

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

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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:

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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.

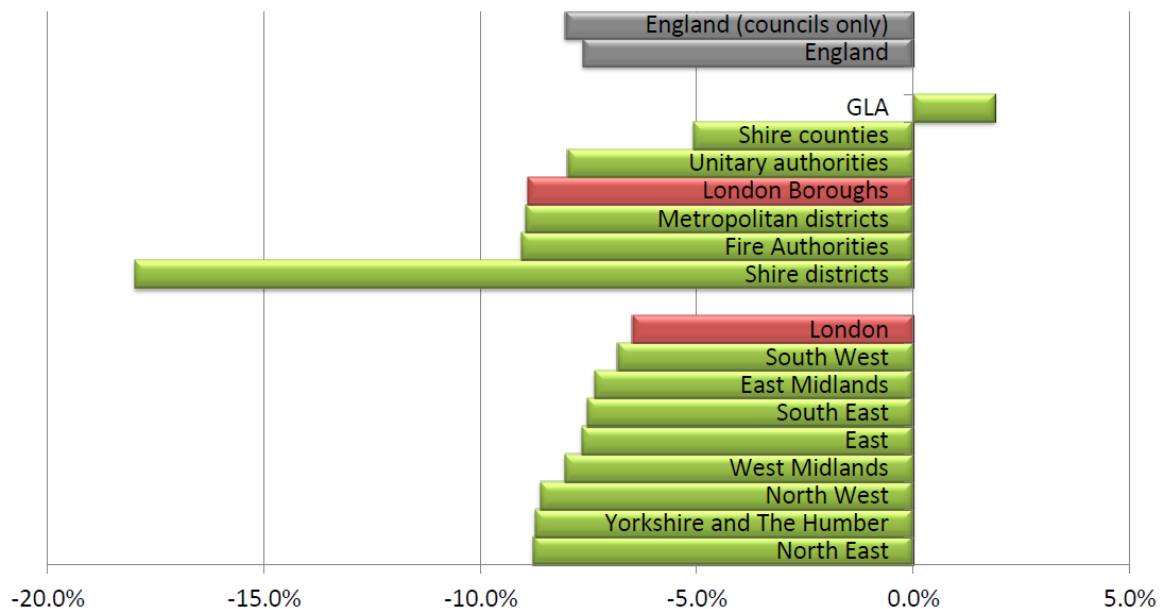
Core Spending Power

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%.

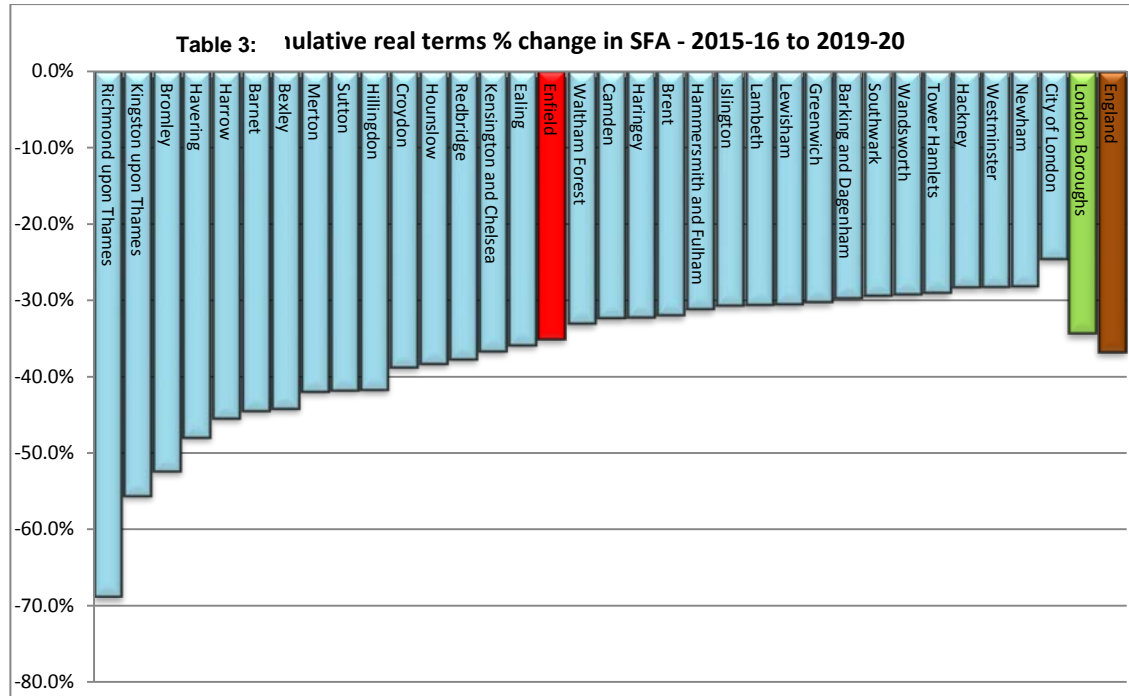
The addition, in 2016/17 of £210m⁵ in additional funding as part of the Final Settlement for transitional grant and also rural services is disappointing given the pressures faced by Enfield's in terms of:

