projects match funded with HRA resources	6,540	3,402	19,573	10,715	17,159
RTB projects match funded outside of the HRA	0	7,784	5,000	2,000	180
Grants to Vacate	1,000	0	0	0	0
Total	46,297	50,949	60,046	44,052	36,392

7.2 The programme, totalling £237,736k, will be funded as follows:

- Grants - £3,875k
- Capital Receipts - £47,746k
- RTB One for One Receipts - £34,637k
- Revenue - £41,964k
- S106 - £2,000k
- Major Repairs - £67,228k
- Borrowing - £40,286k

7.3 The total capital expenditure for 2015/16 is estimated to be £61.3m. The most recent monitor (Quarter 2) shows a projected underspend of £3.9m. This amount has been committed and will be carried forward into 2016/17.

7.4 **Major Works to the Stock**

The table above shows the programme reducing across the five years. This is because a catch-up programme to replace components which were overdue for replacement has been in operation for four years now. This means that there is less backlog and better information about individual assets and investment requirements. In addition, replacing components with better quality materials will prolong the useful life and save money in the long term. A list of schemes due to start in 2016/17 is attached at Appendix C.

7.5 **Estate Renewal Schemes**

In addition to the works to the stock it is anticipated that £70.7m will be spent on an Estate Renewal Programme over the next five years. This is reflected in the updated HRA business plan. A list of schemes and budgets is attached at Appendix D.

7.6 **RTB One for One Replacement Receipts and Related Expenditure**

The following three Estate Renewal Schemes have already been agreed and all will use some of the RTB One for One Replacement Scheme receipts as part of their funding. This will enable to Council to retain the receipts:

- Small Sites
- Dujardin Mews
- New Avenue

In addition, Ordnance Road has been agreed and is fully eligible for the scheme. Other schemes proposed to be match funded with HRA receipts include:

- Small Sites Rolling Programme
- Lytchet Way/Other Additional Storeys on Existing Blocks
- Leaseholder Buybacks and Other Property Purchases

In order to spend receipts outside of the HRA, the Council is working with Registered Providers who are developing property in the Borough to identify suitable schemes for investment, and has agreed to set up a minority interest Registered Provider Company. Appendix E sets out the RTB Programme for the next five years and updates the 2015/16 Programme (Grants to Vacate have now been excluded from the scheme and Purchase of Properties has been amalgamated into one scheme to allow more flexibility).

8. HRA BALANCES

8.1 The estimated position on balances is set out below.

TABLE 4: HRA BALANCES

	Balance at 31/03/15	Movement in 2015/16	Estimated balance as at 31/03/16
	£m	£m	£m
HRA General Balances	13.46	(0.08)	13.38
Repairs Fund	2.90	2.25	5.15
MRA to fund capital expenditure	12.82	5.84	18.66
RTB receipts held for 1- 4-1 replacement	5.93	3.88	9.81
Capital Reserve	24.03	(4.60)	19.43
Total	59.14	7.29	66.43

- 8.2 It is considered prudent to retain at least £6m in General Balances given the risks and uncertainties associated with running a business of this size. In addition, the HRA retains a further £250k as a contingency for asbestos.
- 8.3 In reality the business plan has considerably greater balances than £6m next year. The balances are outlined above and are estimated to total £66.43m by the end of this year. The balances will be used to fund the capital programme over the next three years and will reduce to £35.7m by 2018/19.
- 8.4 The £5.15m in the repairs fund is intended for any significant increase in repairs costs. This is particularly likely in years where there are severe weather conditions.
- 8.5 In addition to the above reserves, a bad debt provision of £1.3m existed at 31 March 2015. The adequacy of this amount will be reassessed at the end of the financial year to reflect the level of rent arrears. It is considered prudent to sustain the current level of provision as there is a risk associated with the Government changes to the benefit system and introduction of Universal Credit.

9. PROPOSED RENT CHARGES FOR HRA PROPERTIES FOR 2016/17

- 9.1 The Welfare Reform and Work Bill requires that Social Rents will reduce by 1% per annum for four years commencing in 2016/17, and that this will be law. This will replace the previous National Social Rent Policy for all HRA properties, except Sheltered Accommodation properties which can be increased by CPI +1% for 2016/17 only, and the Council will have no choice but to comply with the Bill once it receives Royal Assent.

- 9.2 Appendix F shows examples of the General Needs rents (ie excluding Sheltered Accommodation) for 2016/17 for different property types and sizes across the Borough. It should be noted that these will vary for each tenant. The new rents will be operative from 4th April 2016 (the first Monday in the month).
- 9.3 In October 2015, Cabinet agreed the updated HRA Rent-Setting Policy (KD4126). This allowed the Council to consider letting properties at a higher rent level ("affordable rent") where it builds or acquires new or additional properties. Additional properties funded by the Greater London Authority or through the Government's RTB One for One Replacement Scheme were always intended to be offered at affordable rent levels, with the Council determining what it means by affordable rent levels, ie not necessarily as high as 80% of market rent. Currently no HRA tenants are being charged a higher rent level, but some new properties will be available in 2016/17. The proposed rent levels to apply to these properties will be brought back for decision prior to them being let.

10. PROPOSED SERVICE CHARGES FOR 2016/17

- 10.1 It is recommended that the following service charges are made to those tenants in receipt of the services listed below:

TABLE 5 – PROPOSED SERVICE CHARGES 2016/17

	Charge per week 2015/16 £	Charge per week 2016/17 £
Caretaking level (1) (non-resident)	3.19	3.38
Caretaking level (2) (resident)	5.18	5.44
Caretaking level (2) Sheltered	From 1.45 to 3.18	From 1.49 to 3.27
Cleaning level (2) Sheltered	1.79	1.84
Cleaning level (3) Sheltered	2.56	2.62
Communal Cleaning	N/A	0.59
Concierge	10.61	11.23
Grounds maintenance	1.25	1.44
CCTV internal cameras	1.37	1.37
CCTV external cameras	N/A	0.82
Communal electricity for lighting/lifts/door entry	From 0.15 to 3.00	From 0.20 to 3.00

- 10.2 These charges aim to recover the full cost of the service. Concierge and Grounds Maintenance have increased due to the introduction of new contracts and management arrangements. Caretaking, Cleaning and Communal electricity charges have increased due to the provision of an enhanced service and inflation. The charges for CCTV internal cameras have remained the same and reflect the cost of the current contracts.

10.3 Two new charges are proposed:

- CCTV external cameras – 82p per week. The provision of CCTV cameras on external walls will better protect tenants and leaseholders and their homes from antisocial behaviour and crime. The charge is based on the estimated costs of providing the cameras and supporting surveillance and will affect 937 properties.
- An enhanced cleaning service in communal areas – 59p per week. It is proposed that 15 new cleaners will be appointed to clean the communal areas in blocks of flats. This will enhance the appearance and safety of the blocks. The charge will be based on the estimated costs of providing the new service and will affect 6,349 properties.

10.4 The Council's Housing Board and Customer Voice (the tenant and leaseholder consultation body) have considered these charges and are of the view that higher charges and new charges are acceptable so long as they are linked with better quality services that make a difference to their homes.

10.5 In addition to the above charges, water and sewerage charges will continue to be collected through the rents on behalf of the water authorities.

10.6 It is proposed that garage rents and parking bay charges will increase as set out in Appendix G.

11. LEASEHOLDER SERVICE CHARGES

11.1 Details of estimated service charges for leaseholders are included at Appendix H. This Appendix includes an estimate of all charges to leaseholders.

11.2 The administrative fee proposed for 2016/17 is £196.20 per leasehold unit. This is a 2.4% decrease from 2015/16.

11.3 The charges outlined in Paragraph 10 have also been built in to the expected income from leaseholders where appropriate.

12. HEATING CHARGES

12.1 The Council has some 2,000 properties in 71 blocks of flats serviced by communal heating systems.

12.2 Electricity Charges

Whilst the cost of electricity itself has decreased and is looking likely to decrease further next year, the Government has announced that it will add "non-commodity" charges to electricity bills next year. These include 'feed-in-tariffs', 'Climate Change Levy' and 'Contract for Difference' charges. At the moment, the charges have not been confirmed by the Government, but the Council's buying agents "LASER" are estimating that the average electricity bill will increase by 5% next year.

12.3 Gas Charges

The cost of gas will not increase in 2016/17. However, a review of the charges made in 2015/16 has revealed a number of adjustments that will need to be made in 2016/17 to those blocks which are heated by gas.

12.4 Other Charges

The gas standing charge and fuel oil charges will remain unchanged next year.

12.5 Work Undertaken by the Council to Reduce Heat Loss and Bills and Make Billing Fairer

Major Works

Over the past five years, the Council has sought to reduce heat loss and tackle fuel poverty issues in its blocks of flats by undertaking the following works:

- a) Replacing single-glazed windows with double-glazing – 65% of blocks have now been upgraded.
- b) Upgrading gas boilers with newer energy efficient models.
- c) Negotiating eco-works with Energy Companies such as British Gas and EDF who have funded energy efficiency measures at Scott House and at six other tower blocks on the Kettering and Exeter Road estates. These works have included External Wall Insulation, Window Replacement, Roof Insulation upgrades and a heating fuel change (from Oil at Scott House and Electric heating on the other blocks).
- d) The introduction of individually metered heating and electricity usage at Scott House.
- e) Attracting Renewable Heat Initiative payments to supplement funding for ground source heat pump powered heating systems on the Exeter Road Estate. This heating renewal work will be undertaken in this financial year and will allow the introduction of individually metered heating and electricity usage on this estate from April 2016 onwards.

This type of work will continue into the future as blocks are upgraded.

Estate Renewal

All new properties built by the Council through the Estate Renewal Programme will be built to sustainable code 4 and will be more energy efficient than current accommodation.

In addition, Ladderswood will house the first CHP (Combined Heat Power) boiler which will be connected to the Lea Valley Heat Network. A heat network is a system of highly insulated pipes that move energy in the form of hot water from low carbon, low cost heat sources where it is produced, to where it is needed, much like an electricity network.

The Lee Valley Heat Network will initially use heat from the Energy from Waste facility at the Edmonton EcoPark. This facility already generates enough heat which can be used to kick-start a strategic network.

The network will also connect additional heat sources elsewhere in the Lee Valley, including local gas-fired Combined Heat and Power schemes, with the intention to use renewable fuels in the future.

Education

During 2016/17, the Council will work with tenants and leaseholders to ensure that they take all reasonable and safe measures to reduce their energy consumption and remain warm.

13. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION RENTS

13.1 As part of the Comprehensive Spending Review the Government has announced intended changes to the funding for temporary accommodation. The management fee for temporary accommodation will no longer be administered through the housing benefit system, as local authorities will be given funding directly to enable them to manage temporary accommodation and homelessness pressures as they see fit. Further details on this are awaited.

13.2 Until this change is implemented the current subsidy formula remains in place, ie 90% of the local housing allowance (LHA) plus a management fee of £40. The local housing allowance remains pegged at the 2011 rate for temporary accommodation. This means that the rents will remain unchanged for 2016/17. A cap of £375 per week continues to limit rents for 4 and 5 bedroom accommodation. Where temporary accommodation is procured outside of Enfield, the formula used to calculate the rental charge will be 90% of Local Housing Allowance for that area, pegged at 2011 rates, plus a £40 per week management fee. Temporary Accommodation rents for 2016/17 are attached at Appendix I.

14. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

The Council no longer has a choice about the level of rents it sets for General Needs Council tenants, and Temporary Accommodation rents cannot increase whilst LHA rates are pegged. The Council could have chosen to reduce Sheltered Accommodation rents along with General Needs rents, but this would have resulted in a loss of £78k additional income in 2016/17 and £3.3m over the life of the Business Plan. The Council cannot afford to forgo available income in the current financial climate. A number of different options have been considered around budget levels required both for 2016/17 and in the medium term, and the preferred option, to meet the priorities of the service and the Council, is presented in this report. Service charges can be set at alternative levels, but those set out in Paragraph 10 will result in improved services to tenants and leaseholders.

15. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

15.1 The Council must comply with the law in setting its rents for General Needs Council tenants, and Temporary Accommodation rents cannot be increased whilst LHA is

pegged. It is recommended that Sheltered Accommodation rents are increased by CPI+1% in line with National Social Rent Policy. This will bring in additional income to the HRA. Setting an annual budget, capital programme and balanced HRA 30-Year Business Plan are also legal requirements. Increasing service charges will allow the Council to provide new and better services to tenants, and the charges set out in this report are supported by the Council's Housing Board and Customer Voice (the Tenant and Leaseholder representative body).

15.2 Cabinet is requested to delegate authority to the Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration and the Director of Regeneration and Environment to approve tenders for Major Works in order that contracts can be let and works carried out more efficiently. This delegation has been in place for a number of years.

16. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RESOURCES & CUSTOMER SERVICES OTHER DEPARTMENTS

16.1 Financial Implications

The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Chief Finance Officer to report on the robustness of estimates and the adequacy of proposed financial reserves. The 2016/17 HRA estimates have been prepared taking into account the following:

- The estimated impact of inflationary pressures. Allowance has been made for cost increases over and above the general rate of inflation where these are known;
- The estimated impact of increasing demands on resources where these are unavoidable;
- The estimated impact of underlying cost pressures, evidenced by financial monitoring reports in the current year; and
- An assessment of key risks and uncertainties.

It is therefore the view of the Director of Finance and Corporate Resources that the HRA budget is robust and that the balances held are prudent.