- 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.

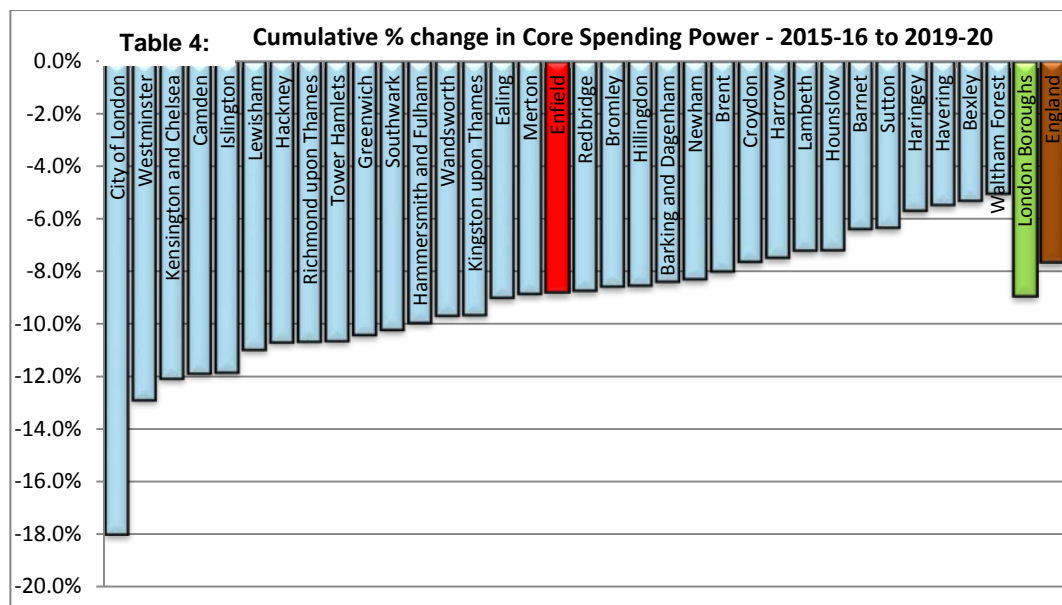
⁵ New Transitional Grant of £150m and additional Rural Services Grant of £60.5m.

- 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

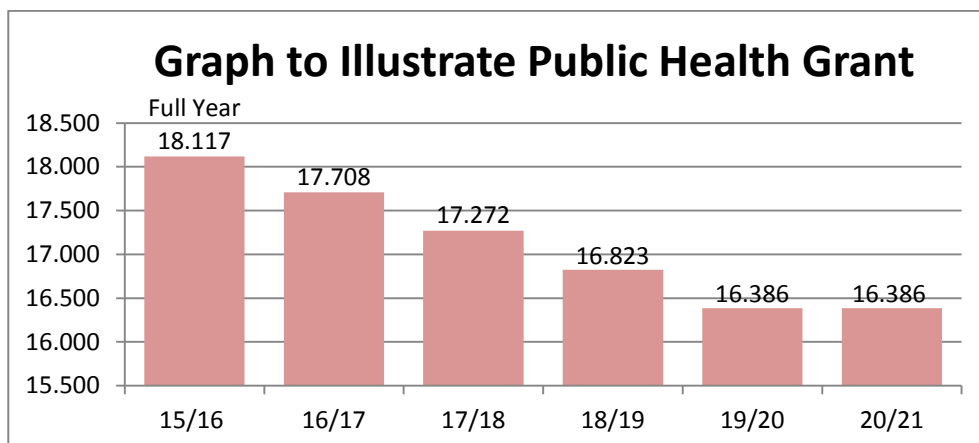
• **Public Health Grant**

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 Budget Position & Council Tax	2015/16 £000's	2016/17 £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.

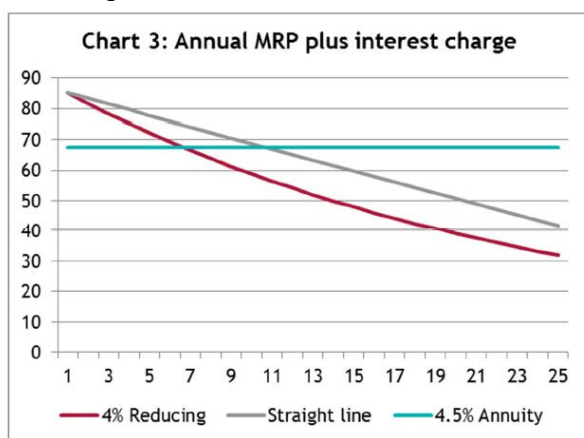
9.16 External Review of the Council's MRP Policy

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.

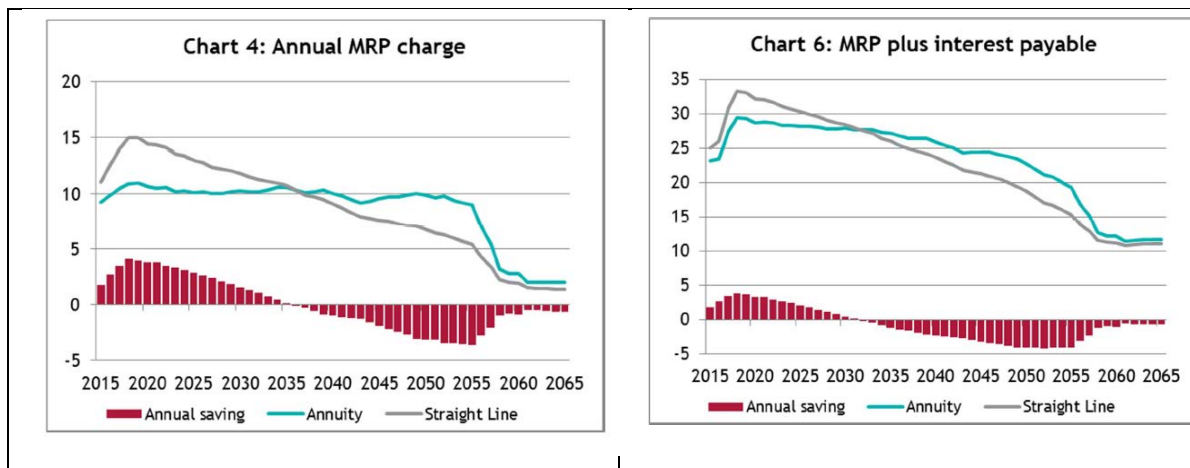
For capital expenditure financed by borrowing since April 2008, the Council has three broad options:

- 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):

	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:

	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.

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	1672
	Less than 1%	11%
	1% to 1.99% (£0.21 to £0.42 per week)	15%
	2% to 2.99% (£0.42 to £0.63 per week)	21%
	3% to 3.99% (£0.63 to £0.84 per week)	9%
	4% to 4.99% (£0.85 to £1.06 per week)	4%
	5% more (£1.06 or above per week)	40%
Average Council Tax increase (mean)		4.67%

Q8	N.B. a value of '0' is given to those who selected 'tend to disagree' or 'strongly disagree' to Q7	
	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	2686
	Strongly agree	12%
	Tend to agree	43%
	Tend to disagree	20%
	Strongly disagree	25%
	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

OFFICERS:

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

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.