16.2 Legal Implications

Local authorities have the ability to set their own rents under section 24 of the Housing Act 1985. The charge must be reasonable for the tenancy or occupation of their premises. Section 24 also requires local authorities to periodically review rents and make such changes as circumstances may require. The section confers a broad discretion as to rents and charges made to tenants. However when the Welfare Reform and Work Bill comes into force in March or April 2016, landlords of social housing would be required to reduce General Needs social housing rents by 1% for the next four years, and Sheltered Accommodation rents by 1% for the three years commencing 2017/18.

Under Section 76 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the Council is required to prepare proposals in January and February each year relating to the income of the authority from rents and other charges, expenditure in respect of repair, maintenance, supervision and management of HRA property and other

prescribed matters. The proposals should be based on the best assumptions and estimates available and should be designed to secure that the housing revenue account for the coming year does not show a debit balance.

In relation to Temporary Accommodation rent, local authorities also have discretion over the rents charged to their tenants and consequently have the power to review the rent so long as some notice is given. The statutory 4 week notice does not apply to this category of tenants as they are not secure tenants but it is advised that a comparable amount of notice is given. The Welfare Reform and Work Bill will not apply to this category of tenancies and the local authority will not have to decrease the rent by 1% for the next four years.

The Council is required to act in accordance with the public sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010 and have due regard to the duty when carrying out its functions, which includes making decisions in the current context.

The Council also has a duty to show they have consciously addressed their mind to carrying out an Equality Impact Assessment (which includes any decision to increase or introduce charges to tenants).

17. KEY RISKS

17.1 HRA 30 year business plan and self financing

The reform of the HRA has had a major impact on the operation of the Housing Revenue Account from 2012/13. The freedoms and flexibilities for the HRA have been in operation for four years and are a major change for the management of the HRA. The HRA has a significant capital programme and the flexibility to decide on borrowing.

17.2 Rent Levels

As discussed in the report, there is a risk that rents will not increase by 3% a year (CPI +1%) after 2020/21. The impacts of rents increasing at less than 3% are shown in Table 2. The sensitivity testing carried out in respect of this risk will be used to formulate a mitigation plan in the event that future rent increases are lower than expected.

17.3 Right to Buy

The assumption that numbers of Right to Buy sales will reduce with effect from 2016/17 to 100 per year for two years, then to 30 from 2018/19 per year for six years carries potential risks, especially since the Governments "Pay to Stay" policy announcement. The projected total of sales for 2015/16 is 200. The sensitivity testing carried out in respect of this risk will be used to formulate a mitigation plan in the event that sales do increase.

17.4 Estate Renewals

As outlined in the report, there is a predicted spend of £70.7m on estate renewal projects over the next five years. They are factored into the HRA business plan and assumptions regularly updated as the schemes progress but any additional costs or receipts can have a significant effect on the business plan.

17.5 Council tax on void properties

Due to the high number of estate renewal properties being decanted and held void there has been an increase in council tax charges. There are currently 296 void estate renewal properties resulting in an increased charge of £440k.

17.6 Interest rates

The HRA is not likely to borrow for another years but interest rates are likely to rise during this period and this remains a risk.

17.7 Benefit changes

The implementation of benefit changes will impact on the HRA. Implementation started in 2013/14. However Universal Credit has not been implemented yet. The change to the method of payment of benefit and the cap on benefits will impact significantly on tenants' ability to pay their rent and potentially on the level of arrears. The prospect of the economic outlook may also impact on the level of arrears. It is therefore prudent to keep the bad debt provision under review; the business plan assumes an increase will be needed when Universal Credit is implemented.

17.8 Sale of "High Value" Void Properties

This Government policy could have a significant impact on the Council's HRA business, but currently the size of the impact is unknown. It is hoped that the Government will make its intentions clearer on this issue prior to the February Cabinet meeting.

18. IMPACT ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

Fairness for All

The budgets and charges proposed in this report are designed to allow the Council to continue to provide high quality housing.

Growth and Sustainability

The recommendations in the report will ensure that there is a sustainable HRA. The proposals will promote positive investment in the housing stock and ensure that adequate funding is made available for the Council's landlord function.

Strong Communities

Setting fair charges, investing in the Council's housing stock and effective management of the Council's housing stock are some of the areas of this report that will have a positive effect on the local community.

19. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The HRA 30-Year Business Plan supports the delivery of high quality services that promote equality, and value diversity.

20. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

Setting a balanced budget for 2016/17 should enable the HRA performance targets to be met. Sound medium term financial plans are essential to support the delivery of excellent services and the efficient use of resources across the organisation. The

budget proposals set out in this paper will ensure that the Council's limited capital and revenue resources are targeted on these key priorities.

21. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

Good quality housing plays an essential role in improving public health and wellbeing.

Housing Five Year Capital Programme – Business Plan

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
<u>CAPITAL PROGRAMME</u>						
HRA Planned Renewals	-22,478	-20,754	-16,395	-15,864	-10,238	-85,730
New Build Properties - Eligible	-12,414	-5,689	-19,601	-10,715	-17,159	-65,578
New Build Properties - Non-Eligible	-8,371	-15,162	-17,451	-13,835	-7,665	-62,484
Receipts Used For Replacement Homes Non HRA		-7,784	-5,000	-2,000	-180	-14,964
Non Dwelling Assets	-1,009	-1,034	-1,060	-1,087	-583	-4,773
Aids And Adaptations	-1,025	-525	-538	-552	-566	-3,206
Other Capital Costs	-1,000					-1,000
Total Capital Programme	-46,296	-50,949	-60,045	-44,053	-36,392	-237,735
<u>CAPITAL RESOURCES</u>						
HRA Use Of Major Repairs Reserve	13,185	13,278	13,362	13,658	13,746	67,227
Borrowing			14,407	11,986	13,893	40,286
Grant Funding	1,400		1,400			2,800
Useable One-to-One RTB Receipts	3,724	1,707	5,880	3,214	5,148	19,673
Other RTB Useable Capital Receipts	2,783	2,855	1,066	1,095	1,126	8,924
Receipts Used For Replacement Homes Non HRA		7,784	5,000	2,000	180	14,964
Other Capital Receipts*	12,632	12,191	4,142	10,739	2,192	41,897
Revenue Contributions To Capital Total	12,573	13,135	14,788	1,361	107	41,963
Total Capital Resources Detail	46,296	50,949	60,046	44,053	36,392	237,735

* Includes contributions from developers and non-RTB receipts

Housing Revenue Account 5 year Plan - Business Plan

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Dwelling Rents	55,952	54,403	53,474	53,798	54,824
Service Charges Tenants	2,793	2,819	2,848	2,877	2,905
Service Charges Leaseholders	3,785	3,954	4,104	4,240	4,358
Voids	-1,032	-1,012	-993	-999	-1,009
Non Dwelling Rents	3,262	3,403	3,653	3,744	3,838
RTB Administration Income	285	285	86	86	86
Total Income	65,045	63,852	63,172	63,746	65,002
Responsive Repairs	13,991	14,341	14,699	15,067	15,443
Supervision And Management	12,532	12,845	13,166	13,495	13,832
Special Services	7,002	7,072	7,143	7,214	7,286
Rents Rates Taxes & Other Charges	528	535	302	309	317
Bad Debt	469	1,401	1,374	1,366	1,391
Depreciation of Fixed Assets	13,885	13,624	13,362	13,658	13,746
Total Expenditure	48,407	49,818	50,046	51,109	52,015
Net (Cost) Of Services	16,638	14,034	13,126	12,637	12,987
Loan Interest	-8,159	-8,159	-8,433	-8,370	-8,887
Notional Cash Interest	202	195	175	184	196
Mortgage Interest	-2	-2			
Capital Account Adjustments	-7,959	-7,966	-8,258	-8,186	-8,691
Net Operating Income / (Expenditure)	8,679	6,068	4,868	4,451	4,296
Revenue Contributions To Capital Total	12,573	13,135	14,788	1,361	107
Appropriations	-12,573	-13,135	-14,788	-1,361	-107
HRA Surplus/Deficit	-3,894	-7,067	-9,920	3,090	4,189
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	47,365	43,471	36,404	26,484	29,574
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD	43,471	36,404	26,484	29,574	33,763

APPENDIX B

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT COMPARISON 2015/16 TO 2016/17

	2015-16 Estimate	2016-17 Estimate	Variations
Expenditure			
General Management	11,995,310	12,247,230	251,920
Special Services	6,332,630	7,001,570	668,940
Rent Rates and other Charges	508,800	527,850	19,050
Cost of Borrowing	8,159,380	8,159,380	0
Depreciation set aside to fund future repairs	14,080,700	13,884,700	-196,000
Repairs and Maintenance	14,108,290	13,990,530	-117,760
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	468,530	468,530	0
Total Expenditure	55,653,640	56,279,790	626,150
Income			
Dwellings rent and service charges	-58,444,370	-57,712,850	731,520
Non Dwellings rent	-781,290	-732,180	49,110
Shops/Commercial	-2,221,560	-2,529,320	-307,760
Leaseholder service charges	-3,360,450	-3,784,580	-424,130
Total Income	-64,807,670	-64,758,930	48,740
Net cost of services	-9,154,030	-8,479,140	674,890
Interest on Balances	-477,940	-202,350	275,590
Net Operating expenditure	-9,631,970	-8,681,490	950,480
Contribution to Reserves for future capital expenditure	9,631,970	8,681,490	-950,480
Net Operating expenditure	0	0	0

APPENDIX C

Proposed Housing Capital Programme 2016/17	
Scheme Description	Budget Estimates £
Decent Homes	
New Southgate	3,800,000
Upper Edmonton	4,400,000
Enfield North	2,300,000
Brimmsdown POD Replacement	3,200,000
Cambridge Road West	5,200,000
Enfield Wide Decent Homes*	3,500,000
Hertford Road*	3,000,000
Ashburton & Crediton	850,000
DECENT HOMES TOTAL	26,250,000
Consultant Fees (3.5%)	918,750
General Works	
Aids & Adaptations	500,000
Adaptations (HOP)	200,000
Boiler Replacement Programme	50,000
Voids Capitalisation	400,000
Legionella (Water Safety Programme)	200,000
Fire Safety Programme	200,000
Environmental Improvements	100,000
Lift Renewal 2016/17	920,000
Minor Capital Works Programme	100,000
Asbestos Programme	40,000
Structural Repairs	25,000
Energy Performance Upgrades (E,F and G)	300,000
Garchey Removals and Associated Kitchen Works	450,000
Door Entry/Security	100,000
GENERAL WORKS TOTAL	3,585,000
Capitalised Staff Costs (Decent Homes and General Works)	1,257,810
HRA TOTAL	32,011,560
Approved Budget (Cash Expenditure) as per HRA Business Plan	24,512,000
Carry Forward into 2017/18	7,500,000
TOTAL	32,012,000
Balance	440

* These two schemes may be replaced by heat changeover schemes subject to external funding being made available

ESTATE RENEWAL EXPENDITURE

Schemes	Total resources allocated over the next 5 years £000
Ladderswood	3,102
Dujardin	1,922
Alma	41,226
New Avenue	3,922
Ordnance Road	3,881
New Schemes (generic)	16,620

These figures represent gross expenditure as included in the latest housing capital monitor. If there are any underspends on the projects in 2015/16, these resources will be carried forward to 2016/17.

APPENDIX E

**RIGHT TO BUY ONE FOR ONE REPLACEMENT SCHEME PROGRAMME
(EXCLUDING ESTATE RENEWAL)**

Scheme	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	TOTAL
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Projects Match Funded with HRA Resources							
Purchase of Properties (Buybacks or S106)	1,500.0	3,000.0	1,600.0	3,600.0	3,600.0	3,600.0	16,900.0
Lytchet Way/Additional Storeys on Existing Blocks		3,000.0	1,600.0	1,600.0	1,600.0	1,000.0	8,800.0
Upton Road/Garage Sites/Next Regeneration Phase		539.6	202.3	14,372.7	5,514.6	12,558.8	33,188.0
Projects Match Funded Outside of the HRA							
Payments to Registered Providers/Upton Road/Garage Sites/Next Regeneration Phase (Delivered by the New Registered Provider Company)	249.9		7,784.0	5,000.0	2,000.0	180.0	15,213.9
TOTAL	1,749.9	6,539.6	11,186.3	24,572.7	12,714.6	17,338.8	74,101.9

For projects match funded with HRA resources, the full cost is shown (ie the 30% RTB receipts plus the 70% HRA match funding). The amount for projects match funded outside of the HRA is the 30% RTB receipts sum only.

HRA PROPERTIES - AVERAGE RENTS

Property Type	Average Rent 2015/16	Average Rent 2016/17	£ Decrease	% Decrease
Bedsit	82.91	82.08	0.83	1.01%
1 bed flat	88.82	87.96	0.86	0.98%
1 bed house	100.74	99.86	0.88	0.88%
2 bed flat	98.29	97.32	0.97	1.00%
2 bed house	112.16	111.02	1.14	1.03%
3 bed flat	109.20	108.10	1.10	1.02%
3 bed house	123.59	122.36	1.23	1.01%
4 bed flat	115.22	114.07	1.15	1.01%
4 bed house	131.22	129.95	1.27	0.98%
5 bed house	140.62	139.21	1.41	1.01%
6 bed house	162.99	161.37	1.62	1.01%
Average	102.75	101.78	0.97	0.95%

* Average rent for 2015/16 is adjusted to reflect the removal of properties under RTB

The above are examples of the average rents likely to be charged for specific property types. They are not necessarily typical, nor the maximum or minimum rents which will be charged.

Service charges have been excluded, but will be payable in addition to the rent subject to the services provided to each property.

GARAGE RENTS

The garages which are let to Council tenants, leaseholders and private tenants are standard lock-up.