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE BUDGET MEETING - 1.2.2016

- 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

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.

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.

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)

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

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				

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.

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.

ESTIMATED MOVEMENT IN EARMARKED RESERVES 2016/17 Budget

APPENDIX 7(b)

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

Appendix 8(b)

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%

Risk Assessed Impact Profiled								
1	Risk Period	Risk Cost	Risk Level	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total Assessed Risk
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		£'000		£'000	£'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

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 be 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					
							Grants £'000	Capital Receipts £'000	Revenue £'000	S106 / CIL £'000	General Resource £'000	Total £'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	-	7,646	-	-	-	18,053	657	0	90	147	9,513	7,646	0	0	0	18,053				
Environmental Protection	-	1,619	-	-	-	1,619	0	0	0	0	0	1,619	0	0	0	1,619				
Community Safety	178	-	-	-	-	178	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	178				
Waste & Recycling	462	160	-	-	-	622	0	0	309	0	153	160	0	0	0	622				
Parks	390	466	-	-	-	856	0	0	100	0	290	466	0	0	0	856				
Vehicle Replacement Programme	2,382	1,490	1,053	-	-	4,925	875	0	0	62	1,445	1,490	1,053	0	0	4,925				
Parking	48	4,358	343	4,620	588	9,957	0	0	9,957	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,957				
Building Improvement Programme (BIP)	50	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50				
Civic Centre (BIP)	1,342	1,455	-	-	-	2,797	0	0	0	0	1,342	1,455	0	0	0	2,797				
Disability Access Programme	3,280	2,770	1,934	-	-	7,984	0	0	0	0	3,280	2,770	1,934	0	0	7,984				
Regeneration:	355	200	-	-	-	555	0	0	0	0	355	200	0	0	0	555				
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							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	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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 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>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	<i>Italics denotes statutory fees</i>	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		
Description of Fees & Charges			Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	
	Inspection charge	V		185.00	37.00	222.00	186.58	37.32	223.90
	<i>Office and Shops(<6m²)</i>								
	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
	<i>Other Residential/Institutional/Assembly/Recreational (<6-40m²)</i>								
	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
	<i>Industrial and Storage(<6-40m²)</i>								
	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
	<i>Office and Shops(<6-40m²)</i>								
	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
	<i>Other Residential/Institutional/Assembly/Recreational (<40-100m²)</i>								
	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
	<i>Industrial and Storage(<40-100m²)</i>								
	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
	<i>Office and Shops(<40-100m²)</i>								
	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	<i>Shop Fit out each 100m2 or part</i>								
	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
	<i>Shop Front</i>								
	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
	<i>Office Partitioning per 50m run</i>								
	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
	<i>New Windows up to 10</i>								
	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
	<i>Per Extra 10</i>								