A 'non Council tenant premium' is also charged on all lets to private tenants, and any Council tenant or leaseholder who rents more than 2 garages. The proposed charges for 2016/17 are:

	2015/16 Weekly Net Rent £	2016/17 Proposed Net Rent £
Category (G1) Standard Lock-up Garages	9.81	10.00
Non Council tenant premium (NCTP)	2.60	2.66
Parking Bay	4.95	5.00

APPENDIX H

ADMINISTRATION/MANAGEMENT/SERVICE CHARGES FOR LEASEHOLD UNITS

1. The administration and management charge is a flat rate added to the cost of services to cover the preparation of estimates and actual costs, billing consultation on repairs and improvement works and estate management.
2. It is estimated that by 31 March 2016 a total of 4,700 properties will have been sold under leasehold arrangements.
3. At the end of each financial year, the actual cost is determined and an appropriate adjustment made to the charge.
4. The cost of administration and management for 2016/17 is estimated at £922k and it is therefore recommended that the charge for 2016/17 is set at £196.20 per leasehold unit. This compares with the 2015/16 charge of £200.97 per leaseholder unit.
5. The charges below are estimates for 2016/17. Adjustments will be made mid-year to reflect actual charges.

	Charge per week 2015/16 £	Charge per week 2016/17 £
Administration & Management Charge	3.86	3.77
Caretaking level (1) (non-resident)	3.19	3.38
Caretaking level (2) (resident)	5.18	5.44
Communal Cleaning	N/A	0.59
Communal Electricity	From 0.15 to 3.00	From 0.20 to 3.00
Concierge	10.61	11.23
CCTV Internal Cameras	1.37	1.37
CCTV External Cameras	N/A	0.82
Grounds Maintenance	1.25	1.44
Paladin Bins	1.80	1.75
<i>Insurance:</i>		
1 Bed	1.80	1.80
2 Bed	2.03	2.03
3 Bed	2.32	2.32
4 Bed	2.59	2.59
Flat Repairs (Annual Charge)	1.00	1.00
Ground Rent (Annual Charge)	10.00	10.00
Estate Charge (Annual Charge)	13.00	13.00

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION RENTS

The rents charged for properties in Enfield are as follows:

Category	Weekly rent 2015/16	Weekly rent 2016/17
	£	£
Shared accommodation	178.85	178.85
1 bedroom self contained	200.97	200.97
2 bedroom	247.90	247.90
3 bedroom	310.00	310.00
4 bedroom	375.00	375.00
5 bedroom and larger	375.00	375.00

Where temporary accommodation is procured outside of Enfield, the formula used to calculate the rental charge will be 90% of Local Housing Allowance for that area – pegged at 2011 - plus a £40 per week management fee.

MUNICIPAL YEAR 2015/2016 REPORT NO. **188**

MEETING TITLE AND DATE:

Council
24 February 2016

REPORT OF:

Assistant Director - Human Resources

Contact officer and telephone number:

Tony Gilling - 020 8379 4141

Agenda – Part: 1

Item: 9

Subject:

Review & Adoption of a Statutory Pay Policy Statement

Cabinet Member Consulted:

Cllr Andrew Stafford

Email: Tony.Gilling@enfield.gov.uk

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Localism Act 2011 requires all Councils to review and adopt a Pay Policy Statement each financial year. This report proposes a number of amendments to the Council's policy agreed in 2016 for adoption in the financial year 2016/17.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Council agrees the amendments to the statutory Pay Policy Statement attached as Appendix 1 of this report.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Sections 38 to 43 of The Localism Act 2011 required all Councils to formally adopt a pay policy statement by 31 March 2012. The Act requires that a policy statement is adopted annually by a vote of the Council and once adopted, can only be varied by a vote of the Council.

3.2 In broad terms, the Act requires that the Statutory Pay Policy Statement includes:-

- A local authority's policy on the level and elements of remuneration for each chief officer
- A local authority's policy on the remuneration of its lowest paid employees (together with its definition of 'lowest paid employees' and its reasons for adopting that definition)
- A local authority's policy on the relationship between the remuneration of its chief officers and other officers

- A local authority's policy on other specific aspects of chief officers' remuneration; remuneration on recruitment, increases and additions to remuneration, use of performance related pay and bonuses, termination payments and transparency.

The pay and remuneration of schools based staff is not covered by the Act.

- 3.3 After a review of the operation of the pay policy for the financial year 2015/16 the Remuneration Committee has agreed to put forward the following amendments for recommendation:

Insert after paragraph 3.5

* At the time of writing, the JNC pay award for 1 April 2016 is subject to consultation with the trade unions.

This statement explains why the pay rates have not been updated.

Paragraph 3.10 to read

Delete £9.15 and insert £9.40
Delete £17,175 and insert £17,644
Delete 1.3.15 and insert 1.4.16

This amendment incorporates the London Living Wage increase due to be implemented on 1 April 2016.

Amend paragraph 3.14.2 to read

The Council's flexible retirement policy, adopted in 2011, enables eligible staff to receive their occupational pension and continue working, for a maximum period of up to two years, provided they either reduce their contractual hours by at least 50% or reduce the grade of their job by two grades. Two staff were retired flexibly in the period 1 January to 31 December 2015.

This paragraph has been amended to incorporate updated statistics.

Amend paragraph 3.14.4 to read

The Council has the discretion to agree the early retirement of a member of staff aged 55 to 60, where this is in the best interests of the efficiency of the service. In such cases, the Council considers each case on its merit and in the light of this determines a) whether to agree the request and b) where applicable, whether to waive any actuarial reduction that may arise. No staff were retired early in the interests of the efficiency of the service in the period 1 January to 31 December 2015.

This paragraph has been amended to incorporate updated statistics.

Insert 3.14.12

The Council notes and will be bound by the statutory regulations with regard to the cap on exit payments and re-engagement of senior officers after receiving an exit payment.

This insertion ensures the Council confirms its statutory responsibilities.

Amend paragraph 3.15 to read

Decisions to retire staff on grounds of permanent ill health are medical decisions over which the Council has little influence or discretion. In such cases, the Council will meet any additional costs that arise as specified in Regulation 20 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations. Six staff have been retired on grounds of permanent ill health in the period 1 January to 31 December 2015.

This amendment incorporates the latest figures.

Amend paragraph 3.18.2 to read

The report on Fair Pay in the Public Sector highlights that in general terms, the multiple indicating the relationship between the pay of the Chief Executive and the pay of the general workforce in a local authority is significantly lower than for organisations of similar size, turnover and complexity in the private sector. The report indicates that typically the pay of the Chief Executive of a London Borough is approximately eight times that of the median pay of all staff (chart 2A, page 33, Fair Pay in the Public Sector). In 2015/16, the gross pay of the Chief Executive was 7.37 times the median pay for the whole of the Council's -schools workforce. For the past five years, the Chief Executive has declined to accept his contractual entitlement to a performance related increase in salary up to 10%. Consequently, the level of the multiple could change in the event that the Chief Executive opted to accept any entitlement to a non-consolidated performance related payment that might arise in future years. The multiple for 2015/16 will be published in the annual accounts.

This amendment updates the reference period.

Amend paragraph 3.20 to read

On 1 April 2013, the NHS public health function was transferred to local councils. The transfer was actioned under a statutory transfer scheme and transferred staff have been protected on their NHS pay, pensions and conditions of service. At present, there are eight staff on NHS terms and conditions. The terms of the transfer agreement protect councils from equal pay challenges until April 2015. However, from this date, councils will need to review the pay arrangements to ensure that any differentials are objectively justified. The numbers of public health staff on NHS conditions has steadily decreased since 1 April 2013 through natural wastage. It is planned to offer local government terms and conditions to all public health staff, as part of the restructuring of the

Council which will be completed by 1 September 2017.

This additional sentence makes reference to the end of the transfer arrangements.

- 3.4 A copy of the updated Pay Policy Statement has been attached as Appendix 1, which highlights the changes made in bold.

4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

The review and adoption of a Statutory Pay Policy Statement each financial year is a statutory requirement.

5. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

To meet a statutory requirement.

6. COMMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, RESOURCES & CUSTOMER SERVICES

6.1. Financial Implications

No financial implications arise from the adoption of the proposed Pay Policy Statement.

6.2 Legal Implications

The Council is required under sections 38-43 of the Localism Act 2011(the Act) to adopt a pay policy statement for every financial year. The pay policy statement for 2016/17 must be adopted by 31 March 2016. The pay policy statement must be adopted by full council, and can only be varied by full council. Once it has been adopted, all determinations on pay, conditions and remuneration of chief officers (broadly, the chief executive, directors and assistant directors) for that year must be in accordance with the policy.

6.3 Key Risks

If the Council did not have an agreed Pay Policy, which is reviewed annually to ensure that it is fit for purpose, then the Council could be open to legal or equal pay challenges.

7. IMPACT ON COUNCIL PRIORITIES

7.1 Fairness for All

The annual adoption of a Pay Policy Statement will afford the Council a regular opportunity to ensure that the remuneration of senior managers remain commensurate with the responsibilities of the roles relative to the pay of the Council's overall workforce.

7.2 Growth and Sustainability

Ensuring the appropriate remuneration for senior managers should enable the Council to recruit and retain the best managers with a view to providing services to the community which stimulate growth in the local economy.

7.3 Strong Communities

The publication of the remuneration details of senior managers will ensure that the local community has access to the information needed to hold senior managers to account for the realisation of the Council's vision.

7.4 Equalities Impact Assessment

The production of a statutory pay policy statement is a legislative requirement which will only impact on a very small number of senior staff.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

None

9. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

Detailed in paragraph 3.20 of the Pay Policy.

Background Papers

None

The Council's Statutory Pay Policy 2016/17

1. Enfield Council is a large and diverse organisation providing a range of statutory and other services to a local community with a population of c300,000. It is responsible for managing a combined annual capital and revenue spend of c£1.1 bn. To ensure such a large and complex organisation is effectively led and efficiently managed, the Council needs to be able to attract and retain a range of high calibre and skilled managers and leaders. In a competitive job market, the value and composition of the remuneration package offered to senior managers i.e. Assistant Director and above is a key factor enabling the Council to attract, recruit, motivate and retain staff with the skills sets required to deliver the Council's vision objectives and aspirations, which in turn, have a significant impact on the lives of local residents.
2. This statement has been drawn up primarily to meet the requirements of Section 38(1) of the Localism Act 2011. The full details of the remuneration of both senior managers and other groups of staff employed by the Council will be published on the Council's website as required by the Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency. The details of the remuneration received by individual senior managers in each financial year will be published in the annual statement of accounts.
3. **Pay Provisions**
 - 3.1 The implementation of the Council's pay and remuneration strategy for senior managers is overseen by the Remuneration Sub-Committee of the Council's Audit Committee.
 - 3.2 The key features of the Council's remuneration package for senior managers include
 - 3.2.1 a competitive salary structure that is aligned with benefits packages offered by other benchmark public sector organisations providing a similar range of services i.e. primarily other London boroughs;
 - 3.2.2 a pay structure where progression through the appropriate pay range is directly related to a senior manager's performance against the range of objectives set annually in consultation with Members. Under the terms of the Council's performance related pay scheme, originally agreed by Cabinet in 2006, pay progression through the top 10% of each salary range is not consolidated (i.e. is at risk) and consequently, the pay of individual senior managers can and does go down should performance levels fall and agreed objectives not met. The Council believes that adopting this approach promotes, recognises and rewards the high levels of performance that are expected within a delivery orientated organisation culture. This model of pay progression was extended to apply to all posts at middle management and above in 2010. Full details of the Council's performance related pay ranges are published on the Council's website as are details of how the performance related pay progression operates. The operation of

the performance related pay scheme is rigorously moderated and subject to independent audit. In 2011, this audit was undertaken by PricewaterhouseCoopers. The implementation of the performance related pay scheme for senior managers at Assistant Director level and above is overseen by the Remuneration Sub-Committee.