	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
	<i>Mezzanine Floor per 500m2 or part</i>								
	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			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>								
	£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					
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				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	<i>Floor space between 40 sq.m. and 75 sq.m.</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>Floor space between 75 sq.m. and 3750 sq.m. - for each additional 75 sq.m.</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>3750 sq.m. created</i>			19049	0	19049	19049	0.00	19,049.00
	<i>Each additional 75 sq.m. (or part thereof) above 3750 sq.m.</i>			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	<i>Erection, on land used for the purpose of agriculture</i>								
	<i>Works up to 465 sq.m.</i>			80	0	80	80	0.00	80.00
	<i>Floor space between 465 sq.m. and 540 sq.m.</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>Floor space between 540 sq.m. and 4215 sq.m. - for each additional 75 sq.m.</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>4215 sq.m. created</i>			19049	0	19049	19049	0.00	19,049.00
	<i>Each additional 75 sq.m. (or part thereof) above 3750 sq.m.</i>			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	<i>Erection of glasshouses on land used for the purposes of agriculture</i>								
	<i>Works up to 465 sq.m.</i>			80	0	80	80	0.00	80.00
	<i>Works creating more than 465 sq.m.</i>			2150	0	2150	2150	0.00	2,150.00
	<i>The erection, alteration or replacement of plant or machinery</i>								
	<i>Site area not exceeding 5ha - each 0.1ha or part thereof</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>Site area of 5ha</i>			19049	0	19049	19049	0.00	19,049.00
	<i>Site area in excess of 5ha - each additional 0.1ha or part thereof</i>			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	<i>The carrying out of any operations not coming within any of the above categories - for each 0.1 ha of site area</i>			195 Max 1,690	0	195 Max 1,690	195 Max 1,690	0.00	195 Max 1,690
	<i>Operations connected with exploratory drilling for oil or natural gas</i>								
	<i>Site area not exceeding 7.5 ha - for each 0.1 ha of site area</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>Site area of 7.5 ha</i>			28750	0	28750	28750	0.00	28,750.00
	<i>Per 0.1ha in excess of 7.5ha</i>			115 Max 250,000	0	115 Max 250,000	115 Max 250,000	0.00	115 Max 250,000
	<i>Winning and working of materials</i>								
	<i>Per 0.1 ha site area to maximum 15 ha</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	<i>Site area of 15 ha</i>			29112	0	29112	29112	0.00	29,112.00
	<i>Per 0.1 ha site area in excess of 15 ha</i>			115 Max 65,000	0	115 Max 65,000	115 Max 65,000	0.00	115 Max 65,000
	<i>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.</i>								
	<i>Per 0.1 ha site area to maximum 15 ha</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	<i>Site area of 15 ha</i>			29112	0	29112	29112	0.00	29,112.00
	<i>Per 0.1 ha site area in excess of 15 ha</i>			115 Max 65,000	0	115 Max 65,000	115 Max 65,000	0.00	115 Max 65,000
	<i>Construction of car parks, service roads and access for the purpose of a single undertaking</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	<i>Extant Planning Permission</i>								
	<i>Householder</i>			57	0	57	57	0.00	57.00
	<i>Major development</i>			575	0	575	575	0.00	575.00
	<i>All other applications</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	<i>Non-Material Amendment</i>								
	<i>Householder</i>			28	0	28	28	0.00	28.00
	<i>All other applications</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	<i>Minor Material Amendment</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	<i>Reserved matters</i>			385	0	385	385	0.00	385.00
	<i>For non-compliance with conditions, variation or renewal of a temporary permission</i>			195	0	195	195	0.00	195.00