- 3.3 To further support the Council's aim of developing and embedding a delivery orientated organisation culture, the Council will take every opportunity to link progression through relevant pay ranges to the performance of individual members of staff.
- 3.4 As part of its commitment to ensuring equal value in pay matters, the Council determines the relative grades of the vast majority of jobs in the organisation through the application of recognised analytical job evaluation schemes. For the majority of staff, the job evaluation scheme used is that developed by the Greater London Provincial Council published in 2000. For middle and senior management jobs, the Hay Job Evaluation Scheme developed by Hay Management Consultants is used.
- 3.5 The Council determined the pay ranges for Heads of Service, Assistant Directors, Directors and the Chief Executive in 2006, with advice from Hay Management Consultants, using benchmarking data drawn from the Chief Officers Pay and Benefits Survey independently compiled by London Councils. The Council's middle and senior managers' pay ranges have a spread of 25 percentage points i.e. difference between the lowest and highest salary levels in the pay range. In the lower part of each salary range, i.e. points 1-16, performance related salary progression is consolidated i.e. once that level of salary is attained, it will be retained in future years, regardless of performance, while in the upper part of each salary range i.e. points 17-25, pay progression is not consolidated and can go up or down in line with recorded performance levels in the previous performance year. This model of performance pay being 'at risk' reflects that envisaged in the report to the Government on Fair Pay in the Public Sector published in 2011. In all, the Council has seven such performance related salary ranges covering 471 posts with salary ranges starting at or above £35,716 p.a.*
- 3.6 The pay ranges for middle and senior managers are increased in line with National Pay Agreements determined by the Joint National Council (JNC) for Chief Officers. The latest increase in JNC pay rates is effective from January 2015; currently,
- 3.6.1 the salary range for the Chief Executive is £161,097-£189,528 (consolidated) through to £208,479 (non-consolidated);
- 3.6.2 the salary range for the Directors of Schools & Children's Services, Regeneration & Environment, Finance, Resources & Customer Services, Health, Housing & Adult Social Care is £116,352-£136,884 (consolidated) through to £150,570 (non-consolidated);

*** At the time of writing, the JNC pay award for 1 April 2016 is subject to consultation with the trade unions.**

- 3.6.3 the actual levels of pay received by the Chief Executive and each Director are published annually in the Council's statement of accounts;
 - 3.6.4 the salary range for all Assistant Directors is £80,337-£94,514 (consolidated) through to £101,925 (non-consolidated);
 - 3.6.5 the contracts of employment of all senior managers only allow them to undertake additional duties and responsibilities with the recorded agreement of the Leader of the Council, in the case of the Chief Executive and the Chief Executive in the case of a Director or Assistant Director. Where these additional duties attract the payment of a fee, the Remuneration Sub-Committee will determine the proportion of that fee that is received by the individual senior manager and that received by the Council. In the specific case of fees for local and other election duties, the Council allows any fees received to be retained by the Chief Officers' fulfilling these roles.
- 3.7 The Council has the discretion to exceptionally make additional one off payments to staff at any level, including senior staff, in recognition of work undertaken in addition to that of their substantive role. Any such additional payments will be authorised by the Chief Executive, in the case of a payment being made to a Director or an Assistant Director and the Leader of the Council, in the case of discretionary payment being made to the Chief Executive. An objective justification for each such payment will be recorded on the employee's file. Any such additional payments made will be reflected in the relevant statements of earnings published in the annual statement of accounts. The Council has no provision to make a bonus payment to any member of staff.
- 3.8 The pay rates of other staff in the Council are based on a pay spine negotiated by the National Joint Council (NJC) for Local Government Services and supplemented to reflect regional differences arising from agreements made by the Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC). The last increase in the NJC pay spine is effective from January 2015. Typically, the pay range for each grade comprises four incremental pay points with staff progressing to the next pay point after specified periods of time in the post. Each grade pay range has a spread of c10% with each incremental step equating to c2½% increase in pay. All pay progression through the grade range is consolidated. The Council currently operates a performance related pay scheme for staff who work in the Customer Service Centre.
- 3.8.1 The Council will consider paying an appropriate market supplement, in addition to the job evaluated grade range where it can be objectively demonstrated that the Council is experiencing difficulties in recruiting and retaining suitably skilled and qualified staff to provide safe, efficient and effective high quality services and that the level of pay offered is the primary reason for this.

3.9 Pay on appointment

- 3.9.1 Under the terms of the Council's Constitution, all permanent appointments to posts graded Assistant Director, Director and Chief Executive are made by the Appointments' Panel. As progression through the relevant salary range is determined by performance, staff will normally be appointed at the minimum point of the grade unless there is an objectively justifiable reason for appointing to a higher salary and this is a) recorded and b) approved by the chair of the Appointments' Panel that made the appointment and c) reported to the next Council in the case of the appointment of a Director. (Note the Council's Constitution already requires the appointment of the Chief Executive to be ratified by the full Council). The composition of the Appointments' Panel for appointments to posts at Assistant Director, Director and Chief Executive is set out in the Council's Constitution.
- 3.9.2 The 2012 and 2013 government guidance on pay policy statements recommends that full Council should have the opportunity to vote before large salary packages are offered in respect of a new appointment, and propose £100,000 as an appropriate threshold. Supplementary guidance does not have the force of law but the council is required to have regard to it.
- 3.9.3 In Enfield, all appointments at Assistant Director level and above are made by an Appointments Sub-Committee comprising elected members of both political parties; and the adopted pay policy already requires a report to be made to Council where it is proposed to offer the appointment at a salary other than the minimum of the appropriate salary range.

The council's Constitution already requires the appointment of a new Chief Executive to be ratified by full Council, and such an approval could be explicit as to the salary to be offered; so this leaves only Director level posts where the salary offered on appointment could exceed the £100,000 threshold. The salary range for Directors is fixed (see paragraph 3.6.2 above) and is binding on the council by virtue of the pay policy statement. If there is a decision to pay a Director at a higher point, it must be reported to the next full Council meeting. If the matter is reported to full Council, it would be open to a member to move a motion on the matter which could be the subject of a vote. The Council therefore, believes that the requirements of openness and accountability and the principles of transparency are met by existing procedures. Set against this, the potential delays in waiting for a full Council meeting before being able to offer a job, or having to renegotiate the salary, risk losing good candidates and increasing recruitment costs.

- 3.9.4 On this basis, the council is satisfied that its existing mechanism for senior appointments allows for an appropriate level of accountability, openness and oversight by members.
- 3.9.5 Appointments to posts at all other levels in the Council will be made at the minimum point of the relevant grade unless agreed by the Assistant Director of Human Resources or as specified in the approved scheme of delegation. Where appointments are made to salary levels above the minimum of the scale, the objectively justifiable reasons for this will be recorded on the relevant personnel file. The Council does not make any additional payments to prospective senior managers to encourage them to join the Council's workforce. Relocation expenses can be paid in approved cases where these are agreed by the Chair of Appointments' Panel that made the appointment.
- 3.9.6 From time to time, to meet unforeseen temporary business needs, it may be necessary for the Council to engage specialists contractors/agency workers to cover elements of the roles of senior manager posts. In such cases, the engagement of such workers and the rates of payment and conditions of engagement will be approved by the Cabinet Member for Finance & Corporate Resources which will not necessarily be in line with the Council's general terms and conditions for staff engaged under a permanent contract of employment.
- 3.9.7 The Council would not normally consider appointing a person to a permanent senior management post other than under a normal employment contract.

3.10 Low pay

In March 2011, the Cabinet determined that irrespective of the grade of a job as determined by the application of an analytical job evaluation process, the minimum level of pay received by any employee would be the level of the London Living Wage as set/amended from time to time by the Greater London Authority. The Council will determine the lowest paid by reference to the contractual hourly rate of pay of the employee. For these purposes Apprentices are considered to be engaged under training rather than employment contracts. The London Living Wage is currently **£9.40** per hour i.e. **£17,644** per annum for a full time worker (i.e. working 36 hours per week). Where appropriate, basic levels of pay that are on or below the GLPC pay spine point 9 or equivalent on **1.4.16** are enhanced by the payment of a pay appropriate supplement to ensure that every member of staff receives a level of pay is equivalent to the level of the London Living Wage. GLPC pay spine point 10 is currently the first point in the GLPC pay spine that is above the current level of the London Living Wage. The pay spine point below which supplements are paid will vary in line with increases in the London Living Wage. Any subsequent increase in the London Living Wage will be implemented within six months of the increase in the level of London Living Wage being announced. The Council staff will not adjust the basic wage levels of staff already in receipt of pay levels that are above the London Living Wage for the purpose of maintaining

grade/pay differentials. An explanation of the Council's reasons for adopting the London Living Wage as the low pay benchmark are set out in report 207 considered by the Cabinet on 9 March 2011.

3.11 Working hours

3.11.1 Middle and senior managers in the Council do not have a specified working week and are required to work the hours necessary for the effective performance of their duties. It is not unusual for senior managers in the organisation i.e. Assistant Directors, Directors and Chief Executive to regularly work up to 60 hours per week without any compensatory time off or additional payments being made.

3.11.2 Staff other than middle and senior managers work a basic 36 hour week and are entitled to time off in lieu or additional payments in respect of any hours worked in excess of an average of 36 hours per week calculated over specified periods. Enhanced payments are made to staffs who are contractually required to work at night, at weekends and on bank holidays.

3.12 Other non-pay benefits

3.12.1 Holiday entitlement

In addition to paid time off in respect of public/bank holidays, the paid annual leave entitlement for all staff is set out in the following table:-

Directors and Assistant Directors	Completed Years of Continuous Service as at 31 March	
	0 - 4 years	5 + years
Chief Executive & Directors	32 days	35 days
Assistant Directors	29 days	32 days

Other Staff	Completed Years of Continuous Service as at 31 March	
Grade and pay spine	0 - 4 years	5 + years
Up to and including Scale 4 (scp 1-21)	24 days	29 days
Scales 5-6 (scp 22-28)	25 days	30 days
SO1 to PO2 (from scp 29)	26 days	31 days
MM1 to HOS2	29 days	31 days

3.12.2 Sick pay

While unable to work because of illness, staff at all levels receive

During 1 st year of service	1 month's full pay and (after completing 4 months' service) 2 months' half pay
During 2 nd year of service	2 months' full pay and 2 months' half pay
During 3 rd year of service	4 months' full pay and 4 months' half pay
During 4 th and 5 th year of service	5 months' full pay and 5 months' half pay
After 5 years' service	6 months' full pay and 6 months' half pay

This provision mirrors the national terms and conditions for local authorities' staff.

3.13 Other general terms and conditions of service

Other general terms and conditions of service for senior staff are as determined by the Joint National Council for Chief Officers and for other staff by the National Joint Council for Local Government Services.

3.14 Termination payments

3.14.1 In 2010, the Cabinet adopted a revised policy in respect of the level of discretionary payments made to staff who were made redundant. Under the terms of this policy, which applies to staff at all levels including senior managers, on being made redundant, staff who are immediately able to access their occupational pension payments will receive a redundancy payment which is calculated using the statutory table for the calculation of redundancy payments with the payment being based on an actual week's pay i.e. salary ÷ 52.14 weeks, rather than a statutory week's pay. In all cases of redundancy of staff at all levels the Council automatically waives any actuarial reduction in pension payments that would otherwise arise. Staff who are not able to access an occupational pension for any reason receive a supplementary additional discretionary payment calculated on half a week's actual pay for every year of local government service. The Council's redundancy payments scheme is located at http://enfieldeye/downloads/file/8665/redundancy_compensation_provisions

3.14.2 The Council's flexible retirement policy, adopted in 2011, enables eligible staff to receive their occupational pension and continue working, for a maximum period of up to two years, provided they either reduce their contractual hours by at least 50% or reduce the

grade of their job by two grades. **Two staff were retired flexibly in the period 1 January to 31 December 2015.**

- 3.14.3 On 21 March 2012, the Council adopted a severance policy under which staff at all levels in the Council could be allowed to leave the Council's employment with a discretionary severance payment. Details of this scheme are set out in the relevant Cabinet report.
- 3.14.4 The Council has the discretion to agree the early retirement of a member of staff aged 55 to 60, where this is in the best interests of the efficiency of the service. In such cases, the Council considers each case on its merit and in the light of this determines a) whether to agree the request and b) where applicable, whether to waive any actuarial reduction that may arise. **No staff were retired early in the interests of the efficiency of the service in the period 1 January to 31 December 2015.**
- 3.14.5 While under the specific circumstances set out in this statement, the Council may waive the actuarial reduction that would otherwise arise as a consequence of the early payment of an employee's occupational pension; the Council does not enhance the pension provision of any staff.
- 3.14.6 The Council would not normally consider re-engaging in any capacity any senior member of staff who had left the Council with a discretionary compensatory payment within two years of his/her recorded last day of service. Any proposal to do so would be subject to the agreement of an appropriately constituted Appointments' Panel.
- 3.14.7 The Council has no provision to make any other termination payments to staff at any level in the organisation other than in settlement of a potential or actual legal claim against the Council. Any such payment to a senior member of staff would be agreed by the Chief Executive or appropriate Director, in consultation with the Leader of the Council, under the terms of an appropriate Compromise Agreement following receipt of written legal advice.
- 3.14.8 As a matter of principle, the Council expects all staff to work any contractual periods of notice unless it is considered this would not be in the best interests of the Council.
- 3.14.9 Where the Council proposes to exercise its discretion to make a severance payment of £100,000 or more, under paragraphs 3.14.2 (flexible retirement), 3.14.3 (severance) or 3.14.4 (early retirement in the interests of efficiency), the proposal shall be referred to full Council for decision.
- 3.14.10 Where the Council proposes to make an officer redundant which will involve costs of £100,000 or more and which is in excess of the provisions detailed in paragraph 3.14.1, the proposal should be referred to full Council for decision.

3.14.11 Where the Council has incurred costs in relation to the redundancy of an officer in excess of £100,000 but which consists exclusively of payments made in accordance with the Council's redundancy scheme detailed in paragraph 3.14.1, the payment will be reported to the Remuneration Sub Committee for information.

3.14.12 **The Council notes and will be bound by the statutory regulations with regard to the cap on exit payments and re-engagement of senior officers after receiving an exit payment.**

3.15 Retirement on medical grounds

Decisions to retire staff on grounds of permanent ill health are medical decisions over which the Council has little influence or discretion. In such cases, the Council will meet any additional costs that arise as specified in Regulation 20 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations. **Six staff have been retired on grounds of permanent ill health in the period 1 January to 31 December 2015.**

3.16 Other payment/reimbursement of expenses/accommodation costs

3.16.1 Middle and senior managers engaged on grades MM2 and above are not reimbursed for any additional expenses incurred in the course of carrying out their duties within the borough boundaries. Reimbursement of actual costs incurred is made in respect of additional costs incurred in travelling outside the borough on production of an appropriate receipt. Where Council business necessitates an overnight stay and it has not been possible for the Council to directly pay for accommodation and/or meals in advance, all staff including senior managers are reimbursed all reasonable costs as set out in the Council's policy on subsistence allowances and overnight stays as approved by the appropriate Director for Assistant Directors, the Chief Executive for Directors and the Leader of the Council for the Chief Executive. No senior managers were reimbursed for overnight expenses in the period up to April 2012.

3.16.2 All other staff are reimbursed for additional expenses incurred in the course of undertaking their duties irrespective as to whether this work is undertaken within or outside the borough boundaries. Reimbursements of expenses for other staff are authorised in accordance with the Council's Scheme of Delegation.

3.17 Occupational pension provisions

3.17.1 All staff are eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme. Approximately 86% of the workforce are currently members of the Pension Scheme. The level of contributions made by staff is determined by Regulations. In addition, the Council makes a contribution to the Local Government Pension Scheme in respect of each member of staff who is a member of the scheme.

- 3.17.2 The level of pension contribution made by the Council is based on actuarial calculations approved by the Council's Pension Board from time to time.
- 3.17.3 In the light of recent changes in general taxation legislation and particularly in respect of the annual and lifetime pension allowances, there is an increasing likelihood that in the medium term, a number of senior managers will choose to cease to be members of the Local Government Pension Scheme. In such cases, the Council would not make any compensatory payment to a senior manager to maintain the overall value of the individual's remuneration package.

3.18 **Relationship between the remuneration of the Chief Executive and that of the overall workforce**

- 3.18.1 Section 38(2) of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Council to set out policies on the relationship between the remuneration of its chief officers and that of other staff. The Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency defines the "pay multiple as the ratio between the highest paid salary and the median average salary of the whole of the authorities' workforce".
- 3.18.2 The report on Fair Pay in the Public Sector highlights that in general terms, the multiple indicating the relationship between the pay of the Chief Executive and the pay of the general workforce in a local authority is significantly lower than for organisations of similar size, turnover and complexity in the private sector. The report indicates that typically the pay of the Chief Executive of a London Borough is approximately eight times that of the median pay of all staff (chart 2A, page 33, Fair Pay in the Public Sector). **In 2015/16**, the gross pay of the Chief Executive was **7.37** times the median pay for the whole of the Council's non-schools workforce. For the past **five** years, the Chief Executive has declined to accept his contractual entitlement to a performance related increase in salary up to 10%. Consequently, the level of the multiple could change in the event that the Chief Executive opted to accept any entitlement to a non-consolidated performance related payment that might arise in future years. The multiple for **2014/15** will be published in the annual accounts.
- 3.18.3 To ensure the Council continues to offer a competitive remuneration package to staff at all levels in the organisation, the Council periodically undertakes a benchmarking exercise to ensure that potential pay levels remain aligned with the median pay of other London Boroughs.

3.19 **Shared services**

Where the Council agrees to share the services of a senior manager with one or more other councils, then the remuneration and terms of conditions

of employment will be determined by the primary employer with the secondary employer reimbursing the primary employer an agreed sum.

3.20 **Public Health Team**

On 1 April 2013, the NHS public health function was transferred to local councils. The transfer was actioned under a statutory transfer scheme and transferred staff have been protected on their NHS pay, pensions and conditions of service. **At present, there are eight staff on NHS terms and conditions. The terms of the transfer agreement protect councils from equal pay challenges until April 2015. However, from this date, councils will need to review the pay arrangements to ensure that any differentials are objectively justified.**

The numbers of public health staff on NHS conditions has steadily decreased since 1 April 2013 through natural wastage. It is planned to offer local government terms and conditions to all public health staff, as part of the restructuring of the Council which will be completed by 1 September 2017.

Council Questions for 24 February 2016

Question 1 from Councillor Chamberlain to Councillor Daniel Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Please set out the number of staff employed whose jobs include direct contact with Park Friends as liaison officers for each year since 2010 and the predicted number by the end of 2016.

Reply from Councillor Anderson

2010/11	5
2011/12	5
2012/13	5
2013/14	5
2014/15	3
2015/16	3
2016/17	1

Question 2 from Councillor Levy 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 outcome of the London Regeneration Fund bid made by Building Bloqs and supported by the Council?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin

The Council has been successful with its bid to the London Regeneration Fund. The project – working in partnership with Building BloQs and the Association for Cultural Advancement through Visual Art (ACAVA) - will be receiving £1.35m from the Greater London Authority (GLA) matched by £1.35m of private contributions secured through Meridian Water procurements. The project will see the development of Open Workspace and Artist studios in the heart of Meridian Water as well as a Meridian Water viewing gallery (Sky Café), new cycle routes, and the infrastructure for the new Meridian Water Built Environment Training Centre. The implementation of this project will lead to the creation of 300 jobs whilst training thousands of local people.

In addition, the GLA chose to launch the London Regeneration Fund at Building BloQs' current Enfield operation (Anthony Way, Edmonton), which is testament to the quality of our bid and the impact it intends to have on the local economy and community. Mayor Boris Johnson met with a selection of successful projects at Building BloQs, as well as our own project team, senior Council Officers and took a tour of Building BloQs accompanied by the Leader Doug Taylor. The visit provided regional and national coverage for our successful bid and is an exciting early development for Meridian Water. The aim is to have the new operation open by the end of 2016.

Question 3 from Councillor Chamberlain to Councillor Oyken, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Please set out for the following figures for 2014, 2015 and so far in 2016:

1. The number of inspections of private landlord properties.
2. The number of warnings or notices in regard of issues at those properties
3. The number of legal actions taken.
4. The number of successful legal actions.

Reply from Councillor Oyken

The private sector housing enforcement team typically receive between 1,500 and 1,700 complaints about conditions in privately rented accommodation each year (2013/14 – 1,651, 2014/15 – 1,490 and 2015/16– 1,380 so far). The majority of these are concerning disrepair (such as dampness, leaks, no or inadequate heating, poor electrics, inadequate kitchen or bathroom facilities) and overcrowding.

Initially, these complaints are brought to the attention of the landlord or agent for them to take action. However, if the matter is serious or the issues are not dealt with then inspections are undertaken. Data on inspection numbers prior to January 2015 are not easily retrievable due to the database recorded on at that time. Since April 2015 to 31 January 2016, 312 inspections have been undertaken. Intervention by housing enforcement officers has resulted in approximately 500-600 category 1 and 2 hazards being dealt with each year.

In many cases, the deficiencies and hazards identified by housing enforcement officers to landlords are dealt with without formal enforcement action. However, where the issues are serious or there is an unwillingness or delays in getting works done – formal action is taken. In 2013/14, 106 formal notices were served, 2014/15 – 75 and 2015/16 to 31 January 2016 – 118 so far.

There have been no prosecutions since 2013/14, but recent enforcement activity has identified matters which are likely to lead to prosecution. However, the team has undertaken works in default (approx. 10 cases per year) in serious cases where landlords have not complied with notices and left families with broken boilers, dangerous disrepair or electrics. The cost of taking this action is fully recovered from the landlord.

We were recently successful in attracting £360K of funding to tackle rogue landlords. The Housing Enforcement and Planning Enforcement Teams will undertake joint inspections and raids with partners to identify and enforce 'beds in sheds', illegal conversions and substandard and overcrowded privately rented accommodation.

Question 4 from Councillor Jemal to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Would the Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection join me in congratulating her staff in Enfield Catering Services for their successful

implementation and drive in delivering a diverse, healthy and exciting new menu each year to schools across Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

I am absolutely delighted to join you in congratulating my staff in the catering service. You will be pleased to hear that all menus are compiled by our relatively new Development Chef, who has been visiting schools to bring further creativity and innovative dishes onto their menus. These dishes are tried and tested by children and parents at school taster sessions to ensure they will be popular and reflect the diversity of the borough. The food is freshly cooked on site using quality ingredients, and including seasonal and locally-sourced produce. Furthermore, their qualified Nutritionist oversees the menus to ensure they meet the mandatory school food standards, are adapted to meet special dietary needs, as well as having appetising and healthy choices for pupils. All this is implemented by the dedicated team with their onsite staff, and in working in partnership with schools. I am naturally very proud of the team's achievements.

Question 5 from Councillor Alessandro Georgiou to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services and Protection

Does Councillor Orhan now support Free Schools?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

As Councillor Georgiou knows, the introduction of Free Schools is part of the current Government's legislative framework for education and I can re-assure him that as Lead Member for Education and Children's Services, I always comply with the law.

Question 6 from Councillor Pite to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Could the Cabinet Member for Environment update the Council on progress with the Albany Park Improvement Plan?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

Following a consultation in early 2015, where a range of enhancements were proposed and endorsed by the community, the Parks Service has developed an improvement plan that will be delivered in three phases. The aim of the project is to create a destination park in the north-east of the borough.

The first phase of the project will focus on three elements:

- Enhanced access into the park
- Improvements to the car park
- Creation of a new fully inclusive flagship play facility

Work has commenced on the enhanced access into the park, where the Parks Service is introducing soft landscaping and entrance signs to bring more people into

the park. The car park resurfacing works are currently being tendered and we are expecting the improvements will be delivered this Spring. The main focus for the first phase of the project will be the installation of a new fully accessible play facility that will become a flagship for the borough. The Parks Service has been working with partners from the Cheviots Children's Centre and those with disabilities to design a fully inclusive play facility that would cater for both able bodied children and those with disabilities. The Council is through to the final stage of a £150,000 bid to the London Marathon Community Trust that will fund the new play facility.

Question 7 from Councillor Alessandro Georgiou to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services and Protection

Will Councillor Orhan support any Free School that makes a bid for a location in the London Borough of Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

As Lead Member for Education and Children Services and Protection, I want all schools in Enfield to offer good and outstanding provision for our children and young people. My support for any school would not be determined by its designation but by the evidence of the outcomes it has achieved for young people. I have to say that it would be good if this Government consulted fully with myself and my teams before agreeing to the bids from any new school provider.

Question 8 from Councillor Jiagge to Councillor Keazor, Cabinet Member for Public Health and Sport

Could the Cabinet Member for Public Health and Sport update Council on activities within the five priority wards to promote health and wellbeing?

Reply from Councillor Keazor

The Public Health Core offer team coordinates the measures aimed at reducing health inequality. There has been a significant improvement in reducing the health inequality gap, but there have remained significant challenges to life expectancy across the borough. It was determined that 5 wards (Upper Edmonton, Chase, Ponders End, Enfield Lock and Jubilee) should receive discrete interventions in order to tackle this.

Public Health representatives have been attending GP surgeries for practice visits since July 2015. This is part of an ongoing process to spread good practice and to address the underlying causes of variation in performance across the borough surgeries. Also, newsletters for local health professionals focusing on hypertension, cardiovascular risk, and diabetes have been produced and delivered to all GP practices in Enfield. Members of the Public Health team have participated and spoken at two whole day workshops about preventative healthcare which were held at Community House. These were facilitated by the Department of Health, Housing and Adult Social Care (HHASC). Discussions are ongoing with the Community Development Team to recruit and train volunteer health champions to help spread health messages in the community and to promote community action on healthy

living. This is vital, because evidence shows that deprived communities tend to listen to and follow individuals from their own community. An agreement with Stroke Action to facilitate community events to develop awareness of high blood pressure and stroke issues in communities at higher risk is being negotiated. We are seeking agreement with two large general practices in the priority wards, to participate in "Hilo" initiatives to improve blood pressure and cholesterol control. Encouraging compliance with prescription medications intended to help with hypertension and high cholesterol levels is an ongoing challenge but can bring significant rewards. Not least in reducing the personal and family impact of stroke and heart disease. The Public Health team is also supporting the CCG (Clinical Commissioning Group) in developing a prevention business case targeted at reducing the cardiovascular burden across Enfield as a whole but will be proportionately focussed on the five priority wards.

The five priority wards have been targeted by the smoking service and healthchecks clinics have been run in each of these five wards. In addition, a Health Trainer has been based on the Chase Farm site. The Smoking quitter targets for this year are fully expected to be met across the borough.

All five priority ward members were invited to a meeting on Monday 25th January 2016 to highlight the health inequalities facing these wards. Members were asked to act as champions in their communities to promote physical activity for health benefits. In Spring 2016, community led walks will be introduced to parks in the five wards as an entry level activity to promote health as well as promote community cohesion. Other activities and facilities available in the priority wards include: outdoor gym, tennis courts, trim trails, Albany Leisure Centre and Edmonton Leisure Centre. Health trainer outreach sessions are also available in some of these wards. In addition there are 20 sports clubs, 11 existing cycle ways and 12 proposed cycle ways in those five Wards for local people to use. A full list of clubs and cycle routes has been placed in the Member's Library.

Levels of physical activity in the borough are below those requisite for maximal health. Objective measurement indicates that some 95% of the population does not meet physical activity guidelines. Cycle Enfield which will go through four of the priority wards will not only help to make physical activity part of everyday life but by moving people out of motorised transport help to reduce air pollution. Academic evidence shows that physical activity reduces all long-term conditions by 20 – 40% and that people who cycle for transport rather than sport purposes are four times more likely to meet physical activity guidelines than those who don't.

Enfield Council's Public Health Department have recently funded a Community Resilience & Public Health Outreach Officer to work within the Councils "Strategy, Partnership and Consultation Team". The role is focusing on engaging with residents, community groups and projects in priority wards which have been identified as deprived and with specific public health challenges, supporting them with activities and interventions that will build community resilience and capacity, including activities that will assist with the achievement of measurable Public Health objectives. The Community Resilience & Public Health Outreach Officer has been working very closely with senior stakeholders including Elected Members and residents from the local community and community based organisations in the field

to establish an evidence base of needs across a range of relevant indicators in targeted wards. Currently they have been focussing on the following projects. However it is anticipated that this range of work will develop over time.