	<i>Request for written confirmation of compliance with condition(s)</i>								
	<i>Householder</i>			28	0	28	28	0.00	28.00
	<i>All other applications</i>			97	0	97	97	0.00	97.00
	<i>Playing Fields</i>			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 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>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								
	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)								
	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					
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				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					
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				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 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>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:</i>			GRANT & VARIATION ADDITIONAL FEE	VAT	GRANT & VARIATION ADDITIONAL FEE	GRANT & VARIATION ADDITIONAL FEE	VAT	GRANT & VARIATION ADDITIONAL FEE
	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS								
	5,000 to 9,999			1,000.00	0.00	1000.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
	10,000 to 14,999			2,000.00	0.00	2000.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
	15,000 to 19,999			4,000.00	0.00	4000.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
	20,000 to 29,999			8,000.00	0.00	8000.00	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00
	30,000 to 39,999			16,000.00	0.00	16000.00	16,000.00	0.00	16,000.00
	40,000 to 49,999			24,000.00	0.00	24000.00	24,000.00	0.00	24,000.00
	50,000 to 59,999			32,000.00	0.00	32000.00	32,000.00	0.00	32,000.00
	60,000 to 69,999			40,000.00	0.00	40000.00	40,000.00	0.00	40,000.00
	70,000 to 79,999			48,000.00	0.00	48000.00	48,000.00	0.00	48,000.00
	80,000 to 89,999			56,000.00	0.00	56000.00	56,000.00	0.00	56,000.00
	90,000 and over			64,000.00	0.00	64000.00	64,000.00	0.00	64,000.00
	<i>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:</i>			ANNUAL FEE PAYABLE	VAT	ANNUAL FEE PAYABLE	ANNUAL FEE PAYABLE	VAT	ANNUAL FEE PAYABLE
	RATEABLE VALUES								
	No rateable value to £4,300			70.00	0.00	70.00	70.00	0.00	70.00
	£4,300 to £33,000			180.00	0.00	180.00	180.00	0.00	180.00
	£33,001 to £87,000			295.00	0.00	295.00	295.00	0.00	295.00
	£87,001 to £125,000			320.00	0.00	320.00	320.00	0.00	320.00
	£125,001 and above			350.00	0.00	350.00	350.00	0.00	350.00
	<i>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:</i>			ANNUAL ADDITIONAL FEE	VAT	ANNUAL ADDITIONAL FEE	ANNUAL ADDITIONAL FEE	VAT	ANNUAL ADDITIONAL FEE
	RATEABLE VALUES								
	£87,001 to £125,000			640.00	0.00	640.00	640.00	0.00	640.00
	£125,001 and above			1050.00	0.00	1050.00	1050.00	0.00	1,050.00
	<i>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:</i>			ANNUAL ADDITIONAL FEE	VAT	ANNUAL ADDITIONAL FEE	ANNUAL ADDITIONAL FEE	VAT	ANNUAL ADDITIONAL FEE
	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PERSONS								
	5,000 to 9,999			500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
	10,000 to 14,999			1000.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	1,000.00
	15,000 to 19,999			2000.00	0.00	2000.00	2000.00	0.00	2,000.00
	20,000 to 29,999			4000.00	0.00	4000.00	4000.00	0.00	4,000.00
	30,000 to 39,999			8000.00	0.00	8000.00	8000.00	0.00	8,000.00
	40,000 to 49,999			12000.00	0.00	12000.00	12000.00	0.00	12,000.00
	50,000 to 59,999			16000.00	0.00	16000.00	16000.00	0.00	16,000.00
	60,000 to 69,999			20000.00	0.00	20000.00	20000.00	0.00	20,000.00
	70,000 to 79,999			24000.00	0.00	24000.00	24000.00	0.00	24,000.00
	80,000 to 89,999			28000.00	0.00	28000.00	28000.00	0.00	28,000.00
	90,000 and over			32000.00	0.00	32000.00	32000.00	0.00	32,000.00
B	FEES PAYABLE:								
	<i>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:</i>			GRANT & VARIATION FEE PAYABLE	VAT	GRANT & VARIATION FEE PAYABLE	GRANT & VARIATION FEE PAYABLE	VAT	GRANT & VARIATION FEE PAYABLE
	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