Health Champions	The promotion and recruitment of the Health Champion volunteer project- focussing on the priority wards
Edmonton Schools Partnership-Mini Health lifestyles project	Supporting the Mini Masterchef challenge events for the cooking and enterprise project involving 12 Edmonton schools
Parent Engagement Panel (PEP)	Support PEP members on the Public Health Antenatal programme to take up specific health related placements in the priority wards
Youth Parliament	Create a sub-group to develop a health related project in conjunction with Spacehive (Crowdfunding company)
Youth Parliament	Engage with and support the Youth Parliament to carry out their priorities relating to health
Market Place Events	To hold three public health market place events bringing health services to residents in the priority wards
Walking routes	Identify walking routes in the priority wards Complete Walker Leader Training and train residents to coordinate the walking routes themselves
Well Being Community Groups	Support the 6 community groups with their objectives and hit their outcomes
Health Checks	Promote the health and support the coordination of checks to the communities in the priority wards

Question 9 from Councillor Alessandro Georgiou to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services and Protection

Can Councillor Orhan update the Council on progress made about the purchase of land on the Chase Farm site for a new school?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

The Council has agreed Heads of Terms with the Royal Free Trust for the purchase of site C on the Chase Farm site and legal representatives acting for both parties are still in discussions. I will continue to update the Council on further details.

Question 10 from Councillor B Charalambous to Councillor Taylor, the Leader of the Council

Is it true as noted in the national press that Tory grassroots are in revolt on British

membership of the European Union and what impact will this have on Enfield residents?

Reply from Councillor Taylor?

Europe is a damaging issue for the Conservative Party which appears to have a leadership disconnected from its party base on this issue. The continued factualism, and protracted uncertainty about our future, is damaging to the UK and therefore Enfield.

David Cameron needs to get a grip and show some leadership.

Question 11 from Councillor Alessandro Georgiou to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services and Protection

Is Councillor Orhan confident Enfield will meet primary school places need by 2020?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

As the Councillor very well knows, the last annual report on pupil places and supporting delivery plans cover the period up to September 2019. Given this Administration's successful delivery of new permanent high quality primary school places since 2010, I have every confidence that we can continue to meet the need for primary school places by 2020 and beyond.

Question 12 from Councillor Fonyonga to Councillor Taylor, the Leader of the Council

Could the Leader update the Council on devolution within London and its impact on Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Taylor

Although London is not included in the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act, there is a considerable amount of pan-London and sub-regional work on further devolution to the area in which Enfield is actively involved.

Following the submission of the London Proposition to Government and the announcement of a new Health and Work Programme with specific responsibilities for the Mayor of London and the boroughs, London Councils continues to co-ordinate a range of discussions with Government around employment, skills and adult education devolution in which sub regional borough groupings will play a major role. Enfield is represented on the relevant officer groups.

Enfield is part of Local London, a group of east and north-east London Boroughs who have been working together for the past year. Seven of them, Barking and Dagenham, Enfield, Greenwich, Havering, Newham, Redbridge, and Waltham Forest are starting the process of formalising this arrangement to ensure there is the appropriate governance and capacity in place to enable devolution of particular services.

Health is the other major area of work on devolution. A London Health and Care Collaboration Agreement sets out London's aspirations and objectives for better care including devolution to sub-regional and borough level as appropriate.

Enfield is participating as part of the North Central London Partnership (Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey and Islington) in one of five pilot programmes that will contribute to this transformation. This pilot focuses on how the health estate in the sub-region can be developed and optimised to deliver the new models of care efficiently and effectively.

Question 13 from Councillor Alessandro Georgiou to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services

Can Councillor Orhan tell the Council what the projected figures are for parental first choice for both primary and secondary schools in 2019?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

There is no reliable way of predicting the figures for parental first choice for primary and secondary schools in 2019. However we can be confident in the fact Enfield has consistently been able to offer over 95% of parents, places at one of their preferred schools, there is no evidence to suggest this will be any different for parents in 2019.

Question 14 from Councillor Simon to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Could the Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development inform the Council whether the employment rate in the London Borough of Enfield continues to outperform the average for all London boroughs?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin

After years, of languishing several points below the London average, Enfield's employment rate has shot above in the recent period. For October 2014 through September 2015 the Enfield rate is 72.6% in comparison to 72.3% for London. Over the past three months, we have been at 72.7 vs. 72.2 for London as a whole.

This marked improvement is commensurate with the consistent drop in Enfield's Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimant figures, with the latest figure standing at 3,746 (January 2016).

- Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claims have shown a decrease by 0.7% on last month, the lowest on record since Jan 2006
- Number of unemployed young people has decreased by 4% on last month, the lowest on record since Jan 2006
- Long term unemployment remains static and continues to be the lowest since October 2009 and those over 50 have increased by 0.5%

Question 15 from Councillor Alessandro Georgiou to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

How many extra Special Educational Needs (SEN) school places will be created in the Borough by 2020?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

It is very clear from an analysis of our increasing level of need in Enfield that we need more special school places. Our current Special Needs strategy has identified that we have a shortfall in provision for pupils with Autism, behaviour difficulties and severe learning difficulties in particular. We are currently prioritising the expansion of autism provision and are planning to deliver 125 new permanent special school places with the development of the Minchenden Farbey Building.

We review the need for special places annually in the same way as we do for primary and secondary places and I am confident that we will continue to provide the places we need by 2020 and beyond. I will be happy to continue to update Councillors as I always have done.

Question 16 from Councillor Maguire to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Could the Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection update this Council on Enfield Catering Services recent success in receiving Awards and Accreditation and in gaining national recognition?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

Enfield Catering are proud to have received several awards in the last year; these include the full borough accreditation from the Marine Stewardship Council for purchasing fish certified as sustainable, and thus not contributing to over-fishing. Furthermore, they were also awarded the Good Dairy Commendation from Compassion in World Farming for commitment to using dairy products which enable farm animals access to pasture, with organic milk being used as standard. They have maintained their silver Food for Life Catering mark for use of fresh, ethically-sourced food with commitment to high animal welfare. As a result Enfield Council is now rated fifth in the Good Food for London table; the annual league table reflecting the level of participation of the 32 London boroughs in key healthy and sustainable food initiatives. Enfield Catering have greatly contributed to the positioning on this table with its recent awards.

Question 17 from Councillor Alessandro Georgiou to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Services

Can Councillor Orhan update the Council on any planned future expansions on existing schools in the Borough?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

As I have said in a previous question, the last annual report on the demand for pupil places covers the period up to September 2019. It outlines our current plans to ensure that we have sufficient places for our children and young people. It covers primary, secondary and special schools. As this is reviewed annually any change or additions will be added as the need for new places emerges.

Question 18 from Councillor Nesil Cazimoglu to Councillor Keazor, Cabinet Member for Public Health and Sport

Could the Cabinet Member for Public Health and Sport inform the Council how much smoking costs in terms of adult social care costs for Enfield Council, and what Enfield Council is doing to minimize this cost?

Reply from Councillor Keazor

The Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) calculation, estimates that the cost of smoking to the social care system in England is £600 million a year and that Enfield's estimated spend is £2.5 million. This is based on the increased chances of smokers needing care and that smokers need care approximately 9 years earlier than non-smokers. However the cost of smoking to the Local Authority is not confined to social services, it is estimated that each year in Enfield smoking generates 23 tonnes of waste annually, including 5 tonnes of street litter and 18 smoking related fires and that local businesses (including Enfield Council) lose approximately 46,461 days of productivity. None of these costs include any costs to the NHS.

Enfield has done exceptionally well in reducing smoking prevalence in the past 3 years. Smoking prevalence has reduced from 18% in 2012 to 15.8% in 2013 and to 13.6% in 2014. This means that there are approximately 10,500 fewer smokers in the borough than would be expected in 2012. We are also doing very well in stopping young people from starting smoking – we have the second lowest rate of current 15 year old smokers in the country.

It is a well-known fact that people are much more likely to do something if they believe that 'everyone else does it'. Work in the Council has therefore focused on restricting the example of smoking, particularly to children in areas such as smoke free parks and play areas as well as a general emphasis that the vast majority of people do not smoke. Public Health has centred around not just the health effects of smoking but also the financial and cosmetic effects. We have also worked with schools through initiatives such as Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) programmes and no-smoking outside school gates. We are now working with the Turkish community and are planning a conference with this community planned for May 2016 to reinforce a similar approach.

Question 19 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children’s Services and Protection

When were you informed by Council officers that the application for Enfield Road was not going to be pursued by Fairview?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

Neither Council officers nor myself have received any formal notification that an application for the redevelopment of Enfield Road isn’t being submitted.

Question 20 from Councillor Abdullahi to Councillor Brett, Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture

What does the Cabinet Member for Community Organisation and Culture think of recent press articles suggesting Universal Credit will leave families worse off on average and the impact that this will have on residents in Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Brett

The impact on local residents of the implementation of tax credits is untested as yet, but if the experience of the implementation of welfare reform over the past 2 years gives us any insight – the roll out of Universal Credit will cause great difficulty for local people, who depend on benefits to live.

As a reminder of what is coming, if a local resident currently gets help from the Government to pay rent, or claims benefits while looking for work, or if they claim get tax credits while working, they will soon be claiming [Universal Credit](#). Single people in Enfield have been assessed in this way, since last year.

The rollout across the Country which brings everyone onto Universal Credit concludes in 2021, so for a period of time some residents will receive the ‘old style benefits’ and other will receive Universal Credit. This system is intended to streamline benefits administration, but has only been rolled out for single people with no housing costs in Enfield, but if a person moves to Enfield from another area where Universal Credit has been implemented they will continue to be paid under this new system.

We remain unclear as to the date when Universal Credit will be rolled out across Enfield, which contributes to the uncertainty felt by the community, local agencies and the Council who are preparing for this.

This very long transitional period will cause a challenge for agencies, the Voluntary and Community Sector, landlords, and the Council as professionals navigate their way through two sets of benefits legislation to ensure that residents have enough money to meet all of their obligations.

The main issue is that Universal Credit is paid monthly and in arrears. For most people the first payment will arrive 6 weeks after a claim. If a successful application

for an advance loan is not made or is not successful – local people may be forced to survive on nothing for more than a month, waiting for their benefits to be assessed.

The single payment which covers both housing costs and living expenses capped at a maximum value of £23,000, will present budgeting challenges for hard pressed households, who will have to prioritise their housing costs or risk arrears and eviction.

As we all know, many in the local community have little or no financial resilience and therefore this type of in-built delay and high housing costs - because so many local low income people live in privately rented homes - will place the most tremendous pressure on individual families. This will mean that many people already financially disadvantaged will face no alternative but to borrow money to live on, choose between paying their bills and rent or feeding their families.

I think that we will be faced with many more local people looking to the hard pressed Council for help, when they are in the most dire of circumstances.

Question 21 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

When were you informed by Council officers that the application for Enfield Road was not going to be pursued by Fairview?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

Neither Council officers nor myself have received any formal notification that an application for the redevelopment of Enfield Road isn't being submitted.

Question 22 from Councillor Bond to Councillor Taylor, the Leader of the Council

Could the Leader as Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board explain what the Zika Virus is and the link to Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Taylor

Zika virus is a virus spread by infected mosquitoes (*Aedes aegypti*) and associated with mild disease in humans. Neurological and autoimmune complications have been reported, but are infrequent. The current cluster of microcephaly cases and neurological disorder reported in Brazil has led to the declaration of a Public Health Emergency of International Concern while any epidemiological link to Zika virus disease in pregnancy is investigated.

Zika virus is spread by a species of mosquitoes that does not survive in the UK and so the disease does not usually circulate in the UK. Zika virus disease is seen rarely in travellers returning to the UK and people travelling to affected countries are encouraged to seek advice from a GP or Travel Clinic prior to travel (so that they can get the right advice on vaccinations etc.) and advised to take precautions to avoid mosquito bites.

Councillor Bond might also be interested to know that public health is leading a multiagency emergency preparedness exercise next week to rehearse plans for dealing with a virus outbreak in the borough.

Question 23 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can you confirm when officers in the Planning Department were informed by Fairview that they were not going to pursue their application for the Enfield Road site?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

I refer you to my response to question 21.

Question 24 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 advancement of work creating a Business Portal?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin

The Enfield Business Portal is on track to go live in the spring. It will provide a one-stop shop for all Enfield businesses to access Council regulatory services and they will have the option of providing additional information to populate an entry for them in a business directory. As more businesses are registered then we will use the portal to support the Enfield network of businesses as a communication tool. At the recent Employment and Enterprise Board meeting, business support agencies including the North London Federation Small Businesses were impressed with the functionality of the portal and have made recommendations on behalf on their members which will be incorporated into its design. This initiative is part of the ongoing work being done by this Administration to modernise the Council and more broadly Enfield as a whole, in part by advancing with our digital agenda.

Question 25 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Were the planning officers at Enfield Council copied in to the pre application advice that Fairview received and if so, can you please confirm the date of the letter and the date it arrived at the Council?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

Fairview, as promoters of the proposed development, arranged the pre-application discussions directly with the Greater London Authority (GLA). Any feedback, therefore, would have been provided directly to them. Council officers were not copied into any pre-application advice that may have been received in response to this request.