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					
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				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>								
	<i>Annual Fees</i>								
	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)								
	<i>Alcohol Licensed Premises Gaming Machine Permit Fees</i>								
	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
	<i>Club Gaming & Club Gaming Machine Permit Fees</i>								
	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
	<i>Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre Gaming Machine Permit Fees</i>								
	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
	<i>Prize Gaming Permit Fees</i>								
	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
	<i>Small Society Lotteries</i>								
	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								

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				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								
	Monitoring outputs of travel plans secured by S106 Obligations		1	3,620.00	0.00	3,620.00	3,650.00	0.00	3,650.00
42	SAFETY CERTIFICATES FOR SPORTS GROUNDS								
	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)								
	<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 PVR I+II - Low Risk			108.00	0.00	108.00	108.00	0.00	108.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Reduced Fee Activity PVR I+II - Medium Risk			216.00	0.00	216.00	216.00	0.00	216.00
	Annual Subsistence Fee - Reduced Fee Activity PVR 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 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
43c	Transfer & Surrender								
	<i>Standard process transfer</i>			162.00	0.00	162.00	162.00	0.00	162.00
	<i>Standard process partial transfer</i>			476.00	0.00	476.00	476.00	0.00	476.00
	<i>New operator at low risk reduced fee activity</i>			75.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	75.00
	<i>Surrender: all Part B activities</i>			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Reduced fee activities: transfer</i>			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Reduced fee activities: partial transfer</i>			45.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	45.00
	<i>Temporary transfer for mobiles: first transfer</i>			51.00	0.00	51.00	51.00	0.00	51.00
	<i>Temporary transfer for mobiles: repeat following enforcement or warning</i>			51.00	0.00	51.00	51.00	0.00	51.00
43d	Substantial Change								
	<i>Standard process</i>			1,005.00	0.00	1,005.00	1,005.00	0.00	1,005.00
	<i>Standard process where the substantial change results in a new PPC activity</i>			1,579.00	0.00	1,579.00	1,579.00	0.00	1,579.00
	<i>Reduced fee activities</i>			98.00	0.00	98.00	98.00	0.00	98.00
43e	LA-IPPC Charges:								
	<i>Application</i>			3,218.00	0.00	3,218.00	3,218.00	0.00	3,218.00
	<i>Additional fee for operating without a permit</i>			1,137.00	0.00	1,137.00	1,137.00	0.00	1,137.00
	<i>Annual subsistence fee: Low risk</i>			1,384.00	0.00	1,384.00	1,384.00	0.00	1,384.00
	<i>Annual subsistence fee: Medium risk</i>			1,541.00	0.00	1,541.00	1,541.00	0.00	1,541.00
	<i>Annual subsistence fee: High risk</i>			2,233.00	0.00	2,233.00	2,233.00	0.00	2,233.00
	<i>Late payment fee</i>			50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	<i>Substantial variation</i>			1,309.00	0.00	1,309.00	1,309.00	0.00	1,309.00
	<i>Transfer</i>			225.00	0.00	225.00	225.00	0.00	225.00
	<i>Partial transfer</i>			668.00	0.00	668.00	668.00	0.00	668.00
	<i>Surrender</i>			668.00	0.00	668.00	668.00	0.00	668.00
	<i>Where subsistence charges are paid in four equal instalments the total amount payable is increased by £36</i>								
44	STRAY DOGS SERVICE		1						
	<i>Reclaim of a stray dog:</i>								
	<i>Statutory Fee</i>			25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
	<i>Kennelling fee (per day)</i>			20.00	0.00	20.00	21.00	0.00	21.00
	<i>Seizure fee</i>			88.00	0.00	88.00	90.00	0.00	90.00
	<i>Veterinary fees(Depends on any treatment that is needed)</i>								
						Price on application			Price on application
45	PARKS AND OUTDOOR FACILITIES		1						
	Charges marked ** do not include VAT, which will be added in certain circumstances in accordance with VAT Regulations								
	Public Liability Insurance is not included in these charges.								
	IN COMMEMORATION								
	<i>Sponsor the planting of a tree</i>	V		433.33	86.67	520.00	437.50	87.50	525.00
	<i>Bench or Tree plaque & Fixing</i>	V		116.67	23.33	140.00	270.83	54.17	325.00
	<i>Memorial Bench</i>	V		708.33	141.67	850.00	1,250.00	250.00	1,500.00
	CRICKET **								
	<i>Season bookings can be made for 10 or 20 matches</i>								
	<i>Grade 1 - Saturdays (10 Matches)</i>			600.00	0.00	600.00	620.00	0.00	620.00
	<i>Grade 1 - Sundays (10 Matches)</i>			655.00	0.00	655.00	675.00	0.00	675.00
	<i>Grade 2 - Saturdays or Sundays (10 Matches)</i>			510.00	0.00	510.00	530.00	0.00	530.00
	Casual matches, per day								
	<i>Grade 1</i>	V		75.00	15.00	90.00	79.17	15.83	95.00
	<i>Grade 2</i>	V		62.50	12.50	75.00	66.67	13.33	80.00
	BASEBALL – Enfield Playing Fields								
	<i>Grade 1 (Inc. changing rooms & showers) Sat or Sun per session</i>	V		41.67	8.33	50.00	62.50	12.50	75.00

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>								
	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			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>								
	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							
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				REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT			REG & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT		
				AGREED CHARGES 2015/16			PROPOSED CHARGES 2016/17		
				Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total	Basic	VAT@ 20%	Total
	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			POA			POA	
	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		
	Medium Events Over 500 -999 attending					500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00		
	Large Events 1000 – 5000 attending					2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
	Extra Large Events 5001+ attending					5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00	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		
	Activities - Charitable/Community (exercise/running classes) per day per park (annual fee)					102.50	0.00	102.50	105.00		
	Activities - Private commercial National Organisation (exercise/running classes) per day per park (annual fee)					510.00	0.00	510.00	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
	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.