Question 26 from Councillor Bakir 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 Meridian Water?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin

The Meridian Water Development continues to move at pace. The current headline position is as follows:

- **Master Developer procurement** – On February 8th 2016 the Council received final submissions from its three potential Master Developer partners for Meridian Water – Barrett and Segro, Berkeley Homes and Pacific Capital Premium Developments (PCPD). The bids will be assessed and recommendations made to Cabinet mid-April, with public announcements to follow soon after. These bids represent the final stage in an OJEU process, and specifically follow in-depth dialogue discussions with the final candidates in autumn/winter 2015/16.
- **London Regeneration Fund** – The Council has been successful with its bid to the London Regeneration Fund. The project – working in partnership with Building BloQs and ACAVA - will be receiving £1.35m from the GLA matched by £1.35m of private contributions secured through Meridian Water procurement (forward funded by the Council). The project will see the development of Open Workspace and Artist studios in the heart of Meridian Water as well as a Meridian Water viewing gallery (Sky Café), new cycle routes, and the infrastructure for the new Meridian Water Built Environment Training Centre. Mayor Boris Johnson also launched the fund at Building BloQs' current Enfield operation.
- **Phase 1 planning application** – By March 2016, the Council is due to submit an outline planning application for 725 new homes on the Willoughby Lane site in Edmonton. This represents Phase 1 of Meridian Water, with the first set of new homes scheduled to be open by 2018.
- **New Meridian Water Train Station** – Alongside the outline planning application for Willoughby Lane, the Council will be submitting a planning application for the new Meridian Water station at the same time. This will replace the existing Angel Road station (moving it south 100m) and enable the arrival of a more frequent and reliable service.
- **Land Acquisition** – The Council has taken a lead in acquiring land to enable the Meridian Water development. To date it has secured approximately 15 hectares of land, and is in an exclusivity agreement for a further 4.5 hectares. Together this has the potential to deliver approximately 4,500 new homes, the train station, the main connecting boulevard and a range of supporting mixed use employment development. A plan is being developed for the acquisition of the remaining land parcels, and this will be seeking endorsement from Cabinet in due course.
- **Community engagement** – The Council continues to produce a series of newsletters to keep local residents informed of progress on the ground. These have been delivered to around 9,000 homes in the local area. In addition the

Council has hosted events/exhibitions where the project team have met with local people to talk through plans, ideas and listen to concerns. The next newsletter will be for February 2016, and the next public exhibition/event is planned for May 2016 (following the announcement of the Master Developer Partner).

Question 27 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Did the Cabinet Member know ahead of the School places event that was held in Chace Community School in January, that Fairview were not going to pursue their application for the Enfield Road, making it exceedingly unlikely that the Wren Academy School would not be happening at that location? If you did, why was this information not shared with parents at the event?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

As I have explained in a previous question we have not been informed that Fairview are not pursuing their application. The timing of the schools places event is not relevant.

Question 28 from Councillor Hamilton to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Could the Cabinet Member inform the Council on the level of investment in parks since May 2010?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

Since 2010 this Labour Council has invested almost £8.5m in our parks and open spaces. This despite the major cuts imposed on us.

Question 29 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Do you now regret the School Places Cabinet Paper of 21 October 2015 saying that the housing development in the West of Enfield - i.e. Enfield Road - was an example of best practice as to how a housebuilder can provide a school?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

The report did not cite the Enfield Road housebuilder led proposal as "best practice". It stated that it, along with Meridian Water, were good examples of the most realistic source of additional secondary school places, ie that the places are delivered as part of residential development. It is unfortunate that current Government policy forces us to rely on these methods of delivery and I know that the Education Funding Agency (EFA) still consider the Wren Academy proposal as a serious prospect for delivery. I also know that for Meridian Water, where the Council is rightly involved, that the schools will be delivered in line with the increased population from the much needed new housing.

Question 30 from Councillor Stewart to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Could the Cabinet Member for Environment update the Council on our investment programme for local roads?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

Despite the Government cuts, since the last local election in May 2014, we have resurfaced/reconstructed 42km (26miles) of roads and 18km (11miles) of pavements funded from the Council's own capital programme, supplemented by funding from Transport for London (TfL) for principal (A class) roads. We have repaired over 2,000 defects to roads and pavements each month, which has helped residents and commuters to go about their daily business safely. Enfield Council is investing a further £7.45m in 2016/17 to improve the condition of public roads in Enfield.

Furthermore, we are continuing with a programme of removing unnecessary and redundant street furniture, including signs, posts and guard-railing, which will help improve the street scene. We are also continuing to implement improvement schemes funded by Transport for London in support of the Mayor's Transport Strategy. These schemes include road safety, bus stop accessibility, improving pedestrian crossings, junctions and Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ)s. We have a number of large schemes to deliver, such as improvements to Ponders End High Street and, of course, have a large Cycle Enfield Programme to deliver over the next few years.

Question 31 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Can the Cabinet Member please confirm (or not) that the Education Funding Authority (EFA) can purchase land for a school to be built upon? The consequence of this (as I understand) is that the EFA takes the lead in deciding which school operator will go on the site. Is that understanding of the process correct?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

I can confirm that the EFA can purchase land and that this has happened in Enfield with regards to Enfield Heights and with Heron Hall Free schools for example. If this happens then the Department for Education with the EFA takes the lead in selecting the provider

Question 32 from Councillor During to Councillor Keazor, Cabinet Member for Public Health and Sport

Could the Cabinet Member for Public Health and Sport inform the Council how many people with undetected high blood pressure are there in Enfield and what is Enfield's Health and Wellbeing Board doing about it?

Reply from Councillor Keazor

72,600 people in Enfield are estimated to have high blood pressure/ hypertension. 42,300 of them are diagnosed and 33,200 have their high blood pressure under control by their local GPs. 30,300 people are estimated to have hypertension without being recorded by their GPs.

	Enfield CCG	Haringey CCG	Barnet CCG	Comparator Group	England
Diagnosed with hypertension	58.3%	48.7%	54.0%	56.0%	55.8%
Controlled	45.7%	37.4%	42.9%	44.1%	44.9%

The Public Health team at Enfield Council and the communications team have conducted a number of awareness campaigns including community events. The Public Health team has engaged both GPs and the commissioners to promote diagnosis. Enfield Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) has sited health kiosks to diagnose and monitor blood pressure at almost all GP practices in Enfield. A pilot scheme called Hilo has also been jointly designed to improve control, and this will be continued as it has seen good results. NHS health checks are also key in diagnosing new hypertension cases.

Management of blood pressure amongst patients with hypertension has been improving. 33,239 people with diagnosis of hypertension (80.9% of all those with diagnosis) had their blood pressure controlled effectively, which was an increase of 5,230 since 2008/09.

Question 33 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Can the Cabinet Member please confirm that the Council could donate land within its holdings (and I acknowledge that this could be some of the Green Belt portfolio within its holdings) and then request the Education Funding Agency (EFA) fund a school on the land? The realistic outcome of this would be the Council then has far greater control over choosing who the academy or free school provider would be on the site rather than the alternative process of the EFA buying the land.

Reply from Councillor Orhan

It would seem from this question that Councillor Dines is encouraging the council to 'donate' Green Belt land 'within its holdings' for a school to be built.

Let me try, once again, to explain the process to Councillor Dines. In most instances there are now only 2 ways in which a 'new' school can be established. In both cases it starts with the identification of a need for pupil places.

1. If the Council identifies the need it should have been submitted to the Department for Education (DfE) and then the places funded via the basic need allocation. The council is then expected to provide the site and pay for the building of the school, which will almost certainly cost more than the basic needs funds secured. The DfE will still approve the provider through the usual bidding rounds.

2. If a provider wishes to open a school in Enfield it also has to demonstrate the need through the DfE bidding process. It does not have to have found a site before applying to DfE. If it is successful the EFA will find the site either by buying or leasing land.

The Council has almost no involvement in this process other than through the planning application.

The scenario suggested by the question does not fit either route as it starts with the land and not the need for pupil places.

Question 34 from Councillor Savva to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Could the Cabinet Member for Environment provide an update on the Council's Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD)'s programme which further reduces flooding risk for our residents?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

Since April 2015, Enfield Council, as a Lead Local Flood Authority, has been a statutory consultee for major planning applications in relation to surface water drainage. To facilitate early engagement with developers, the Structures and Watercourses team have been providing pre-application advice with respect to SuDS as an additional paid for service. We have commented on more than 30 'pre-apps' to date. This system is beneficial for everyone as it increases the likelihood that new developments in Enfield will include well designed SuDS systems that are constructed in accordance with Enfield's requirements and integrated into the overall landscape design.

The Council also works with internal and external partners to retrofit SuDS where opportunities exist. This can involve constructing SuDS features in a variety of different locations as the examples below demonstrate:

- Alma Road Rain Gardens – a series of SuDS features are being constructed within the public highway;
- SuDS for Schools – SuDS features installed at several schools in Enfield including Oakthorpe Primary School; and
- Firs Farm Wetlands – large-scale SuDS project in public open space

Installing SuDS features reduces surface water run-off by increasing infiltration into the ground, storing water and slowing the rate at which it enters the drainage

system. Consequently, SuDS measures at any location in Enfield will have a benefit on flood risk both locally and at locations further downstream, such as the Meridian Water development.

Question 35 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Can I please be informed how many meetings officers at the Council have had with the Education Funding Agency (EFA) since January 2015 to specifically talk about how the purchase of land or the construction of a Secondary School for central Enfield could be funded?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

I am not aware that officers have had any meetings with the EFA to specifically talk about how the purchase of land or the construction of a Secondary School for central Enfield could be funded. I am quite sure staff at Department for Education (DfE) know how they need to purchase land and how to construct a school; but as always I hope they pay due regard to our pupil places figures.

Question 36 from Councillor Kepez to Councillor Taylor, the Leader of the Council

Could the Leader comment on the financial settlement for local Government and the impact that this will have on Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Taylor

The Government's cash contribution to Enfield will fall by £37m or nearly 57% by 2019/20. Local residents and businesses will be expected to contribute an additional £33m (20%). These two components make up a 1.7% overall reduction. Full details of the financial settlement and the impact on Enfield are included in the Council agenda item - Budget Report 2016-17 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2016/17 to 2019/20 (Section 5).

Question 37 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

How many meetings have the Head of Education and the Head of Planning had explicitly to deal with finding a site for a new Secondary School in Central Enfield? If formal meetings have occurred can I please be provided with the dates?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

There have been no formal meetings between the Head of Education and Head of Planning to deal with finding a site for a new Secondary School in Central Enfield.

Question 38 from Councillor Lemonides 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 Lee Valley Heat Network?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin

The Lee Valley Heat Network (now rebranded as '*energetik*') is on track to supply heat to its first customers in the next year. This exciting project will make a real difference to local residents and businesses. It is a major part of the London Borough of Enfield being shortlisted by the Local Government Chronicle for UK Sustainability team of the year.

Question 39 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Can the Cabinet Member please give a written commitment that an alternative west-east crossing point for Cycle Enfield to Southbury Road will now formally be considered? If not, why not?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

We will review the A110 (Southbury Road) cycle route design once we have completed analysis of all the responses to the public consultation.

Question 40 from Councillor Stafford to Councillor Taylor, the Leader of the Council

Does the Council Leader think that Tottenham Hotspur have become a better football team since relocating their training facilities to the London Borough of Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Taylor

Of course. The modern state of the art centre, I suspect, adds to the performance of the team.

Question 41 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Does the Cabinet Member stand by his previous assertion that the reason Croydon has a far more advanced tech start up scene than Enfield is because they have trains that go to London Bridge Station? If so, just out of interest, does he know the difference in distances between London Bridge and Silicon Roundabout when compared to the distances between Bethnal Green, Liverpool Street, Moorgate and King's Cross Stations and Silicon Roundabout given they are the overland destinations most trains that Enfield residents get go to?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin

I am bemused that Councillor Dines doesn't know any better than to over-emphasize something that was presented as being nothing more than a minor factor in a broader analysis discussed the last time he showed interest in our work raising Enfield's digital capabilities. It is pretty obvious that the distance between rail stations and office locations is only one aspect of a much wider consideration of accessibility for businesses. Having said that, the great work being done by this administration will improve Enfield's transport infrastructure and clearly contribute to Enfield's further integration into the Greater London technology sector.

Question 42 from Councillor Hurman to Councillor Oykenor, Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration

Could the Cabinet Member for Housing and Housing Regeneration inform the Council of the analysis of the impact of 'Pay to Stay' policy on Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Oykenor

There is very little detail on this proposed policy forthcoming from Government. It is clear that the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) have no clarity yet on how to define income and what new rent levels will be. Officers will model how this may work once guidance is provided.

On the broad thrust of this policy however, it is likely to increase "Right to Buy" applications, disincentivise working and further reduce the stock of affordable properties available to local people.

At a time of harsh cuts in Government funding to local authorities it is wrong to impose a policy which will be expensive and complex to administer for no apparent gain.

Question 43 from Councillor Dines to Councillor Sitkin, Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

Is the Cabinet Member satisfied that since 2010 every possible step has been taken to encourage a flourishing tech start up scene in Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Sitkin

The short answer is yes. In contrast to the inaction characterising the team to which Councillor Dines belongs when it was last in power, this Labour Administration is pulling out all the stops to nurture tech start-ups in Enfield. Above and beyond the great work we did to get London Regeneration funding to an Enfield entity – and further efforts we are making to ensure that deprived Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) populations in the Edmonton Green area benefit fully from our borough's modernisation - discussions are taking place with the local Further Education College, and other grass-roots community organisations to explore what's best for Enfield.

Using the Tech City definition of digital companies Enfield has seen a nearly 40% growth in the number of tech businesses since 2010. It's nice that Councillor Dines sporadically pays attention to our ongoing efforts in this area.

Question 44 from Councillor Celebi to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Without answering with a simple yes or no answer does the Cabinet Member concede that following the new libraries strategy for 13 of our Enfield Borough libraries there will be a fundamental change in the way our libraries are operating for the worse?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

No. Unlike some other councils, and despite the cuts made by the Government, Enfield Council has committed to maintaining 17 libraries, the highest number in any London borough, despite the scale of funding cuts facing the Council. With significantly less funding, the Council now needs to deliver library services differently if the service is to be sustained.

The Library Development Strategy followed a comprehensive consultation with local people and is aimed at ensuring libraries have a sustainable future in times of financial austerity. Co-location provides many benefits to customers, the Council and the partner organisations and two of the 13 community libraries are already in shared premises. The remaining sites will seek to increase footfall through the delivery of other local services, the opportunity to increase the total number of opening hours per week and added benefits to the local community, such as children's centre activities, digital learning or older people advice sessions as well as bringing in an income to cover the costs of running the premises.

The Council will still run the library element within the shared buildings and library account holders will be able to use their card to access the range of physical and online resources, access the internet for free and have space for study/social inclusion.

Question 45 from Councillor Celebi to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Without answering with a simple yes or no, does the Cabinet Member concede that with the new libraries strategy for 13 of our libraries, the administration will effectively be handed over to volunteers and voluntary organisations?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

Enfield Council is committed to running the library element within a shared building and is not handing over control to any third parties. There are a range of partner organisations we will be sharing premises with and a service level agreement sets out roles and responsibilities clearly. This shared premises arrangement has worked well at Millfield Theatre for some years now with customers seeing the benefits of co-location. These partnerships and co-location are essential to ensuring the financial

sustainability of the 17 libraries in the face of savage Government cuts.

Question 46 from Councillor Celebi to Councillor Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Without answering with a simple yes or no, does the cabinet member concede that the shorter opening times, under the new Library Strategy, will be ineffective for those students who rely on the later and weekend opening hours?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

No, all of the community libraries will be open for the same or more hours per week than currently. Wherever possible we are seeking to maintain Saturday and evening opening but we are dependent on the operating hours of the partner and therefore some changes to opening hours may occur. The four hub libraries will see extended and consistent opening hours with all of them moving to 7 day a week opening later this year.

Question 47 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Would the Cabinet Member not agree that the Associate Cabinet Members (ACMs) new role with Friends of Parks groups is the administration's blatant attempt to politicise the friends groups?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

The ACMs will work strategically with both the Cabinet Member for Environment and Assistant Director to deliver the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy and retain great parks for Enfield's residents.

However, let's be clear the reasons for the significant changes affecting all levels of service are due to the savage cuts imposed upon all councils across the country by the current Government, which, in Enfield's case, means a further £50m of cuts between now and 2019/20 on top of £118m of cuts we have had to make since 2010/11.

Question 48 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Would the Cabinet Member not agree that the Associate Cabinet Members (ACM)s new role with the Friends of Parks groups is the administration's blatant attempt to take away the independence of the Friends Groups?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

The ACM's already work with many of the Friends groups and will continue to do so in a more strategic way to retain the standard of parks our residents expect. I also refer you to my answer to question 49 for the rationale behind the service changes affecting all services.

Question 49 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Would the Cabinet Member for Environment not agree that the Associate Cabinet Members (ACMs) new role with the Friends of Parks groups is just an administration trying to justify the ACMs allowances to the tax payer?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

The ACM's will have an oversight for the friends of parks groups in their area and be able to work collectively with them on strategic issues as well as being a conduit for the groups to the Cabinet Member and management teams. Let us also be clear that the creation of the ACM roles did not involve any increase in the budgeted councillor allowances, but simply involved a redistribution of the existing allocation.

Question 50 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Brett, Cabinet Member for Community Organisations and Culture

Would the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Safety confirm whether or not that the Parks Police will be a thing of the past under the new budget proposals?

Reply from Councillor Brett

The Council's intention is to continue funding additional police resource within the borough. However this will be in the form of Police Officers rather than Police Community Support Officers. As highlighted at the recent Budget Scrutiny meeting that you attended, this resource will be a flexible borough wide resource prioritising high crime areas and problem themes. This is a value for money intelligence led approach.

Question 51 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Given the proposed reduction in high intensity street cleaning, please could the Cabinet Member for Environment set out the number of street cleaning staff across the borough on a ward by ward basis?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

Street cleansing staff are allocated to mobile work programmes across the borough and are not ward specific, which is the most efficient way of operating. Mechanical sweeping programmes, for example, cover every ward in the borough.

Question 52 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Would the Cabinet Member for Environment not agree that charging for larger recycling wheeled bins is no incentive to residents who wish to recycle more?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

We are keeping these charges under close review and will revisit them if evidence suggests it damages recycling levels.

Question 53 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Please could the Cabinet Member for Environment advise how many front line staff and how many managers will be lost as a result of this budget?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

We would hope to offer redeployment opportunities to any staff displaced. However any staff reductions are a direct result of Government cuts.

Question 54 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Please could the Cabinet Member for Environment explain in detail the £28,000 reduction in Regulatory Services?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

The proposed reduction of £28K in Regulatory Services will not be taken, to ensure that the Council continues to take robust action against those rogue traders and individuals whose actions have a detrimental impact on our residents.

Question 55 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Does the Cabinet Member for Environment not agree that given the increase in grave digging fees, his department is pricing local people out of being buried in Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

As you are aware the cemetery fees and charges are annually reviewed and benchmarked. The Council's grave digging fees are on par with the average across London local authorities and considerably lower than private providers' fees and charges.

Question 56 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Does the Cabinet Member for Environment not agree that the increase in bulky waste collection is a disincentive to use the service, as it will only make fly tipping economically attractive?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

It has been stated many times before that there is no correlation in charges for bulky waste services and incidents of fly tipping. The facts probably don't get in the way of your assertions.

Question 57 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Does the Cabinet Member for Environment not agree that the inclusion in the budget proposals of an increase in income from Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) permits in advance of the call in on the outcome of the statutory consultation to amend the fees being considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 9 February 2016 has been heard, is a presumption of the decision making process?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

No. The budget proposal is to ensure that the CPZ permit scheme is self-financing rather than having to rely on taxpayers having to subsidise it as they do presently. The budget proposal would therefore apply irrespective of whichever permit system we have in place. The Council is, however, consulting on possibly changing the charging model from one based on CO2 emissions to one based on engine size.

Question 58 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Please could the Cabinet Member for Environment explain how many fewer roads will be resurfaced due to the reduction in the highways capital programme?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

We are on programme for 2015/16 to resurface/reconstruct 17km (10.6miles) of roads and 8 km (5 miles) of pavements. This includes funding from Transport for London (TfL) for resurfacing principal roads as well as the Council's own capital allocation for highways.

The Council's allocation of capital funding for 2016/17 is being reduced by TfL by £1m compared with 2015/16. I am currently reviewing the allocation for 2016/17 into specific work streams such as carriageways, footways, bridges and other important areas, and the exact reduction will, therefore, depend on how the budget is divided. As it stands, I estimate that the reduced budget will mean a reduction of approximately 1.5km (1 mile) of roads and 1km (0.6 miles) of pavements that will be resurfaced.

Question 59 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

The fee charges section of the budget report states the new events offer. Please could the Cabinet Member for Environment state what events are not acceptable in our parks?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

The Council reviews all applications for park events referring to the agreed policy framework "The Event Guidance 2012-2017". The guidance provides the criteria to inform the decision making for accepting or refusing an event. The Council does not hold a list of events that are unacceptable for parks as decisions are made on an individual event application basis and by referring to the criteria set out within the guidance. This approach ensures that events, when agreed, are appropriate to the park they are being proposed for.

Questions 60 from Councillor Laban to Councillor Anderson, Cabinet Member for Environment

Would the Cabinet Member for Environment not agree that the decision to change to menu pricing is more about flattering the other boroughs within the North London Waste Authority to make them more conducive to the Lee Valley Heat Network rather than getting a better deal on waste disposal for Enfield?

Reply from Councillor Anderson

This was fully discussed at the recent Overview and Scrutiny Committee call in and I have nothing to add.

Question 61 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Ayfer Orhan, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and Protection

Given that the Council has yet to acquire the land at Chase Farm Hospital site, for which outline planning permission was given for a three form entry primary school, will she confirm that the Council will support an application by the Lime Trust who have expressed an interest in developing this site as a free school?

Reply from Councillor Orhan

If the acquisition of the Chase farm land is successful by the Council, I can assure you that there is no way that the Council will support any application or proposal that does not demonstrate that it can offer the highest quality education for the pupils of Enfield and has a track record of doing just that. This would hopefully be evidenced in any providers bid to the Department for Education (DfE).

Question 62 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Taylor, Leader of the Council

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee to consider the Budget Consultation, was held on Monday 1 February 2016. The papers for the Cabinet to consider the budget were published on Wednesday 3 February 2016. Does he consider that the short space, literally one day, between the deliberations of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and the publication of formal papers with recommendations, do justice to the process of consultation? Would he not agree that such poor timing shows what scant regard his administration pays to the process?

Reply from Councillor Taylor

Information for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee had been prepared in advance of the meeting based on the public responses to the consultation. The high level outcomes were then included in Appendix 1 of the budget report. I am very pleased with the strong response from our communities, and I am entirely satisfied that, within the tight resources available, all views from our local community have been considered.

Question 63 from Councillor Neville to Councillor Stafford, Cabinet Member for Finance and Efficiency

Can he tell the Council the total amount of borrowing and the amount of financing charges, charged to revenue on the Council's Capital Programme, for each of the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, and prospectively 2016-17 ?

Reply from Councillor Stafford

The last 6 years of Capital spend has invested £632m across the borough. Approximately 35% of this funding has been invested in schools in the borough, 20% in Environment and Regeneration projects and a further 36% in Council Housing. The remaining spend has contributed to Social Care investment and Corporate projects.

The amounts of borrowing and financing charges are set out in the table below. The estimates for 2015/16 and 2016/17 are the revenue costs to be met by the Council and exclude financing costs to be reimbursed by Housing Gateway Limited or capitalised as part of commercial schemes to be financed by the sale of developed assets and future revenue flows. The costs below are contained within the General Fund Medium Term Financial Plan and HRA Business Plan.

		HRA Debt	GF Debt	Cost of Capital GF	Cost of Capital HRA	GF Cap Exp Actuals	HRA Capital Exp Actuals
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
2009/10	Actual	74.1	146.3	17.8	2.93	41.5	21.8
2010/11	Actual	91.5	126.7	17.4	3.64	49.7	53.9
2011/12	Actual	92.5	171.6	18.3	4.33	87.3	26.9
2012/13	Actual	157.7	136.5	17.7	5.75	90.1	36.5
2013/14	Actual	157.7	140.9	18.5	5.74	59.5	46.8
2014/15	Actual	157.7	155.3	17.3	7.32	78.1	40.5
2015/16	Estimate	157.7	238.4	18.8	8.16	184.3	55.8
2016/17	Estimate	157.7	358.3	22.4	8.16	215.3	46.3

Section 2 Questions to Associate Cabinet Members

Question 64 from Councillor Chamberlain to Councillor Savva, Associate Cabinet Member for Enfield South East

Could the Assistant Cabinet Member please tell the Council what meetings he has attended and with whom since last Council meeting?

Reply from Councillor Savva

Thank you to Councillor Chamberlain for giving me the opportunity to provide an update on my activities and to inform him of what is taking place in Enfield.

I have chaired the Area Ward Forum for Edmonton Green, Haselbury and Upper Edmonton. Items on the Agenda included the presentation and exhibition on Healthy Enfield, Cycle Route and Local plan, questions to Ward Councillors and much more.

Local residents listened with interest and asked questions about Cycle Enfield Routes and the local Plan.

I also chaired the Eastern Enfield Area Partnership Board. In line with the other partnership boards in Enfield North and West, this is not a talking shop but we get things done. We have had a lengthy discussion on the Meridian Water project, plus the work this authority is doing in helping poor families with their energy bills by giving them advice and any other assistance they may need. There was yet another presentation on the Healthy Enfield Cycle Route for the A 1010.

In addition, I have attended 2 Cabinet Meetings, 2 Planning meetings and the Corporate Asset Management meeting with Cabinet Members and Officers.

I have been to Meridian Water and Lee Valley Heat Network updates.

I have also met residents who are clearly in support of Cycle Enfield Routes, and who told me how much they would like to have them so they can cycle in safety and reduce accidents.

I have visited 2 parks - Tatem Park and Hollywood Gardens, Pymmes Park and saw the work that has been done and what more needs to be done.

I joined the junior doctors' campaign outside the North Middlesex Hospital to save the NHS and for better working conditions.

I have attended quite a few other events and plan to visit Bury Lodge Park soon among other parks in the area.

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Use of the Council's urgency processes involving a waiver of the Key Decision & Call-In process.

Council is asked to note the decision taken and the reasons for urgency.

1. Decision: Award of Contract Leadership of Council's Procurement & Commissioning Function

1.1 Reason for Urgency:

The Cabinet Member for Finance & Efficiency approved (1st February 2016) the award of a contract to Ernst & Young in relation to delivery of the Council's Procurement and Commissioning function.

It was not possible to give the required 28 day notice of the intention to take this decision on the Council's Key Decision List due to timing of a decision by a neighbouring borough to withdraw from the joint procurement arrangements and associated changes that had needed to be made to the change management timetable.

The reasons for urgency in terms of implementation of the decision to the award of contract were as follows:

- The need to ensure that professional oversight of the brokerage service was maintained, especially in relation to vulnerable adults;
- To ensure that savings could be embedded and procedures put in place to ensure future delivery of improved outcomes and lower costs as soon as possible;
- To provide clarify around management procedures;
- To ensure current tenders remained compliant.

The use of the Council's Rule 16 Urgency Procedure (involving the waiving of the Key Decision and five day call in period) was approved by the Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 1 February 2016.

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